"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday; gentle to moderate shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,655. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1914.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BELGIAN LEFT WING WINS AS GREAT BATTLE BEGINS; ALLIED ARMIES DRAWN UP BEFORE KAISER'S MILLION MEN; GERMANS ADMIT HEAVY LOSSES ON RUSSIAN FRONTIER; FIRST THOUSAND REFUGEES HOME, PENNILESS BUT GLAD

Homecomers Sing Gayly As the Philadelphia Brings Them In.

SILK CLAD IN STEERAGE

And Women, 16 to a Cabin, Took Turns in Sharing the Berths.

SHIP GUIDED PAST MINES

Halted by Torpedo Boats Outside Queenstown Harbor and by a Cruiser Here.

WARM WELCOME AT PIER

Relief Committee Formed Aboard Cares for the Penniless—Criticisms of Ambassador Page.

The Philadelphia of the American Line, carrying the first American refugees to leave Europe after hostilities began, arrived at Pier 59, North River, at Eighteenth Street, at 10:20 o'clock last night, with 703 cabin passengers and 300 steerage. Of those in the steerage 198 were American citizens, many of whom under ordinary conditions travelled in the first cabins of the best transatlantic ships, but they were glad to get to America under any conditions. Ordinarily the Philadelphia accommodates about 450 passengers, so even those possessing cabin tickets were crowded beyond any idea of comfort.

As the ship proceeded up the river 2,500 persons who had procured pier passes and 500 more outside the gates set up a great cheer, which was answered by the Philadelphia's passengers, every one of whom was lined as close as possible to the rail. The ship's band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the throngs on land and water joined in singing the anthem. As the ship docked there was another outburst of cheering that lasted for several minutes.

The Philadelphia left Southampton at 11:20 o'clock in the morning a week ago yesterday and stopped at Queenstown, which she left at 3:45 o'clock last Thursday afternoon. She was escorted out of Southampton by a British torpedo boat and immediately the harbor was closed to commerce, thus making the Philadelphia the last ship to leave that port.

Stopped by Torpedo Boats.

After the torpedo boat escort had left the Philadelphia, Capt. Arthur R. Mills, her commander, said last night, two French torpedo boats and four submarines hailed her. One of the torpedo boats attempted to get alongside while the Philadelphia was in motion, but was unable to make the steamship's speed. The torpedo boat Captain gave orders for the Philadelphia to stop and Capt. Mills hove to. Inquiries and answers were exchanged with Capt. Mills until the Frenchman was assured of the Philadelphia's destination, nationality, and cargo.

"As soon as he knew who we were," said Capt. Mills, "the French officer shouted through his megaphone, 'Passez, Monsieur,' and we went on our way."

By an arrangement of private signals the Philadelphia was admitted to the Port of Queenstown. She was challenged repeatedly going both in and out by British and French torpedo boats, Capt. Mills said.

As the Philadelphia neared Sandy Hook the British cruiser Suffolk hailed her to inquire what her colors were. Capt. Mills immediately stopped the Philadelphia and waited for the cruiser to steam alongside. The English officer was assured of the nationality of the liner and wished the Americans a safe entry into port as his cruiser backed away.

After the Philadelphia had been out a few days this Marconigram reached her:

"Advise passengers that a relief committee has been organized to assist those in need of actual financial help when they reach home. Try to ascertain how many passengers need such help."

Relief Committee Found.

Before the wireless was received a relief committee had been organized on the ship and had found that fifteen of the passengers were in actual need of help. All were taken in charge by the ship's committee after the Philadelphia had docked. The committee was composed of:

Charles Plankinton of Milwaukee, Chairman; Martin Vogel, Assistant United States Treasurer at New York; William H. Porter of J. P. Morgan & Co., Thomas F. Gilroy, son of the late Mayor Gilroy of New York; Leroy W.

Continued on Page 2.

JAPAN IS CUT OFF FROM EUROPE BY CABLE

Has Been Ready to Join England in War—Significant Conference in St. Petersburg.

TOKIO, Thursday, Aug. 13.—Telegraphic communication between Japan and Europe is interrupted.

Japan has been reported for a week as ready to join England and her allies in the European war, and the last reports from Tokio were that 45,000 troops were already on board transports.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 13, 4:40 A. M.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says that much interest has been excited by the conferences recently held between the Japanese Ambassador, Baron Molono, and the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Sazonoff.

GERARD LEAVES BERLIN SUDDENLY FOR HOLLAND

Amsterdam Learns That Ambassador Is Coming—Rumor of His Retirement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 13, 4:10 A. M.—An Amsterdam message received here this morning quotes the Vaz Dias agency of Amsterdam for a report to the effect that James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, is leaving the German capital at 12:40 o'clock this morning by special train for the frontier. It is added that the Ambassador will make his way to Holland.

The Morning Post's Amsterdam correspondent says the American Ambassador at Berlin has left the German capital for Amsterdam, and will cross the German frontier tonight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—It was learned here tonight that John W. Garrett of Maryland, the American Minister to the Argentine Republic, who is now on his way to Europe on the United States armored cruiser North Carolina, would not return to his post in Buenos Aires. Coupled with this information was an unconfirmed report that James W. Gerard of New York, the American Ambassador at Berlin, might retire from the diplomatic service, and that it was not improbable that he would be succeeded by Mr. Garrett.

As far as THE TIMES correspondent can ascertain there is no foundation for the report concerning Ambassador Gerard, other than an untraceable bit of gossip that Mr. Gerard is not enamored of a diplomatic life. This rumor does not accord with anything that has reached official circles. As far as Mr. Garrett is concerned, however, there is foundation for the statement that he will not resume his diplomatic duties at Buenos Aires. It is understood that he will go to Berlin and assist Ambassador Gerard in the heavy duties that have been imposed upon him by the European war.

OFFER BELGIUM BRIBE TO LET HER ARMY PASS

Germany Tries to Negotiate Even After the Battles at Liege.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 13.—The special correspondent of The Temps at Brussels sends an article showing how much justification existed for the German hopes that Belgium would not resist and also how much France owed to the Belgian King and his chief Minister, Baron Broqueville. The article concludes with this more interesting news:

"Even now, after war has been waged, Germany has not ceased to make overtures to Belgium through the medium of Holland, asking leave to traverse the Meuse valley peaceably, promising in return not only integrity, but also considerable increase of Belgian territory."

King Albert and his Ministers refused even to listen to the suggestion. The article says:

"The fact is the Belgian mobilization was at first not well received on account of a feeling that Germany would not infringe on Belgian independence.

"Moreover, as one Belgian said, 'We thought it madness to resist Germany, who would only make a mouthful of us.'

"But the heroic defense of Liege electrified us. In an instant we realized our mistake. Today we bless Baron Broqueville and can never show how deeply grateful we are.

"All who opposed military service have rushed to the colors."

WAR MAP advertising—Atlas Publishing Co., 205 W. 40th, Engravers, Printers. Telephone 6574 Bryant.—Advt.

German Attempt to Recapture Eydtkuhnen Is Unsuccessful.

AEROPLANES AT FRONTIER

Official Admissions of Losses by Berlin an Indication of Important Engagements.

AUSTRIANS DEFEATED ALSO

Cavalry Brigade Said to Have Been Wiped Out by Artillery and Cossacks.

SVEABORG EXPECTS ATTACK

Population of Finland Fortress and of Helsingfors Ordered by Commander to Leave.

ST. PETERSBURG, (via London,) Aug. 12, 11:45 P. M.—An attempt by the Germans to re-occupy Eydtkuhnen, East Prussia, one of the points to which Russian troops were dispatched early in the war, has failed.

The Germans, consisting of a detachment of infantry with artillery, were repulsed with loss.

It is announced officially that German aeroplanes have been carrying out extensive manoeuvres along the Russian frontier, but have done no damage.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 13, 2 A. M.—A Berlin dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says the German Staff admits heavy losses on the Russian frontier.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to The Daily Mail says it is reported in the newspapers there that Germany has formed twenty-five reserve divisions, each of 20,000 men and six batteries, with thirty-one reserve cavalry regiments, which will constitute the main part of the German forces on the Russian frontier.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Russian commander of the fortress of Sveaborg, Finland, has ordered all the inhabitants of that place and Helsingfors to leave.

A battle or a bombardment is believed to be imminent.

AUSTRIAN CAVALRY WIPED OUT

Whole Brigade Said to Have Been Annihilated on Russian Border.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from Rome to The Central News says the Corriere d'Italia publishes a telegram from the frontier stating that an Austrian cavalry brigade has been exterminated on the Austro-Russian frontier.

The Austrian cavalrymen are said to have attacked the Cossacks, who were accompanied by artillery. They were unable to hold their own, and tried to get back across the frontier, but rain had fallen and men and horses were caught in the marshy ground and shot down until not a man remained alive.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Matin says:

"The Austrians have received a check on the Dniester River. Four regiments of Austrian infantry and eight regiments of Uhlans were routed. The approaching big battle will probably be a decisive one."

ST. PETERSBURG, via London, Thursday, Aug. 13, 2:50 A. M.—The Austrian troops on the Russian frontier have been placed under the command of a German General.

The news is confirmed that certain divisions of Austrian forces, comprising Tyrolean Czechs regiments, have been transported to French territory.

BOMBARD FRENCH TOWN.

German Shells Kill and Wound Residents of Pont-a-Mousson.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The bombardment by the Germans of Pont-a-Mousson, in the Department of Muerthe and Moselle, about twenty miles northwest of Nancy, began yesterday morning.

A hundred shells of large calibre fell in the town, killing or wounding a number of the inhabitants and demolishing buildings.

BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA ON VERGE OF WAR

Ambassador to Leave England Today and a Declaration Is Expected at Any Time.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A declaration of war between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary is expected at any moment. The significant announcement was made tonight that the Ambassador from Austria would leave England tomorrow.

The Ambassador, Count A. Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein, has been in England for eighteen years and served as Secretary and Minister before becoming Ambassador. He is a close friend of the British royal family.

Austrian Envoy to Italy Resigns.

VIENNA, (via London,) Aug. 12.—The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Italy, Kajetan Merey de Kapos-Mere, has resigned his post on the ground of ill-health. Baron Karl von Macchio, Departmental Chief at the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, has been appointed to succeed him temporarily.

CRUISER GOEBEN SOLD TO TURKEY?

Report Credited in London—Turks Angry With Britain for Keeping Dreadnought.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Chief among the items issued by the Press Bureau of the British War Office today was the information regarding the Atlantic situation, ignorance regarding which caused much uneasiness among many Americans who are about to return home.

It is reported that Turkey has bought the German cruiser Goeben, and if it is true, which is regarded as likely, it will render the Mediterranean clear for France and England at present. But the aggressive attitude of Turkey, with a large army mobilized in Thrace and under the command of a German General, points to possible further dangers. Also must be remembered the navy of Austria-Hungary, with which France is at war.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Daily Mail says it understands that Turkey has assured the British Government that the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which are now in the Dardanelles, will be disarmed, but that there is reason to believe Turkey has purchased the two vessels and intends to put them in commission.

"If Turkey intends to enter the war as Germany's ally, or to pay off her old scores against Greece," says The Daily Mail, "she must be warned that in either case retribution will be swift and certain.

"It appears that Germany offered to sell the Goeben to Turkey some time ago, but that the deal fell through because Turkey stipulated that the vessel should be handed over with her crew."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12.—The Tanin, the Young Turk organ, expresses considerable indignation at the taking over by Great Britain of the Turkish dreadnought Sultan Osman I. while being built in England.

It is stated that possession of it was taken only half an hour before the time fixed for hoisting the Ottoman flag over the vessel.

HOW IT IS DONE.

Putting Through the News with a Little Help from the Censor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Additional facts regarding the loss of the Amphion have been obtained from members of the crew who arrived at Devonport. The mine was struck about 6:30 in the morning—

SHOOT FRENCH WOUNDED.

Germans Also Wear Uniforms of Dead Belgians, It Is Charged.

PARIS, Aug. 12, 11:58 P. M.—The following official statement was issued tonight:

"A wounded French cavalryman at Mezieres declares he saw a German cavalryman shoot a wounded Frenchman. He says he heard five or six other shots and saved himself by feigning death.

"The Germans are wearing uniforms taken [illegible] battle."

Huge Army of Germans Moves on Brussels and Battle Opens.

BIG CAVALRY FORCE LEADS

Belgians the Victors in First Encounter of the Greatest Conflict in History.

CLASHES ON 200-MILE LINE

Invaders Are Armed with 4,000 Field Guns and 1,200 Rapid-Fire Guns.

LIEGE FORTS UNDER FIRE

Fierce Attack Renewed by Germans—City's Garrison Again Takes the Offensive.

Belgians' Left Wing Drives Back Germans

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 13.—A Brussels dispatch received this morning says:

"The Belgians have routed the Germans in a fierce encounter between the Belgian left wing and massed German cavalry, infantry and artillery.

"The Belgians displayed wonderful control under the fierce fire, and their victory has aroused the liveliest enthusiasm along the whole line of the allied troops."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 13.—The first encounters in the greatest battle in history seem to be taking place along nearly the whole front of 200 miles.

The German concentration along the Liege-Luxemburg-Metz line now seems to be complete and fifteen army corps with two Austrian corps are in Belgium or within striking distance of the French frontier.

The total strength of this force is estimated at 1,000,000 men with 700,000 infantry, 50,000 cavalry, 4,000 field guns and howitzers, and 1,200 machine guns. This is about double the strength of the force which von Moltke had at his disposal in 1870.

Before a decisive success is obtained there will be a several days' battle, probably the bloodiest of all time.

Allies or French troops are in contact with the Germans on almost the whole line.

Such news as has been received here confirms the view that the main German advance will be through central and Southern Belgium and Luxemburg.

Private advices received in London last night from Belgium intimated that a German attack upon Brussels and the capture of the city were regarded there as imminent.

The residents of Brussels themselves have shown no signs of panic, having full confidence in the ability of their army to hold off the German attack, which is not expected by them to develop in great force, owing to the necessity of the Germans pushing forward every available man to the French frontier.

The private messages which reached London, however, spoke with expectation of a German occupation of Brussels.

An Englishwoman and well-known writer who arrived in Belgium yesterday with a mission to report events from a woman's point of view for a London paper was brusquely sent back to the seashore by the chief correspondent of the paper, who said it was the height of folly for any Englishwoman not forced to be in Belgium to venture there.

English correspondents are likely to be regarded as spies by Germans and summarily shot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—It is thought here that the first big battle of the war has begun near Tirlemont, Belgium, and that it is the intention of the Germans to try a stroke at Louvain and Brussels.

First Fight in Open Country.

BRUSSELS, Thursday, Aug. 13, (via London.)—The first battle between Germans and Belgians in the open country is reported in the following official communication:

"After having passed the night (Tuesday) in the position they had reached after their retreat yesterday, the Germans this morning advanced in force toward a point in our dispositions which they thought was not held.

"Our staff, however, was alert and informed by cavalry reconnoissances was able to give the necessary orders with the result that the enemy found their advance checked. An engagement took place in which our troops were successful. Ten thousand men took part in the fight.

"This was the first action of our troops in open country and their conduct is a good augury for the future. Apart from this the situation to all appearances has undergone no change.

"As regards our allies, the plan, arranged beforehand, is being followed out exactly according to programme."

A regiment of dragoons, coming from the direction of Liege, who attempted to surprise the Belgians at Aineffe, in the Province of Liege, were driven off leaving 153 dead and 102 prisoners.

A fight of importance took place yesterday near Tirlemont, where a thousand German cavalry with quick-firing guns mounted on horses attacked a regiment of Belgian lancers. The latter retired owing to numerical inferiority. The Belgians lost two officers and a small number of men in killed and wounded.

Where the Battle Is Raging.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 13.—The Admiralty and War Office Information Bureau issues the following:

"An engagement is in progress northwest of Hasselt in the Province of Limburg between a Belgian cavalry division, supported by a brigade of infantry, and the German Second Cavalry Division, 2,500 strong, supported by a battalion of infantry and twelve pieces of artillery.

"The German Fourth Cavalry Division is reported moving toward Jodoigne, in the Brabant province of Belgium.

"No German infantry is known to be on the left bank of the Meuse except the above-mentioned battalion.

"The Germans are entrenching at Vise.

"The Liege forts are holding out. The Germans are constructing batteries north of Liege preparatory to a siege. Heavy guns have been heard already.

"The Germans are constructing a railway between Vise and Homburg, parallel with the frontier of Dutch Limburg. They are also entrenching themselves in Liege.

"Huy, Marche, and Houffalize are points held by German cavalry. Columns of German cavalry are moving eastward toward the valley of the Ourthe.

"The French retreat from Mülhausen was well carried out. The proportion of opposing forces was four Germans to each Frenchman. The German field artillery proved far inferior to that of the French."

A previous statement said:

"Of the twenty-six German army corps, the bulk has been located, and it is evident that the mass of German troops is concentrated between Liege and Luxemburg.

"The number of German troops known to be on the western side of that country proves that in the eastern theatre of war the Russo-German frontier, so far as Germany is concerned, is comparatively lightly guarded, unless by reservists."

The Telegraph's military correspondent at Paris says of the position of the German force stretched across Belgian Luxemburg and Namur Province:

"The German right flank rests on the Meuse near Huy. Three army corps with supporting cavalry are established on the left bank. This army threatens to attack Brussels or invade France in the direction of Mons, in the Belgian province of Hainaut."

Cavalry Screen German Advance.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12, (via Paris.)—The German Army has moved north of Liege and is advancing into the heart of Belgium.

It is difficult to determine its objective. There is a screen of German cavalry in extraordinary force along the whole front of the allied armies.

The French cavalry is actively engaged in sharp fighting.

Both the German and allied armies are feeling their way. A new German corps is investing Liege.

Belgian and French troops have effected a junction south of Brussels.

On the report that operations on an extensive scale were imminent, a correspondent by permission of the War Board of Control made a circuit along 20 miles of the Belgian front, visiting the extreme advance and talking with the officers and men.

The impression of the correspondent was that no heavy fighting was likely in Belgian Limburg, where the Germans had little or no infantry. By the opposition, offered by the Belgian troops at Liege, the Germans lost precious time, which was profitably employed by the French and British in concentrating masses at convenient points.

The allied forces have been so disposed as to be supported by a fortified position at many of the chief points, but little or nothing has been done around Brussels, and it is thought that Brussels is being used as a bait to attract the Germans.

It is certain that vast preparations have been made by the allies, now spread out for battle, and they are likely to move quickly when the hour comes to strike.

Belgian aviators made flights today as far as the German frontier.

Baron Zuylen de Nyvelt was shot by a sentry today while riding in an automobile along the Namur-Liege road.

To Strike England at Sea While Land Battle Is On, Germany's Plan, According to London Times Critic

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 13.—Col. Repington, the London Times military expert, says:

"We are on the eve of a great struggle on the Meuse. Surrounded as she is by powerful enemies, a great victory is very necessary for Germany at this moment. Will she strike by sea when she strikes by land? This is the only blow open to Germany which can do us mortal hurt if it succeeds. The chances are against success, and with every day of the war the last chances become less, because our land forces are daily growing in numbers and solidity.

"We must regard the problem through German eyes, and however much we may disbelieve in the German solution, we must be prepared for a stroke which would accord with the German soldiers' theories of war."

Atlantic Safe, But No Reassurance as to North Sea, Where, Admiralty Says, Germans Have Spread Mines

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The British Admiralty has sent out cruisers which will ply the Atlantic to protect trade routes. The French Government also has sent out warships to search for German cruisers known to be in the Atlantic.

"The enemy's ships," says the official Admiralty report, "will be hunted continuously, and although some time may elapse before they are run down, they will be kept too busy to do much mischief.

"A number of fast merchant vessels, fitted and armed at British arsenals, also are patrolling the routes and keeping them clear of German commerce raiders. With every day that passes British control of trade routes, especially those of the Atlantic, becomes stronger.

"In the North Sea, where the Germans have scattered mines indiscriminately, and where the most formidable operations of the naval war are proceeding, the Admiralty can give no reassurance."

Berlin Reports the Capture of 1500 French Troops in Alsace.

SAYS FRENCH ARE EXPELLED

Paris, However, Maintains That the Strategic Position in Alsace Remains Excellent.

ADMITS PARTIAL RETREAT

But Announces That More French Troops Are Being Sent Into the Province.

FIGHTING ALONG FRONTIER

War Office Says French Have the Advantage in Unimportant Cavalry Engagements.

BERLIN, (via London,) Thursday, Aug. 13.—The German troops near Mülhausen have captured ten French officers, 500 men, four guns, ten wagons, and many rifles.

According to the report, German territory has been cleared of the French. It is also stated that at Lagarde the German troops made more than 1,000 prisoners, about one-sixth of the two defeated French regiments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—There is no news from the eastern frontier, except of outpost skirmishes. The public may expect to hear of the abandonment of small districts here and there all along the front of 300 kilometers. (186 miles.)

Explains Muelhausen Retreat.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 12, 3:15 P. M.—The following official announcement has just been issued by the French War Department:

"Up to the present hour no encounters between the German and French forces, except those of outposts, have taken place.

"The occupation of Mülhausen was effected by a French brigade of infantry in order to destroy the German intelligence centre in operation in that town. That having been accomplished, the brigade was withdrawn, as the General in command considered the position too perilous.

"The French brigade was followed by the entire Fourteenth German Army Corps and a division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, which were halted by our principal lines.

"Our strategical situation remains, as before, excellent."

The Minister of War explains that the engagements on the Franco-German frontier are no more than outpost skirmishes.

"The best denial that can be given to the report that the French lost 20,000 men at Altkirch," says the Minister, "is that the total effective French troops did not reach that number."

It is further explained that the advance of the French infantry on Mülhausen was to cut the centre of German communication, and it is added that this movement was successfully carried out.

The communication concludes:

"We are placing in Upper Alsace a considerable number of troops."

French Cavalry Superior.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from the French Foreign Minister received here says:

"Small, unimportant engagements have occurred along the whole line where the French and German Armies are facing each other, from Belfort, opposite the southernmost part of Alsace, to Liege, in Belgium. In these encounters the French cavalry has always maintained its superiority over the German mounted troops, while our artillery has been splendidly served.

"Our troops have kept the crests and passes of the Vosges Mountains, and they dominate the heights of Alsace.

"A line between Thann (12 miles southwest of Colmar, Alsace) and Altkirch (the first position occupied by the French Army after its invasion of Alsace) is held by our armies. This line runs slightly to the rear of Mülhausen.

"The French Government indignantly denies that there was any violation of German territory by the

SPIES WORRY BELGIUM MORE THAN ARMED FORCES—COMPLAINT OF CENSORS

French Army before the declaration of war."

A Rome dispatch to the Central News says The Messagero publishes a dispatch from Basle to the effect that two German infantry regiments were annihilated during the battle with the French troops at Mülhausen.

The German regiments mentioned are the Eighth Baden Infantry Regiment, (No. 169,) which was stationed at Lahr, in Baden, and the Fourth Prince William's Baden Infantry Regiment, (No. 112,) stationed at Mülhausen.

The commander of the Twenty-ninth Division, attached to the Fourteenth Army Corps, whose headquarters were at Freiburg, is said to have been killed.

LAUDS BRITISH EXECUTIVES.

London Chronicle Writer Is Enthusiastic About Cargo Insurance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A well-informed correspondent of The Daily Chronicle writes as follows:

"An ineffaceable impression of administrative efficiency has been created by the remarkable achievements of the executives in the first week of the great European war at a most critical juncture. The calm reliance of the people upon the administration, which has given such convincing proofs of its alertness, coolness, and capacity, has been infinitely strengthened by the consolidation of our position.

"We have seen the first signs of a financial panic removed as the result of the prompt and adequate measures taken by the Government. Following this there has been a whole series of legislative measures and administrative acts which have met national emergencies and dangers with such completeness that there has been little or no break in the orderly public life of the country.

"Take as an outstanding example the many means already taken to maintain and protect food supplies. At one stroke, by the creation of a State Marine Insurance Department, the regular continuance of our overseas supplies has been secured. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer made the announcement a week ago he was able to anticipate that business in the insurance of cargoes would actually be transacted by the new department on the following day, a staff of experienced civil servants was drafted from other departments at a few hours' notice, and this novel system, never before attempted by any country, was in being.

"Enthusiastic tributes to the single-minded zeal and amazing energy of the administration are being paid by the populace and the press, and the fact will not be lost sight of, that behind all this impressive application of unexampled industry on the part of the political chiefs is the Civil Service, which is responding loyally and enthusiastically to every demand made upon its interest, its intelligence, and its physical strength.

"Only those who, like his Majesty himself, have acquainted themselves personally with the activities of the Admiralty and the War Office at this time of unparalleled stress have an adequate idea of the demands made upon the time, energies, and health of the staffs of these other departments; but observant and thoughtful citizens have seen the slaves of the lamp, from Prime Minister and the War Lords down to the humblest clerk, diligently making possible our freedom from attack and our capacity to take the offensive against the enemy.

"Whatever may issue out of the present troubles, this much of satisfaction we already possess, that at a time of unheard-of testing our statesmen and administrators have attained a standard of efficiency which has immensely impressed the British peoples at home and abroad and has awakened the sincere admiration of the civilised world."

CRITICISES BRITISH CENSOR.

London Daily News Says Work Is Being Done in Blundering Way.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The London Daily News says editorially: "Most people know by now that the censor is at work and is very active. In this country no patriotic person will complain of that so long as the censor does his work in a rational way, for the importance of preventing useful hints reaching the enemy is obvious. The censor becomes a subject of complaint when he becomes unreasonable, and there is an instance which shows how the thing should not be done.

"A week ago a Belgian paper published a piece of news of particular interest to Englishmen. On Sunday the French papers printed the same information with greater detail. It was not a private message, but a communication issued to the whole French press by the French War Office. Now, that piece of news the censor over here forbids the English press to publish, although it concerns the English people more than any other people. For this action of the British censor there is no sort of excuse or justification. If the French War Office thinks the publication of the information can do no harm, how can our censor imagine it will do harm? In any case, if harm there could be, it is done already by the mere publication in France, and its repetition here cannot conceivably be harmful. This is most singular, but is far from being the only instance of utterly misplaced suppression, and it is not compensated by the laxity which allows the publication of the wildest and most palpable fiction. Deception is, of course, a recognized military device, but these extravagances cannot deceive the enemy. They can only corrupt the mind of the British public.

"We criticise the censorship with reluctance, because in its present form it has only just commenced work, but these blunders must be indicated if they are to be avoided in the future."

DARING EXPLOITS BY GERMAN SPIES

They Terrorize Belgium More Than the Presence of Invading Armies.

M. H. DONOHOE A PRISONER

But Times Correspondent Is Released When He Establishes His Identity.

GERMAN PRISONERS TALK

Express Surprise at Their Hostile Reception by the Supposedly Friendly Belgians.

By MARTIN H. DONOHOE.
Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES and London Daily Chronicle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12, (Belgian Headquarters.)—Soldiers and peaceful husbandmen alike in the country which looks east toward the German frontier, are suffering acutely from spy fever. So far, indeed, the insidious methods of the German spies have inspired more terror than even the appearance of armed masses of invaders. Great daring has been shown by the secret agents of the Kaiser, who are attempting to pentrate the Belgian lines, for they are aware that when intruders are caught red-handed the penalty is certain death.

I visited a place yesterday where the spy mania is particularly acute. That is perhaps not to be wondered at because not far from the outposts the day before three Germans wearing Belgian military uniforms were captured. They had made their way, apparently unchallenged, through the outposts, and only a chance word led to their detection. Since then a number of genuine Belgian officers have been haled before the authorities and subjected to a rigorous cross-examination, and not until they have furnished incontrovertible proof of their identity have they been released.

The superheated imagination of the Belgian peasant sees spies everywhere, and excess of patriotic zeal leads him to denounce the first stranger whom he comes across in the firm belief that thereby he is doing incalculable service to his country.

Times Correspondent Arrested.

I had an unpleasant experience of this kind yesterday which led to my being detained as a prisoner for eight hours in company with Dr. Charles Sarolea, a well known litterateur, himself a Belgian, who recently held the post of Belgian Consul at Edinburgh. We were denounced by the keeper of a café. This wiseacre told the police that he did not like our foreign appearance, and was sure that we were spies.

Each of us was furnished with a Belgian military pass with photograph attached, but these apparently did not carry any weight either with the police or the military authorities. They suggested that we might have stolen the papers and substituted our own photographs for those of the original owners. My cherished English passport was voted by the authorities as of little value, and a French police pass bearing my photograph made no impression.

Things looked very black, and we were resigning ourselves to an indefinite period of detention, if, indeed, nothing worse, when succor arrived in the shape of some Brussels journalists who were able to vouch for my identity.

Dr. Sarolea in the course of the day found a university professor to whom he was personally known; so we were eventually released, but very reluctantly and without the remotest suggestion of an apology. In fact, to the very last one police official persistently clung to the theory that my field glasses were some wonderful new-fangled kind of camera stored full of photographic impressions of Belgian positions. Had I been in possession of a real camera my fate, I suppose, would have been sealed.

Talks with German Prisoners.

After my release I had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with a number of German and Belgian wounded. The Germans, who include several officers, are comfortably installed on the first floor of the military hospital, while the Belgian wounded are on the ground floor. I am able to say from my own observation that the German sufferers are receiving every care and attention. The majority are cavalry—Saxon dragoons and Uhlans taken in the skirmishes around Liege.

One of the wounded prisoners is Count von Blauen, who is seriously, but not dangerously, hurt. Next to the Count's bed is one occupied by a fair-haired youthful Saxon Lieutenant. The Lieutenant's horse was killed and he received a bullet through his shoulder. He was improving already and showed considerable buoyancy of spirits and tried hard to smile graciously on learning that I was an Englishman. While I was there the youngster expressed a wish to woo My Lady Nicotine, and a kind-hearted ward attendant who belongs to the Order of Christian Brothers at once dispatched a messenger in quest of a pipe and tobacco.

Several German troopers with whom I talked—good, solid Saxons, not overgifted with imagination—spoke with astonishment of the hostile reception accorded them in Belgian territory. They had been led to expect a totally different kind of welcome. One soldier, who was shot through the knee, said that his regimental officers had promised them a delightful time in the hospitable land of Belgium. They were going there in the guise of friends, so he was told, to help the Belgians fight the invading French. The squadron to which this trooper belonged crossed the Meuse and penetrated some distance into Belgian territory unmolested and bought milk and other supplies at a couple of farmhouses, the officer in charge paying with a lavish hand and never accepting change.

Then, one morning, as they were gayly approaching a large village, looking forward to the welcome refreshment, isolated shots rang out, followed by volleys from the intrenched Belgians, and the best part of the Saxon troops was laid low. Many of the survivors are happy now in hospital, but have not yet settled to their own satisfaction why the people to whom the disinterested Germans were rendering assistance should have strewn their path with bullets instead of roses.

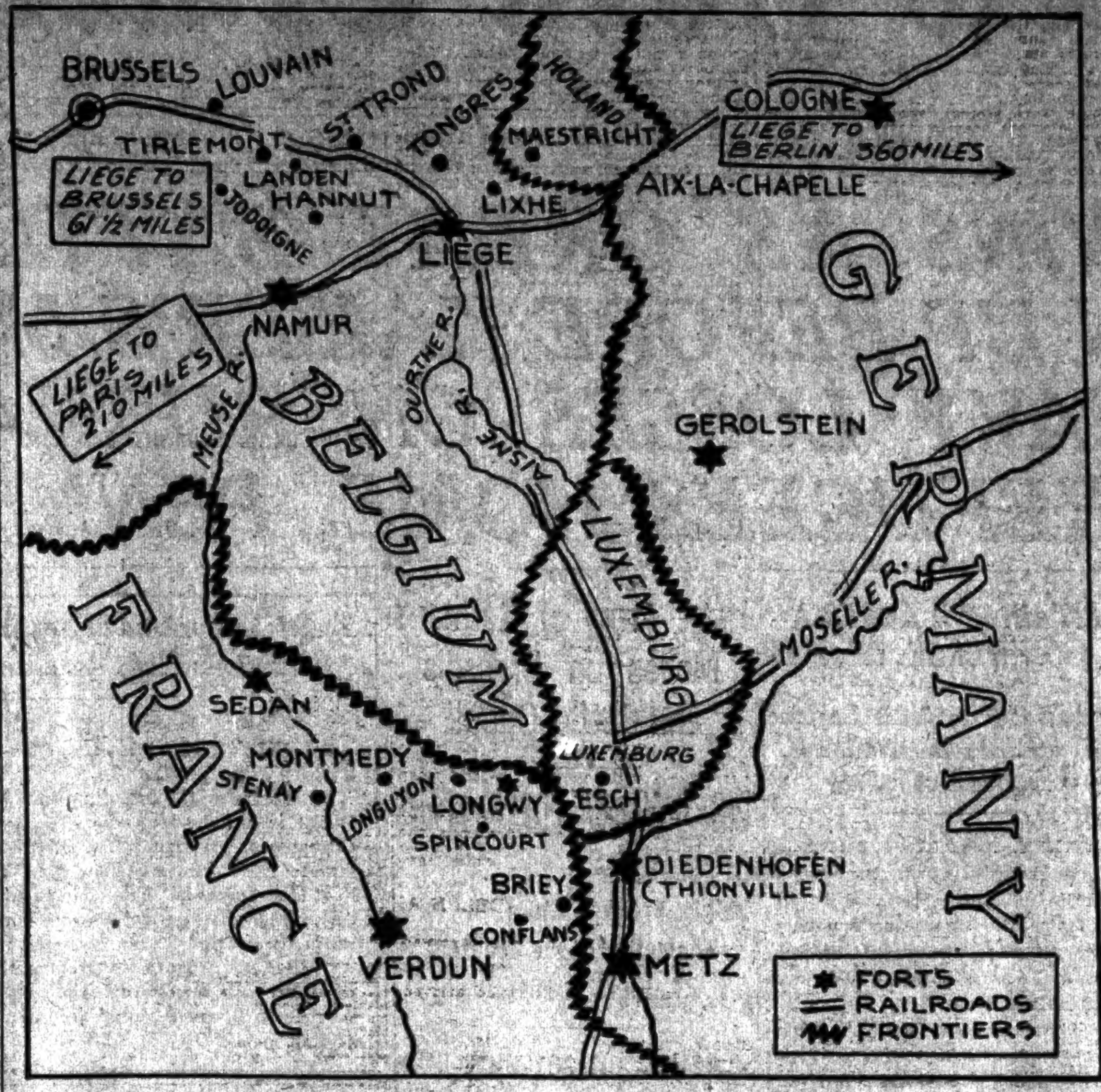
Sergeant Kills Prussian Colonel.

In the same hospital are more than a hundred wounded Belgian heroes, and I chatted with many of them. An infantry Sergeant described a hand-to-hand encounter with a Prussian Colonel. When a party of Uhlans attempted to rush the Belgian outposts at Liege the Colonel rode forward, brandishing his sword, until he encountered the Belgian troops. His horse was bayoneted by the Sergeant and fell on the Belgian, knocking him down. When he regained his feet, the Prussian officer, whose foot was caught in the stirrup, also managed to extricate himself, and then began a terrible struggle between the officer and the Sergeant, which ended by the Belgian's knocking out his opponent's brains with the butt of his rifle. The Sergeant did not escape scathless, but received a shot in the thigh from the officer's revolver. For hours after the desperate encounter the victor lay helpless, momentarily expecting death at the hands of marauding Prussians, but was ultimately rescued by a Belgian ambulance.

The same Sergeant told me that the day before he was wounded his party surprised and attacked a squadron of Uhlans in a wood, where they were assuaging the pangs of hunger by eating raw turnips gathered in a neighboring field. When the Belgians opened fire the Uhlans fled in disorder, leaving forty-five dead and wounded.

The Sergeant is very proud and happy, for the King visited him yesterday and congratulated him on his bravery.

In the course of my wanderings east of Brussels I came across a dispatch rider from Liege who told me that everything was quiet in that city, and that the Germans were committing no excesses and had temporarily released the hostages they held from their imprisonment in the citadel. Finding that they cannot storm the forts, they are now preparing to reduce them by bombardment with siege guns.



The 200-Mile Battle Front from Metz to Liege.

AGAIN ATTACK LIEGE FORTS.

Germans May Attempt River Crossing in Front of City.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12 (via London).—The fight for the possession of the Liege forts has been resumed. The forts are being fired upon and are returning the fire with vigor.

The Germans erected a bridge at Lixhe for the transport of troops and heavy material, and it is possible that simultaneously an attempt will be made to cross the River Meuse in front of Liege, for convoys have been sighted proceeding toward Engis.

The German advance is being greatly retarded by the Liege fortifications, as they dominate the routes taken by the Germans and also the intervals between the forts, thereby preventing the passage of artillery and transport wagons.

A letter from Liege says the Germans there are accumulating quantities of flour in case they should find themselves invested instead of being the besiegers.

Another report says the Germans are erecting fortifications in the streets of Liege with a view to resisting a possible Belgian attack on the right flank.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—It is stated that the forts around Liege are still holding out against the Germans, and that te troops which defended the city have reformed to the west and resumed the offensive.

It is said that the Belgians have blown up bridges and destroyed the railroad in the rear of the German forces, cutting off their supplies.

BATTLE ON NEAR TONGRES.

Heavy Firing Indicates Beginning of Artillery Duel on Dutch Border.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12.—Telephone messages received tonight from Venloo, in Dutch Limburg, say that heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Tongres. The greatest anxiety prevails here as to the result of the battle, since if the Germans are defeated they must be driven into a corner whence they can escape only into Holland.

It must be remembered that the result of the battle will probably be unknown for some days, as a long artillery duel is only a preliminary move in a modern battle, and the decisive infantry attacks may not be delivered until the end of the week.

Other information from the Dutch-Belgian frontier suggests that the Germans are fighting the expected battle in the neighborhood of Tongres. The people of Maastricht were aroused early this morning by the noise of artillery louder than any previously heard. Houses were shaken, and windows rattled as if they would break. Toward midday the firing became still louder and apparently closer, but it practically ceased by the middle of the afternoon.

Rumors spread that the Germans were retiring all along their front, but it is impossible to ascertain what ground there is for these statements, as the frontier guards prevent anyone from passing. No wounded or refugees have arrived at the border.

HINTS KAISER HALTED ATTACK

German War Official Denies Huge Losses at Liege.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company at Rome says that a dispatch from Berlin gives an official statement by Gen. von Stein regarding the siege of Liege. The German commander denies the loss of 20,000 men, but does not give figures of his losses.

He says that only a small number of German troops were engaged in order to mask the movements of the bulk of the army. The enemy's advance attacking force, he says, was completely annihilated. While he admits that the forts remain intact, he explains this by saying:

"The Emperor did not wish to sacrifice life unnecessarily, but so soon as the heavy artillery arrives the forts will be taken without the loss of a man."

Gen. von Stein admits that the capture of the forts is a difficult problem because of the unfavorable ground about them, and further because the population of the town, including the women, shot at the German troops from behind, firing indiscriminately, hitting the surgeons and the wounded. The German commander concludes with the remark that "it must not be forgotten that the Belgian force is numerically superior to ours."

BRIDGE FOR SIEGE ARTILLERY.

Germans Complete Structure to Take Heavy Pieces to Liege.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12, (via London.)—The second attempt of the German Army to build a pontoon bridge at Herstal over the Meuse was successful, according to a dispatch from Maestricht to the Telegraaf.

The bridge is intended for the passage of siege artillery, several pieces of which are being sent to Liege and others to Namur.

A dispatch from Maestricht to the Telegraaf says that terrific artillery firing was heard throughout the morning, coming from the direction of Tongres, north of Liege. The concussion was felt in Maestricht.

JOFFRE A SPEEDER.

How the Motor Is Used in This War—German Prisoners in Paris.

PARIS, (via London,) Thursday, Aug. 13.—The untiring activity of Gen. Joffre, Commander in Chief of the French Army, has won the admiration of his troops. Since the first day of the mobilization he has traveled thousands of miles in his motor car and appears to be everywhere at one time. His chauffeur is the famous racing motorist Georges Boillot, who three times won the French Grand Prix.

Several hundreds of German prisoners passed through the Champigny Station, near Paris, today on their way to Poictiers, where they will be interned. The private soldiers seemed quite unconcerned as to their fate. The German officers in the party, however, were sulky.

BELGIUM SHOWS UNEASINESS.

Populace Restless and Expecting a Desperate German Move.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12.—In the complete absence of official news, hundred tongued rumor was busy on the boulevards of Brussels today. Every café rang with "the latest information" from all parts of Europe which was contradicted an hour later by an equally improbable story.

One report says that the German army in Belgium is falling back on its intrenchments. A movement in that direction was noticed last night, and this was accentuated this morning.

At the same time the Belgian War Office is once more in communication with the town of Liege.

ATTEMPT ON CROWN PRINCE.

His Life Imperilled at Aix-la-Chapelle, It Is Said.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12.—According to a report from Maestricht to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant German officers said an attempt had been made upon the life of the German Crown Prince at Aix-la-Chapelle.

GERMANS CAPTURE TRAINS.

Three Stopped at Landen Station by Invading Forces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12.—A Belgian correspondent, who spent yesterday at the front, tells of the capture of three Belgian trains at Landen station. When the train from Brussels came near the station the driver saw the rails were obstructed by a cart of hay drawn across them. Guard and driver went forward to see what was the matter, but no sooner had they arrived on the spot than they were arrested.

A number of the passengers succeeded in escaping, but those who fell into the hands of the Uhlans were treated with perfect courtesy, the officers offering them cigarettes and conversing with them in excellent French.

One of the officers said he knew the district minutely, having visited it regularly for the last three years when on holidays.

Another officer translated the news of the war from a Brussels paper to his German compatriots.

All those who saw the Germans in the open country say their gray uniforms agree perfectly with the surroundings and cannot be distinguished at a distance.

Here at Brussels all we have hitherto seen of the enemy is their aeroplanes, which are flying every day or two over the city. The civil guards fired at an aviator today, but he was out of range at a height of over 6,000 feet.

Some enthusiasts even climbed to the roofs in order to be nearer their target.

On the suggestion of Belgian airmen orders were given not to fire at aeroplanes in the city, as there is always danger of the sound of firing causing a panic and of the bullets coming down upon passersby.

ASSERT GERMANS BURNED A VILLAGE

Outrage in Belgium Reported by Paris Papers—Those Trying to Put Out Fire Shot.

SHORT SHRIFT IN ALSACE?

The Eclair Says That Any Captured Frenchman Is Regarded as a Traitor and Executed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—During the temporary lull following the fighting at Liege and Mülhausen, the Paris press has devoted most of its attention to alleged acts of barbarism on the part of Germans. After the sworn, detailed narrative by a student of murders on the frontier comes the report of the burning of the Belgian village of Affleville on Aug. 8, in revenge for its gallant resistance, by a patrol of chasseurs.

Not content with firing the houses, it is alleged, the Germans shot a farmer and others who tried to extinguish the flames.

Similar acts of brutality, it is alleged, occurred at Landen and Limbourg, while the Eclair states that the order was given to German soldiers "to consider any Frenchman captured in Alsace-Lorraine after the first hour of mobilization as a traitor, who must be shot without mercy."

French public opinion is furiously indignant at these stories of savagery. Reports of outrage and insult come from almost every Consul and French functionary who was stationed in Germany when the war began.

Nevertheless, the French treatment of Germans who were unable to leave Paris before the outbreak of the war has been uniformly worthy of a great nation.

A young Munich artist thus detained told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he received more attention and consideration at the police station—where he was getting a railway ticket to Châteauroux, chosen, together with Nogent-sur-Retrou, also in Western France, as a place where Germans will be segregated until the close of the war—than at the German Consulate.

After spending the night before their departure in the big hall of the Lycée Condorcet, refugees to the number of several hundred were marched to the St. Lazare Station, escorted by troops to protect them from possible attack from a mob. There was not one display of hostility, the crowd seeming to regard them more with pity than with hatred.

An incident in the square outside the station was indicative of French character. It has been the custom of many persons to take food to the stations for departing soldiers. A small boy was engaged thus in distributing sandwiches, and, doubtless by mistake, offered some to the refugees. A bystander told him to desist, because they were enemies and prisoners. The child replied: "Poor people; I am sorry for them. I once got lost myself. It is a dreadful thing to be unable to get home." He continued the distribution, and the crowd applauded him.

HANOTAUX COUNSELS CAUTION

Warns French Not to Think of a Counter-Invasion Now.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Gabriel Hanotaux, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs and academician, has an editorial in The Figaro headed "It Will Be Hard," pointing out that the brunt of the present struggle must be borne by France and Belgium, of which the former is now simply a huge circular fort, liable to attack from many directions.

"We must, therefore, for the present consider such operations as those at Altkirch and Mülhausen merely brilliant sorties for the purpose of alarming and inconveniencing the enemy, not a deliberate invasion of Germany. We must be patient, not rash. Soon it will be the hour of the Slav onrush.

"Nor is that all. Our most redoubtable ally is not a fighting nation, but famine. Germany is shut off from supplies by a ring of steel.

"Our duty is clear. Let us renounce until later the idea of invasion and devote all our thoughts and men to the protection not only of the country, but the harvests of our rich France, the sole source from which the Germans will be able to revictual. Let us rely not only upon élan in attack, but patience, sang-froid, and, above all, tenacity in not following dangerous will o' the wisps like the Mülhausen triumph. It is hard, but it is wisdom. We are certain to conquer if we know how to wait."

BRITISH WRITER ARRESTED.

Beaumont of The Daily Telegraph Detained at Rheims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Mr. Beaumont, one of the Paris correspondents of The London Daily Telegraph, has been arrested at Rheims.

He had reached that place, which is well within the zone of military operations, and had sent off a telegram. He will be detained for five days.

RESORT VISITORS INSULTED.

Titled Russians, Including Women, Tell of German Ill-Treatment.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12, (via London, 6:50 A. M.)—It is announced from Government sources that thirty-six prominent Russians, who spent the Summer at health resorts in the south of Germany, including the Countess Vorontzow-Dachkow, wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, her two daughters, M. Schebeko, a member of the Council of the Empire, and other titled personages, suffered great hardships at the hands of German officials.

According to this report some of these were temporarily imprisoned during their journey to the frontier, which, owing to frequent hindrances, occupied seven days. It is asserted that the aristocratic women were roughly handled by police and members of the military.

ENGLISH DUCHESS A RED CROSS NURSE

Her Grace of Sutherland Heads the French Contingent in Work at Brussels.

WITH OTHER TITLED WOMEN

Offers Her Services in Paris and Is Acclaimed by the People on Way to Belgium.

By MARIE HARRISON.
Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES and London Daily Chronicle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12.—At the head of the French Red Cross work in Brussels is an English woman, Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland, who arrived from Paris last night. One of the exquisite salons of the cercle artistique had been offered to the Duchess for the use of the French workers, and it was here I found her, dressed simply in a white gown and closefitting cap, superintending the arrangements.

"Already fifty beds had been installed, while workmen were quickly turning one of the rooms into an operating theatre, and another, which was hung with beautiful paintings, into a kitchen. The nurses will sleep outside, so every available corner will be given up to the sick and wounded. When it is complete the hospital probably will accommodate 300 patients.

The Dchess told me how she came to be in charge of the French Red Cross organization here.

"I was in Paris last week," she explained, "and offered my services to the Secours Des Blessés a few days after an urgent message asking for help was received from Brussels, and I was sent off yesterday. Throughout the journey of eleven hours I was received with the most amazing kindness. The people wept when they saw the little red cross on my arm, and cried with bated breath, 'Voila la Croix Rouge!'

"I confess I broke down myself.

"I have one English lady with me, Miss Gavin, and eight French ladies, including the Comtesse de Pourtâles and the Marquise de Chargore. More English nurses have been sent for. I have telegraphed for eight English nurses and an English surgeon. The ladies of the Secours des Blessés are highly trained in ambulance work and first aid.

"I feel it is essential that we should have some fully qualified English nurses before we open the hospital, and I am hoping it will be ready in two days.

"La Croix Rouge de Belgique is supplying the beds and equipment, and the Belgian doctors, especially Dr. de Page, are enthusiastic about the scheme. Brussels is only two hours from Ostend, so many of the English wounded in the naval battles may be sent here. In any case it is important that in Brussels we should have some hospital where the soldiers will be specially cared for.

MINE SANK DESTROYER.

German Vessel Was Reported to Have Been Wrecked by Explosion.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"It is ascertained that the German torpedo-boat destroyer, which was reported to have been sunk by the explosion of one of her boilers off South Gedser on Aug. 5, really was destroyed by a mine laid by a German warship.

"The Danish and Swedish steamers, it is reported, ceased running as a result of information that the Germans had laid contact mines in the North Sea."

BELGIANS' BRIGHT UNIFORMS.

Puts Them at a Disadvantage Alongside the Sombre-Clad Germans.

BRUSSELS, via London, Aug. 13.—Yesterday for the first time German prisoners were seen here. They were young officers with spiked helmets covered with brown Holland cloth to render them less conspicuous. The Belgians fight at a disadvantage, as they are compelled to expose themselves in their ordinary uniforms, some of which, especially those of the cavalry, are brilliantly colored, while the Germans of all ranks wear a gray field uniform which easily melts into the grays and browns of roads and stubblefields.

The Belgian authorities are preserving well the secret of the operations of the military. A member of the Chamber of Deputies said yesterday that even he and his colleagues were ignorant of such matters as the whereabouts of army headquarters.

King Albert passed through Louvain yesterday afternoon in a travel-stained automobile. He was dressed in a General's uniform, and almost escaped recognition, as he was without escort.

THE KAISER'S "COLD DINNER."

Paris Matin Comments on Alleged Invitation for Event in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Commenting on the schedule found on German prisoners, showing that they expected to reach Lille on Aug. 5 and Paris on Aug. 11, the Matin says that one letter was discovered which referred to an invitation by Emperor William to his staff to dine tonight (Aug. 12) at a well-known Paris restaurant. The Matin adds:

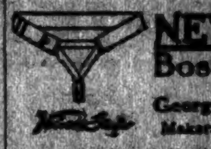
"We are afraid the dinner will be cold before they get here."

The Matin further emphasizes German miscalculation by giving details of the heroic conduct of Belgians on the battlefield. It instances Trooper Bogaerts of the Third Lancers, who has already personally captured fourteen prisoners and killed three Uhlans, being himself unwounded.

At Tirlemont a Belgian gendarme alone attacked three dismounted Uhlans, who, dropping their carbines, surrendered.

The majority of German prisoners immediately demand food, admitting that the commissariat service is very faulty.

Your socks are smooth if you wear this New Garter

No rubber in the leg band, and just tension enough in front to make them fit.
No drag on the leg, but constant lift on the socks.
Weighs less than half an ounce.
25 cents at any furnisher.

NEVERBIND Boston Garter
PATENTED 1913
George Frost Company
Makers of Boston Garters

BRITAIN GIVES AID IN MONEY DEADLOCK

Guarantees Bank of England Against Loss in Discounting Bills of Exchange.

RELEASES MANY MILLIONS

Quick Recovery in Money Market Expected When Vast Amount of Credit Is Freed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—To terminate the deadlock in the money market and to enable trade to resume its normal course the Government has agreed to guarantee the Bank of England against any loss that it may incur in discounting bills of exchange of either home or foreign banks, accepted prior to Aug. 4.

The Government's guarantee for the rediscounting of bills is understood to be the result of the constant consultations between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Governor of the Bank of England. The bankers, accepting houses, and principal traders purpose providing the country with such banking facilities as are needed in the present emergency. The Bank of England's action will release an enormous amount of credit, and if it has the expected effect on foreign exchanges it will lead to a decided recovery of the money market. It is known approximately that the acceptances of three of the more important German banks with agencies in London amount to between $70,000,000 and $75,000,000, and the importance of liquidating such a large sum is obvious.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed Sir George Paish, editor of The Statist, to assist the Treasury in dealing with the economic and financial questions arising from the war.

In connection with the Prince of Wales Relief Fund, a Collecting Committee has been formed, with the Queen as President. The Prince of Wales has undertaken to be responsible for the working expenses of the fund, so the whole of the contributions without deduction will be available for the relief of distress. The American women in England have offered a fully equipped surgical hospital in connection with the Red Cross Society. If the funds will permit, an ambulance ship will be run in conjunction with the hospital.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—In view of the Government's guarantee announcement today, the Bank of England has given notice that it is prepared, on the application of the owners of any approved bill of exchange accepted before Aug. 4, to discount it at any time before it's due date at the Bank rate and without recourse to such holder. Upon the maturity of the bill the Bank will give the acceptor the opportunity of postponing payment, with interest at 2 per cent. over the Bank rate.

It is also announced that the Bank will be prepared to approve such bills of exchange as usually are discounted by it, and also good trade bills, and acceptances of such foreign or colonial firms or bank agencies as are established in Great Britain.

The Bank of England is not to open a branch at Ottawa, Canada, as was reported. It is understood that the $10,000,000 of specie which made the voyage almost across the Atlantic and back on board the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, is to be sent to Ottawa. The Bank of England will make payments in London against this and other gold which will be deposited with the Canadian Minister of Finance.

The effect of the arrangement will be to provide means of remittance from North America to London without the necessity of shipping gold across the Atlantic. The plan is said to be capable of extension to other places outside the region which is under control or may come under control of an enemy.

King George has offered Balmoral Castle as a hospital for wounded soldiers.

About fifty local Fenian Raid veterans are to meet on Friday to consider offering their services in the European war. The men are anxious to go with the Canadian contingent, and would prefer to go as a unit.

No Fight Off Maine Coast.

ISLES OF SHOALS, N. H., Aug. 12.—The sound of big guns late today, apparently coming from the open sea to the eastward, gave rise to reports that a naval engagement had taken place off the New England coast. Inquiry among the coast defenses developed that some mortars had been discharged at Fort McGinney, Portland, Me., nearly 40 miles away in a northerly direction.

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING
THE DOLLAR DINNER
Wine Included
Also Service a la Carte
LARGE ORCHESTRA

FIRST OF WAR REFUGEES HERE—HOW STRANDED TOURISTS FARE

FINLEY EXPEDITION IS DECLARED OFF

Ambassador Page Disapproves Plan to Send Party Into Germany to Aid Americans.

SOME MIX-UP ABOUT IT

Dr. Finley Thought the Ambassador's Consent Had Been Obtained When the Visit Was Proposed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The projected American relief expedition headed by Dr. John H. Finley has been abandoned.

Considerable mystery surrounds the sudden abandonment of the relief expedition, which was planned to enter Germany. It had been pointed out that the American Relief Committee's representatives would discharge quasi diplomatic functions and would require credentials of some sort.

Dr. Finley explained his position by saying that when the committee asked him to go he demurred on the ground that he could not speak fluent German, but Oscar S. Straus told him that he would be all right.

When he agreed to go he was under the impression that Mr. Straus had already procured Ambassador Page's consent to the expedition.

Mr. Finley made it clear that he was ready to go and glad of the opportunity to perform the service, and that he did not quit owing to the possible danger. He intimated the reason for abandoning the trip was that the Ambassador, possessing special information, pointed out that the expedition would be futile.

Joseph P. Day of the Transportation Committee intimated that Ambassador Page declined to countenance the expedition "for diplomatic reasons." Mr. Page said there had been no definite plan, and the project had only been talked about. He denied he had put an end to it.

Mr. Straus said: "The expedition was abandoned because we found it was unnecessary. More can be done through regular diplomatic channels. I want to deny that there is any friction between the committee and the embassy."

FRENCH SHIPS NOT TO SAIL.

The 2,000 Americans Waiting in Havre Are Disappointed.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Americans at Havre, who have been waiting for the French Line steamers France and Chicago to sail for the United States, are deserting the vessels and returning to Paris, or proceeding to England.

Upward of 2,000 Americans have been living aboard the steamers at the company's expense, expecting daily that they would sail.

The company now offers to repay the fares of the Americans, less $1.20 a day for food.

Several hundred of the passengers have accepted these terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The American Embassy is arranging for the relief of stranded tourists all over France by depositing sums here which will enable payments by Consuls.

Ambassador Herrick is still working day and night, but he found time yesterday to go to the Hotel d'Iéna to rescue a bull pup which was forsaken by an American woman who fled to London, afterward writing concerning the animal.

Mrs. Willard, wife of the United States Ambassador to Spain, arrived by motor-car from Madrid. She left the car here and continued on to London. Mr. Herrick sent the car and chauffeur back to Spain with a crowd of refugees with tickets for a vessel sailing from Barcelona.

Mrs. Jackson Gouraud has been among those at Havre waiting for the France to sail.

Miss Nora Bayes is reported to be at Bad Kissingen. Her motor car has been requisitioned, and she is unable to get away.

Among the latest Red Cross volunteers are Mrs. Corey, wife of an officer on the United States warship Kansas; Miss Maud Noel, and Miss Paysen Graham, the sculptor.

Americans arrive daily with stories of hardship and danger. Among them are Miss Elsie Whelan Goelet, from Montreaux, and Mrs. O'Hara Murray, who, with a party of five, arrived at Munich after a long détour in Switzerland, walking for miles across frontiers, and standing for many hours in trains without food.

Father O'Hearn has been taken to the American Hospital. He is in a critical condition.

Mrs. Howe, President Wilson's sister, who expected to sail on the France, went to Liverpool and is sailing on the Megantic.

Harry Weldon Hughes, son of the late Admiral, has gone to Boulogne to try to get a boat, in order to keep his engagement with the Century Opera Company.

Maurice Renaud is happy to have received orders to go to the front in the form of special permission to enlist in an infantry regiment, although he is 53 years old.

Word comes from Ile aux Moines, on the coast of Brittany, that all the men have gone to the war, and that the work in the fields is being done by the colony of American artists, among them A. G. Warshawsky and Jane Noria, the singer.

BALTIC OFF TODAY, CROWDED.

Noordam's Passengers Will Have to Go to Rotterdam to Sail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—There is no change in the transportation situation. The Baltic sails tomorrow with every berth taken. The Noordam, sailing on Saturday, will not touch at English ports, and Americans booked from London must go to Rotterdam, leaving at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the latest. Their transportation can only be guaranteed through to Flushing, where they will have to pay $5 for a Dutch guide and probably have to hire conveyances to get them to Rotterdam, as there is considerable doubt that trains are running.

The Transportation Committee has been in communication with Dr. Van Dyke, American Minister at The Hague, who advises that he is arranging to get Americans off for home every five days.

The American committee's messenger left this afternoon carrying mail for Milan, Florence, Naples, and Genoa. The letters had to be left unsealed and be short and to the point in case censorship was effective at the frontier.

PHILADELPHIA IN WITH WAR REFUGEES

Continued from Page 1.

Baldwin, President of the Empire Trust Company; Judge Thomas L. Feitner of New York, Bishop Hartley, Roman Catholic Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, and the Right Rev. J. W. Atwood, Episcopal Bishop of Arizona.

The voyage across the ocean was made in six days and nine hours at an average speed of 19.01 knots. But for delay due to fog Capt. Mills thought he would have reached his pier yesterday afternoon.

The Philadelphia arrived at Quarantine at 8:30 o'clock last night, and the passengers "seeing America first" gave a cheer. The ship's band played "America," and they joined in the singing. Every one aboard was on deck, and the eyes of all were fixed on New York.

Every one was put into good humor by the customary procedure under exceptional circumstances of the quarantine inspection. According to rule, all of the steerage passengers had to line up and pass in front of Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, the Health Officer of the port, but there was more amusement than business to the inspection when well-dressed men and women wearing silks and leading children in costly clothes passed by the health officer. Dr. O'Connell said he had never seen such "high class" steerage passengers.

But many of the steerage passengers said after they had landed that they had fared better than some of the cabin voyagers. When the Philadelphia left Queenstown she had 600 first-class passengers, but 103 who were then in the steerage were able to change their tickets on the way over and joined those in the cabin. There were no cabins for them, however. They, with fifty others, had the run of the ship's quarters assigned to cabin passengers, and they slept wherever they could. The boatswain, ards gave up their rooms to the passengers; but this was not enough. Many had to sleep on cushions in the smoking room, the saloon, the parlor, and, in fair weather, on deck.

Many of those who arrived on the Philadelphia were wives without their husbands, husbands without wives, and others separated from those with whom they had been traveling. There was Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin, whose husband, the President of the Chase National Bank, arrived last week on the New York. Several women were in Germany separated from their husbands, who had left them on business trips when the war broke out. They received telegrams from their husbands to get out of the country and go to America the best way they could.

A large number of the passengers had little baggage. There was scant room for extra trunks on the ship, and, besides, many persons had to abandon their personal effects when leaving the Continent. Some of the women left expensive Paris gowns behind, and others sailed without necessaries, being able only to get to the ship themselves.

Collector Malone met the Philadelphia down the bay and accompanied her to her pier. He took personal charge of the work of the customs officers. He was present also, he said, to meet John Wilson, a cousin of the President.

Every one on the Philadelphia spoke in the highest terms of her officers and crew, from Capt. Mills down. Everything was done, they said, for their comfort. The passengers had to be fed in three squads, and this kept the chefs and stewards busy practically all of the time, yet not one of them complained, and the service was excellent at all times.

As far as effort on the part of the ship's men could go, the passengers said, comfort was provided. All inconveniences were due entirely to the crowded condition of the Philadelphia, for which Capt. Mills received praise rather than blame, as all wanted to see him bring as many persons home as possible.

Ambassador Page Censured.

Speeches denouncing Ambassador Page for alleged indifference to the condition of Americans in London were a feature of a mass meeting of Americans at the Waldorf in London on Aug. 4, according to Joseph K. Ellenbogen, a lawyer, of 220 Broadway.

"Even before the meeting many Americans had complained that when they sought Ambassador Page they received the reply he was attending a function or a tea," said Mr. Ellenbogen. "When the meeting was called, at which nearly all the prominent Americans in London were present, it was found that Ambassador Page was not there and that he had sent a Third Assistant Secretary to represent him.

"It was moved that the United States Government be requested to send transports for Americans stranded abroad and that Ambassador Page be censured for failing to give proper attention to the serious condition of stranded Americans in London. Some one explained that Ambassador Page was detained by very important business, but the man who had proposed the resolution jumped to his feet and said:

"'What could be more important to the American Ambassador than this meeting, which means so much to all the Americans over here?'

"The motion was not put to a vote, although many Americans were very much incensed over the treatment they had received.

"I engaged passage on four boats to make sure of getting one, but none of the four sailed, and I was lucky to get a chance to come over on the Philadelphia. Sleeping accommodations in the wireless room were sold for $250, and that price prevailed for a chance to sleep on the floor in the barber shop. The Captain was offered $10,000 for his cabin, but he refused it and turned it over for nothing to John A. Wilson of Franklin, Penn., a cousin of the President, and Mrs. Wilson.

"American paper money was worth almost nothing. Manuel Schwartz, a Baltimore furrier, could not buy six railroad fares from London to Southampton with a $50 bill until he found a clerk at the railroad office who came from Joliet, Ill. Schwartz offered the clerk the $50 for the tickets, worth $9, and the clerk finally managed it, making $41 by the transaction.

"At Southampton a British officer took charge of the vessel, steering us in and out and doubling on our tracks to avoid the mines and to conceal their position. The British warships we passed cheered us and we cheered back. Along the coast searchlights played on us from the forts. A French warship stopped us. After a conversation with our Captain the French Captain said 'All right,' and the French crew cheered us and shouted 'Vive l'Amerique!' while 'Vive la France!' came back from all parts of our ship."

Women's Money Gave Out.

Mrs. Blackmore of Cincinnati, who with her sister was traveling through France, was turned out of her hotel, with hundreds of others, when the call to the colors came. The two women managed to reach Calais and they boarded the Philadelphia at Southampton. The journey by rail from Paris to the coast was unusually trying, for the cars were crowded to the limit and Mrs. Blackmore, like hundreds of other women, had to stand during all the journey.

"If traveling by rail was bad, the Channel crossing was a hundred times worse," said Mrs. Blackmore. "There was no room in the interior of the boat. Every foot of space was occupied and the decks were crowded. We had to stay in the bow of the boat—it was the only place we could find. The sea was unusually rough and the water broke time after time over the bow. You can imagine our situation, and by the time Dover was reached we were wet, tired, and almost sick from the strain and worry."

Mrs. Blackmore lost all her baggage, and to add to her difficulties, her money gave out. Fortunately, she had tickets which carried her and her sister to London. There they were assisted by the Embassy.

Another traveler who was mighty glad to get back to his native land was Thomas Gilroy, son of the late Mayor Gilroy. Mr. Gilroy sailed from New York on June 13 on the Imperator, intending to journey leisurely through Europe.

While in London Mr. Gilroy said he met young Mr. Armour of Chicago, who told him, he said, that the British Government had ordered all Armour supplies for the army and navy. He had been given carte blanche orders for all that the Armour plant could ship to England. Mr. Gilroy said that before he left Germany pork had gone up from 10 to 40 cents a pound. Petrol had advanced $1 a gallon.

"The American traveler stranded abroad will have no trouble except in Germany and Switzerland," said Mr. Gilroy. "It is true that Switzerland has no part in the war, but she is in a peculiar position. She must depend upon the countries that surround her for her food supply. There appeared to be only about one week's supply of food in the big hotels when the trouble came. The hotels had to turn out their guests without ceremony. They were literally dumped with their baggage in the middle of the road.

"In Germany the American is often turned out of trains at small obscure stations. The condition of such is desperate, especially if they do not speak the language. They cannot cable to their friends, and they cannot get money. They have to wander around and live as best they can until they are rescued by one of the representatives of this Government."

Took George Widener's Auto.

Martin Vogel, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was one of those who took a prominent part in canvassing the passengers in order to obtain a list of relatives or friends stranded in Germany. In order to do this thoroughly, a committee of twenty-two first cabin passengers was appointed shortly after the Philadelphia left Queenstown. This committee was headed by Joseph Baker Bourne of New York, and associated with him were, among others, Alf Hayman and Dr. George David Stewart. The names of some 600 stranded Americans were gathered by the committee and the list will be sent to the State Department.

"Among those I met on the other side," said Mr. Vogel, "was George Widener of Philadelphia. Mr. Widener had just come through great tribulations. He was touring France in an automobile when the war came. The car was bowling along a road about 200 miles south of Paris when it was stopped by some army officers. They assured Mr. Widener that they were sorry to interrupt his travels, but the Government needed both his automobile and his chauffeur. One of the officers wrote him a receipt for his automobile, and, after removing his belongings from the car, the officers rode off, taking the chauffeur with them.

"Finances are in a chaotic state abroad. The banks don't know where they stand and the bankers are looking to America to straighten out present difficulties."

Mr. Bourne was emphatic in his warning that thousands of Americans in Europe were in imminent and serious danger.

"They are scattered in every country," he said, "from the Black Sea to the Atlantic, from Naples to Christiania. In many instances they have tickets and letters of credit, but these are worthless. Transportation to the seaboard is impossible, because the trains that run carry only troops. Those persons who still have their own motor cars are liable to have them seized by military authorities at any minute.

"The Americans in Switzerland are not as safe as some have imagined, either. None of the warring countries which encircle the country will allow a particle of food to be transported into Switzerland, and a famine is sure to come among the large numbers of foreigners who have sought refuge in the country. When I left Havre bread that normally sold at 8 cents a loaf was selling at 22 cents a loaf. With such conditions in France, will bread be allowed to go through Switzerland?

"The United States Government must take prompt action, immediate action in getting help to the Americans caught abroad—and it must be large-sized, powerful help, too."

Albert Bonner, the manager of the Ritz Hotel in Philadelphia, came out of Germany on one of the last trains to start for the Belgian border.

"The train was crowded and there was much excitement among the passengers," he said. "When we reached Verviers, about three miles from the Belgian border, the train came to a sudden stop. Before we could inquire the reason the railroad officials came through and ordered every one out. They were not going to take the risk of going any nearer the border. There we were, men, women, and children, dumped out of the train. Our baggage was brought out and piled alongside of the tracks."

William H. Porter, a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., said that it was difficult to tell when the financial conditions in Europe would return to a normal state. American finance would improve steadily, he believed, now that the shock caused by the war was over. Mr. Porter said that it was a good thing in his opinion that the New York Stock Exchange was closed.

Actresses on the Ship.

There were a number of actresses and actors on board who had hurried over on the advice of their managers. Among them was Ellien Van Biene, who is to be the ingenue in Klaw & Erlanger's peace play, "The Unseen Empire," the opening of which has been postponed on account of the outbreak of the war. Another actress was Amanda Hoewering, wife of August Hoewering of the firm of Felix Solomon & Co. in Nassau Street. She was a dancer in the Imperial Theatre in Berlin and was in London on a tour of the world, which included the United States, when war was declared by England. Margaret Calvert, wife of Alexander Calvert, who played with George Arliss in "Disraeli," was another actress on the ship. She came to fill an engagement with the "Kitty MacKay" company.

Charles Kurzman of New York, who was a passenger, said that the demand for cabins by wealthy people who had no tickets or were booked in the steerage was so great that $500 was asked for two persons to sleep on the floor of the barber's shop and $250 each for room on the floor of other cabins belonging to members of the crew.

When the Philadelphia reached Cherbourg a good deal of confusion was caused, Mr. Kurzman said, by the rush of people on board who had no tickets and who darted into the first cabin they saw and left their hand baggage in it regardless of the rightful occupants. Eighteen women and four children slept in a passageway leading from the cabin to the steerage and did not seem to mind it, but they were all glad to land, they said.

Left Paris with a Handbag.

Mrs. Sarah M. Cory, an elderly widow, who had lived in Paris for the last five years, told of her experiences.

"When the mobilization began," she said, "I decided to leave France and go to America, but had difficulty from the first. Finally the military authorities allowed me to purchase a steamer ticket and leave for Cherbourg with only a small handbag as luggage. When I arrived in Cherbourg at 11:30 o'clock at night I found that not a single hotel was open to receive guests. I had about prepared to spend the night walking the streets when the manager of one of the hotels that had been converted into a hospital allowed me to lie down in the lobby.

"The next day I sought passage to Southampton, and at last got aboard a boat built to accommodate 200 passengers. That boat carried 500 persons from Cherbourg to Southampton, so you can imagine the comfort and safety of the journey. Luckily, I was able to get something to eat, but many of the passengers went hungry on the way across the Channel.

"When we reached Southampton I met my first difficulty because I had only French money with me. I went to see the United States Consul, however, and he acted splendidly. He obtained lodging at a hotel for me and saw that I was comfortable until I sailed. I had to share a room in the hotel with a stranger, but considered myself lucky to have even half a room."

Mrs. Cory said that the good humor among the passengers of the Philadelphia under trying conditions had been remarkable. Men and women used to having the best of everything, she said, put up with all sorts of inconveniences without complaining at all.

The only woman who met the Philadelphia at Quarantine was Miss Lillian Wald, of the Henry Street Settlement, who went to meet Mrs. Martin Vogel and the Misses Alice and Irene Lewisohn, who were associated with her in the management of the settlement in Henry Street.

Miss Alice Lewisohn said that she and her sister were in London when war was declared with Germany. They had prepared to sail on the Celtic, but had given up the idea on the advice of a friend connected with the British Admiralty staff. She described the situation in England as "gruesome," saying that there had been no enthusiasm in London when war was declared. The people were stoical, she said, and the labor element seemed decidedly against the war. A great demonstration was held in Trafalgar Square on the Sunday afternoon prior to the sailing of the Philadelphia, she said, at which strong anti-war sentiments were expressed.

Thinks Husband Entered Army.

Mrs. E. Bedeaux of 649 Riverside Drive, whose husband is an efficiency engineer associated with Morrini & Co., of Paris, who have been doing work for the French Government, had her son, five years old, with her. She said that she had been forced to sleep upon the floor of the library.

"The ship was so crowded that there was no other place for us," she said, "but I was thankful that I was able to get on board, so I could not object. My husband was taking care of some important work for the French Government, and on July 3 sent me with our son to Germany to spend the Summer. He was so busy that I saw him only for one day in Paris before I left for Germany.

"When the war broke out he wrote me to get back to New York as fast as I could, and said that he was sorry, but he could not come with me. He said that he could not refuse to serve the French Government in the present crisis and was attached to the Engineer Corps. I have not heard a word from him since and I do not know if he has been sent to the front or not. My husband is an American, but was born and brought up in France."

Mrs. Thomas Harold Tucker of 507 West 187th Street, whose husband is a wholesale druggist with offices in Fulton Street, said that they were in Frankfort, Germany, when the war began. She said that her husband had gone to see some people on business and was able only to get word to her to leave for Paris as soon as possible. She left that night, and could not get word from him. She thought he was imprisoned in Frankfort, or some city near there. With Mrs. Tucker was Mrs. Stephen H. Towle of Newburyport, Mass., who is seventy-six years old. Despite her advanced age, she stood the trip and its discomforts much better than many of the younger women.

Mrs. Josephine Lunn, wife of Prof. C. L. Lunn of the University of Chicago, said that she was at the Continental Hotel in Paris when the war began. She had been to the opera on July 31, the night that Jean Leon Jaures, the Socialist leader, was assassinated, and when she returned to the hotel the police locked the place up and told the guests that they must not go out on the streets.

"There was rioting everywhere," she said, "and we did not know what was going to happen. The following morning there was an outburst of hostility toward the Austrians and Germans, and a valet in the hotel went crazy. He rushed upstairs to the rooms of an Austrian Countess, who was away at the time, and despite the efforts of her maids to stop him, tore all her clothing to shreds. That morning when we went in to breakfast there were no servants, and the only thing we could get to eat was a little bread and milk. The management of the hotel then asked us if we would leave, as they could do nothing to take care of us."

Mrs. E. L. Hamilton of Oak Park, Chicago, just caught the ship and was obliged to join the other women who slept on the floor of the drawing room. She said that every suite and cabin was crowded to its last inch of space and in some suites that usually accommodate two or three passengers there were from fourteen to sixteen women, sleeping upon the floors and taking turns in the few berths.

Arrives With Less Than $1.

A group composed of John H. Gregory, William D. Horstmann, and Burt Anthony of Rochester, New York, and an Oregon physician returned to America in the same steerage compartment when they found that they were unable to get other accommodations. Mr. Anthony said that he had less than a dollar in his pocket when he got off of the ship. With the other two Rochester men, he left New York for a tour of Europe several weeks ago. They arrived in London just in time to have their travelers' checks exchanged for gold, he said, and the following week met a large number of Americans who did not have a penny in cash and could not get any checks cashed. Among these were two Rochester women, to whom they loaned enough to return to America.

Mrs. Jennie Aufrichtig, widow of Alois Aufrichtig, formerly a wealthy St. Louis manufacturer, returned with her son, Albert. They were in Berlin when war was declared on Servia by Austria-Hungary, they said. When Germany declared war on Russia, they said, they were in Cologne, ready to make a trip up the Rhine. They went to a fair across the Rhine in the afternoon and on returning were surprised to find the bridge covered with German soldiers. They saw seven Russians arrested as spies at one end of the bridge. Part of their baggage is still in Hamburg.

Brings Gift to President.

John Wilson of Franklin, Penn., a cousin of the President, brought back with him the set of silver-mounted golf sticks presented to President Wilson by the City Luncheon Club of London. The set is in a black leather case bearing the monogram "W. W."

Mr. Wilson announced with a smile that he had more Summer clothes and less money than any other man on board.

"Our greatest difficulty in London," he said, "was due to the shortage of ready money. All the banks were closed, but, thanks to H. W. Thornton, the American General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway, we were able to get checks up to $30. Sir Albert Stalley, General Manager of the Underground Railway, also assisted us."

Mr. Wilson will go to Washington to present the golf sticks to the President.

The Right Rev. James A. Hartley, Roman Catholic Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, returned without his baggage. Like thousands of other Americans he lost it in the days of excitement which followed the declaration of war. He had just got comfortably settled in a hotel at Southampton when the militia turned every one out at 4 A. M. last week Wednesday. The guests were ordered to leave the hotel at short notice, as the Government wanted it as quarters for army and navy officers. So they had to dress in haste and depart to find places where best they could. The Bishop found refuge with a parish priest.

Miss Elizabeth Masland of 607 Fifth Avenue lost all her baggage and had to return in the steerage. She said she was glad to get home in any fashion.

J. Brittlebank of Charleston, S. C., managed to book a berth on the Lucania, to sail on Aug. 8, but had no American money to pay the reservation deposit. He went to the American Express offices to get his money changed, and after standing in the crowd from 9 A. M. till 2:30 P. M. without getting within shouting distance of the window, he sold his place in line for $25 and decided to go on another boat.

Mrs. Sallie Elliott Nicholson of 157 East 81st Street was in Cromer, Norfolk, with her mother and two children on Aug. 1, when war was declared on Russia. She had difficulty getting checks cashed on account of the Saturday and Sunday closing of the banks, and when Sunday night came and the evening papers reported that war between Great Britain and Germany was imminent she realized that their party of four had only two shillings with which to pay a ten-pound bill. It was imperative that she go to London and get not only a passage out of the country, but money enough to settle her accounts. Her landlady took out £10 in gold which she had hidden away in a stocking and advanced the sum to Mrs. Nicholson for the trip.

Troops Hold Up Trains.

On going to London on Monday morning, Aug. 3, Mrs. Nicholson found her train delayed everywhere by stops to take on members of the naval reserve. She found an enormous crowd at Cook's, but was able to get $100 on her travelers' checks. The only steamship accommodation she could get was four steerage berths on the Philadelphia.

She then found that it was impossible to get back to Cromer, as all trains in that part of England were being used for the transport of troops. In consequence she drove back in a taxicab, arriving at 6 A. M. She took a policeman with her all the way, as she had been warned that without some such assistance she was in danger of being arrested as a spy.

She reported that London was full of excited, cheering crowds. The whole countryside was covered with troop trains running without lights. When the party started from Cromer to Southampton they found that every bridge, tunnel, and railroad station was guarded by soldiers. At Southampton all the hotels were full; they were refused permission to go aboard the Philadelphia the first night, and the two women with the two children walked the streets till 1:30 in the morning, being continually followed or accosted by drunken men.

Every one seemed to be drunk except the soldiers, who were on guard everywhere. At last, in desperation, they stopped a woman and begged her to give them a room for the night, and she took the four of them into a tenement, where they shared the meagre accommodations of the family. The next day they were allowed to go on board the Philadelphia.

Baggage Abandoned.

Other passengers described the crowds of Americans who sat all night outside the Gare du Nord in Paris, waiting for the gates to open and let them on the last train to leave before mobilization got under way. Trunks were refused; they had to open their baggage in the station, snatch out hurriedly their most valuable belongings, and leave the rest to its fate.

Ever so many hundred Americans were left behind hammering on the windows and doors of the train as it pulled out. The Misses Dreyfous of New York, who escaped on this train, found themselves penniless on their arrival in London and were compelled to borrow money from a chance acquaintance to get them to New York.

The Philadelphia brought 2,500 sacks of mail and 4,000 pieces of baggage in the hold. Of the 708 cabin passengers only 50 took advantage of the American Line's permission to sleep on board the ship last night. As many of them expressed it, they wished to go "where there was a little elbow room and sleep in God's own country."

Before the liner reached Sandy Hook the committee headed by Mr. Bourke collected $400 to be divided among the cooks, butchers, and bakers, who had worked twenty hours a day since leaving Southampton.

THOSE ON THE PHILADELPHIA.

List of the Passengers Who Arrived on the Refugee Liner.

Here are the passengers who arrived on the Philadelphia:

A.

Abraham, Fred A.; Acheson, Barclay; Aldrich, Master Chas.; Aldrich, Master Jewel; Aldrich, Charles T.; Aldrich, Mrs.; Anderson, Rev. P. H.; Anderson, Mrs. Pansy; Anderson, Master H.; Anderson, Miss Ruth; Apperson, Mrs. H. E.; Apple, Miss Blanche F.; Aranzosay, Julius; Arnold, F.; Ash, Miss Rachel; Ashhurst, Miss Alice; Atwood, Bishop J. W.; Austin, Master A.; Assman, Mr.; Agnew, Mr.; Andersen, Mr.; Andersen, Mrs.; Annenberg, Mr.; Annenberg, Mrs.; Annenberg, Miss S.; Annenberg, Miss L.; Addison, Rev.; Addison, Mrs.; Addison, Miss E.; Addison, Miss L.; Andrews, Mr.; Aufrichtig, Mrs.; Aufrichtig, Mr.; Adler, Mr.; Abbott, Mrs.; Anderson, Miss; Atkinson, Miss; Atkinson, Mr.; Anthony, Mr.

B.

Baer, Charles S.; Baer, Mrs.; Bale, Oscar; Barger, Dr. Fred.; Barnes, Harry P.; Barton, Howard; Batt, Miss Cora L. La.; Baycott, Wilfred; Belwell, Alec.; Bendal, Mr.; Bendal, Mrs.; Benesch, Mrs. A.; Benham, Dr. F. R.; Benham, Mrs.; Bennett, John J.; Bentley, Rufus C.; Bentley, Mrs. Ellen H.; Betts, P. de M.; Betts, Mrs.; Beucler, Miss P. M.; Bickle, Mrs. T. D.; Bland, Robert H.; Blandford, Miss B.; Blum, Morris; Blum, Louis; Blum, Miss M.; Blumenthal, Mr.; Boldenhagen, Miss M. T.; Bolton, Miss Susie; Bonner, Miss A.; Bostwick, Dr. W. W.; Bostwick, Mrs.; Bradley, Harlow; Breck, Miss M. E.; Brennan, Miss Annie; Bressler, Charles; Brew, George T.; Bristler, Mrs. M.; Bristler, Miss; Bristol, Kenneth; Bigelow, Earle; Broch, W. L.; Brown, Dr. Israel; Brown, Miss Della; Buchanan, Mr.; Buchanan, Mrs.; Burgh, R. L. V.; Burgh, Mrs.; Burns, Miss Anneles; Blackford, Mrs.; Blondheim, Mr.; Beard, Mr.; Beard, Mrs.; Barrett, Mr.; Barrett, Miss; Beaudoin, Mrs.; Belcher, Mr.; Boswell, Miss; Bonner, Mr.; Becker, Mr.; Brown, Sr., Mr.; Brown, Jr., Mr.; Boyes, Mr.; Bordon, Lieut. Col.; Bordon, Mrs.; Bursy, Mr.; Blair, Miss; Barrington, Mrs.; Bonne, Mr.; Bliss, Mr.; Burke, Mr.; Burke, Mrs.; Bennett, Mrs.; Bressler, Mrs.; Baldwin, Le Roy; Baldwin, Mrs.; Baldwin, Miss; Benjamin, Mr.; Baden, Mr.; Bicksler, Mrs.; Bicksler, Miss; Browbell, Mr.; Burnham, Mr.; Broome, Dr.; Blair, Mrs.; Blair, Miss; Boblenhagen, Miss; Beale, Miss; Blumenstal, Mr.; Bourne, Mr.; Bourne, Mrs.; Bourne, Miss; Burke, Miss; Bradthe, Mr.; Burghelm, Mr.; Blackmore, Mr.; Blackmore, Mrs.

C.

Cain, Albert G.; Carlin, Charles K.; Carlin, Mrs.; Caverley, Mrs. Robert; Caverley, Miss M.; Cazalet, Miss M.; Chew, Miss Hannah; Christianson, Dr. E. R.; Christianson, Mrs.; Cock, Miss Marion; Coggeshall, Miss M.; Collins, M. W.; Cook, Mrs. Elizabeth; Cook, Master C.; Cooper, W.; Cory, Mrs. T. M.; Costikyan, L. H.; Courlan, W. E.; Crampton, Miss Ethel; Crowley, Richard; Culver, Miss B.; Curry, Raymond; Cutler, Miss Dorothy; Cutler, Miss Mary; Cyerny, Andrew; Costigan, Mr.; Carter, Mrs.; Carr, Mr.; Campbell, Mr.; Catlin, Miss; Calvert, Mr.; Calvert, Mrs.; Collingwood, Mr.; Cunnare, Miss; Callaway, R. H.; Callaway, F. E.; Conklin, Mr.; Conklin, Mrs.; Curry, Mr.; Clevinger, Dr.; Cahill, Miss; Cartwright, Mrs.; Cartwright, Miss; Celery, Miss.

D.

Deerham, Miss Annie; Devane, Rev. J.; Dixler, J. S.; Domergue, Mr.; Domergue, Mrs.; Domergue, Miss; Doppen, Miss Mary; Dutton, Miss Jennie; Demarest, Mrs.; Demarest, Miss; De Witt, Miss; Dreyfous, Miss G.; Dreyfous, Miss F.; Ducas, Mr.; Davis, G. H.; Davis, W.; Davis, Mrs.; Davidson, Mr.; Demongert, Miss; Dillmann, Miss; Deery, Mrs.; Deery, Miss; Dickerman, Miss.

E.

Eckman, Guy; Edwards, William; Edwards, Rev. J. H.; Edwards, Mrs.; Eich, Hubert; Eldrid, Gordon; Eldrid, Mrs.; Eldrid, Master G.; Eltreth, Miss M.; Emisley, Miss A. L.; Eser, John; Evans, Rowland C.; Evans, Mrs.; Ewen, R. T.; Ewen, Mrs.; Ellenbogen, Mr.; Eiseman, Mr.; Eiseman, Mrs.; Elliott, Miss.

F.

Fainey, Mrs. Maggie; Farlindun, Max; Faster, F. H.; Ferris, Miss Amy; Feu, Rev. J. Du; Fithian, Mrs. A. Stow; Fithian, Miss; Fitzpatrick, Mr.; Fitzpatrick, Mrs.; Fleet, W. A.; Fowle, Mrs. Stephen; Foster, R. G.; Fox, Edward N.; Freeman, Mark; French, Mrs. L.; Fuller, Mr.; Fuller, Mrs.; Feitner, Judge; Fort, Dr.; Finn, Mr.; Finn, Mrs.; Finn, Master; Finn, Miss; Ford, Mr.; Frauenthal, Dr.; Frauenthal, Mrs.; Fish, Mr.; Fatince, Mrs.; Finstad, Mr.; Finstad, Mrs.; Frey, Miss.

G.

Gallagher, Dr. D. V.; Gallagher, Mrs.; Gallagher, Miss N.; Gallagher, Miss E.; Gallagher, Miss I.; Gallagher, Master R.; Gibson, Miss J. H.; Gillespie, S. H.; Gillespie, Mrs.; Gilpin, R.; Gilpin, Miss Edith; Gilpin, Master W.; Gilroy, T. F.; Gilroy, Mrs.; Givard, Frank; Goldsmith, I. S.; Goldsmith, Mrs. Hannah; Goldsworthy, Mrs. B.; Gracie, Miss Adaline; Graham, John H.; Grant, Mrs. H. F.; Graves, G.; Green, Mrs.; Guest, Clifford; Gibbons, W.; Gibbons, C.; Gardiner, Mrs.; Greite, Mr.; Gault, Miss; Gault, Miss L.; Gordon, Miss; Gluck, Miss; Gerrard, Mrs. A.; Gerrard, Mrs. C.; Gambrill, Miss; Gregory, Mr.; Gill, Miss.

H.

Hahlo, Mr.; Hahlo, Mrs., and three children; Hall, Dr. H. H.; Hall, David; Halsey, Mrs. John L.; Hampton, Henry G.; Hampton, Mrs. Phillis; Hansen, John W.; Hartley, James J.; [illegible], Miss H. C.; Hartwell, S. W.; Hartwell, Mrs.; [illegible], W. R.; Hawkins, Thomas; Hayman, Alf.; Hayman, Mrs.; Hess, F.; [illegible], P. E.; [illegible], Mrs. J.; Hoag, Dr. J. C.; Hoag, Mrs.; Hodgkinson, Fred; Hodgkinson, Mrs.; Hieston, Miss; Hogne, Wilson J.; Hogne, Mrs.; Hogne, Miss Clara; Hollingsworth, Miss Ellen; Holmes, John G.; Homburg, Miss Harriet; Hughes, George; Hunt, Bertie B.; Hamilton, Mrs.; Hamilton, Miss; Hughes, Mr.; Herz, Mrs.; Herz, Miss; Herman, Miss; Helms, Mr.; Hartley, Bishop; Healey, Mr.; Hart, Mr.; Hart, Mrs.; Hayward, Miss; Hoobler, Mr.; Hoobler, Mrs.; Hoobler, Master; Harding, Mrs.; Hibbard, Miss; Horner, Mr.; Horner, Mrs.; Harman, Mr.; Harman, Mrs.; Harman, Miss; Harman, Miss E.; Holst, Mr.; Holst, Mrs.; Hughes, Miss; Hendrickson, Miss; Hammond, Mr.; Hammond, Mrs.; Hammond, Miss; Hammond, Master; Hayes, Mrs.; Hoelveing, Miss; Hughes, Mr.; Hughes, Mrs.; Hughes, Miss; Hughes, Miss V.; Hood, Mr.; Hirschland, Mr.; Hirschland, Mrs.; Hirschland, Master.

I.

Imbs, Robert; Idsler, Emil; Idsler, Mrs. Maggie; Idsler, Miss Adeline; Idsler, Miss M.; Ibach, Charles; Iszor, Miss Laura; Ingalls, Mrs.

J.

Jakowah, M.; James, Miss Agnes; Janvier, Miss M. R.; Jenkins, Mrs. X. K.; Jervais, Mrs. Helen; John, P. C.; Johnson, Miss D.; Johnson, Oscar; Jordon, Miss G.; Jacobs, Mrs.; Jones, Mr.; Jones, Mrs.; Jones, Miss; Jones, Master W.; Jones, Master C.; Jarvis, Miss; Johnson, Mr.; Johnson, Mrs.; Johnson, Miss; Johnson, Master; John, Miss; Johnston, Mrs.; Juhas, Mrs.

K.

Kavanagh, Rev. L. J.; Keegan, Master H.; Keene, George; Keene, Mrs.; Kefer, Mrs.; Kefer, Miss Paulette; Kefer, Miss Rose; Kelly, Miss Julia; Kempton, Miss E.; Kierman, Paul L.; Kilburne, Miss K.; King, A. S.; King, Mrs.; Kisllinger, T. B.; Knapp, Mrs. Henry; Knappy, Mr.; Kriez, Miss Marian; Kreis, Miss Edith; Kelly, Miss; Kuentzel, Mr.; Kuentzel, Mrs.; Krotel, Mrs.; Krotel, Miss; Krause, Mr.; Krause, Mrs.; Kern, W.; Kern, Mrs.; Kern, Miss; Kern, W. J.; Kaesche, M.; Kaesche, Mrs.; Kaesche, W.; Kaesche, Miss; Kurzman, C. C.

L.

Lamb, Dr. F. A.; Lamb, Mrs.; Lamb, Miss M.; Lamb, Miss Louise; Lamb, Dr. H. D.; Langerin, Henry; Langerin, Mrs.; Lankford, Mrs. B.; Lapeyre, Miss Odile; Laurence, Charles; Laurence, Mrs.; Laurence, Miss E.; Laurence, Miss M., and two maids; Law, Mrs. Mildred; Law, Miss Lucile; Law, Miss Ruth; Law, Miss Mary; Law, Jarrett; Law, Barton; Lawford, Mr.; Lawford, Mrs.; Lawless, Rev. Thos.; Lawrence, Miss W.; Lehmann, Miss Julia; Lichtenberger, Miss M.; Likewise, Miss Addie; Lillford, Miss Frances; Lockhart, Mr.; Logan, Miss Miriam; Lord, Mrs. Minnie C.; Lunn, Mrs. A. C.; Luckman, Mrs.; Larne, Dr.; Larne, Mrs.; Larne, Miss M.; Larne, Miss L.; Latham, Miss; Lewisohn, Miss; Lewisohn, Miss I.; Liebovitz, S.; Liebovitz, Mrs.; Liebovitz, D.; Leahy, Miss; Livermore, Miss C.; Livermore, Miss G.; Lee, Mr.; Long, Mrs.; Lloyd, Mr.

M.

Malaver, Alec.; Mackay, Miss Madge; Mackensie, Mrs. C. A.; Marles, Malcolm; Marse, John; Martin, John; Martin, Miss Lillian; Matthews, Dr. Elizabeth; Maxwell, Mrs. W. H.; McConnell, B.; McCullough, Mrs. N. B.; McDougall, Reginald; McLaughlin, Miss M.; McNulty, J. J.; McGrail, Francis; McWilliams, J.; Meck, Miss Helen; Mercer, Mrs. Etta; Mile, Victor; Mimms, Rev. J. C.; Mimms, Mrs. J. C.; Moncure, Dr. Philip; Morrissey, Joseph; Morlaghan, John; Murphy, Jeremiah; Murphy, Mrs. Hannah; Murphy, Miss Mary; Murphy, John J.; May, Mr.; Morgan, Mr.; McCarthy, Dr.; Morgan, S. W.; McNamee, Mrs.; McCarthy, P.; Morley, Mr.; McCord, Miss; McDonald, Miss; Moe, Mr.; Moe, Mrs.; Moe, Master; Morgan, M.; Morgan, Mrs.; McGuire, Dr.; McGuire, Mrs.; Moses, Miss; Mueller, Mr.; Mueller, Mrs.; Mueller, Miss; Medd, Miss; Mauller, Mrs.; Meyer, Mr.; Meyer, Mrs.; Masland, Miss; Minton, Mr.; Minton, Mrs.; Mendel, Mr.; Mendel, Mrs.

N.

Newburger, Eli N.; Newton, George; Nicholls, Louise S.; Nickel, Nan; Nickel, Mrs.; Newburger, Mrs.; Nelisen, F.; Neilsen, Mrs.; Nicholas, Mr.; Nicholas, Mrs.; Nicholson, Mrs.; Nicholson, Master; Nicholson, Miss.

O.

O'Driscoll, James; O'Dwyer, Annie; Old, Dr. Lier; Oldenburg, Cap. Henry; Oldenburg, Henry; Olds, George Phillips; Olds, Mrs. Katie; Olds, Beatrice M.; Ottaway, Mr.; Oxby, Miss; Orton, Mr.; Oppenheimer, Mrs.; Oertl, Dr. T. E.; O'Leary, Timothy; Olmsead, Miss E.; O'Reilly, Dr. T. J.; Ouellet, Mrs. D. B.; Ouellet, Miss B.

P.

Parker, Miss Mary T.; Parsons, Mrs. H.; Patton, Miss Cecilia; Pearle, Frank; Pearle, Mrs.; Penfield, Miss R. C.; Petitte, Mrs. James G.; Petitte, Miss Marian; Petitte, Mrs. E. B.; Philip, Mrs.; Phillips, Charles C.; Plankinton, William; Polbury, Miss Kate; Polbury, Miss Kath.; Potter, Rev. Joseph; Potter, Mrs. Harriett; Potter, Miss Phoebe; Potts, Mrs. J. S.; Price, C. A.; Pugh, Mrs. James; Pugh, Miss Gladys; Porter, Mrs.; Porter, Miss; Payne, Dr.; Porter, Mr.; Porter, J.; Plankinton, Mrs.; Plankinton, Master; Plankinton, Miss; Pidgeon, Miss; Page, Mrs.

R.

Rafferty, Miss E.; Ramsdell, Mrs. D. B.; Read, Edward; Reeves, Miss A. E.; Richards, M. H.; Reinhart, Stanley; Richard, Mrs. Phillis; Richard, Master B.; Richards, Mrs. M.; Robson, C. S.; Robson, John; Rogers, Miss F. M.; Roscoe, Edward; Rogers, Miss; Reich, Mr.; Reich, Mrs.; Ringgold, Miss; Richardson, Miss; Rosser, Mrs.; Reece, Mrs.; Ran, Mr.; Ran, Mrs.; Roos, Mr.; Roos, Mrs.; Ridenon, Mr.; Rosenbaum, Mr.; Rosenberg, Mr.; Rosenberg, Mrs.; Raschig, Miss; Rees, Mr.; Russell, Byron.

S.

Sakes, Miss Sylvia; Sanderson, Mrs. J. G.; Sandercock, Mrs. F.; Sandercock, John; Sarenbooks, Joseph; Schoongood, Mr.; Schoongood, Mrs.; Schnacke, Miss Ruth; Schnacke, Francis; Schoen, Miss W. B.; Schoenwald, Miss F.; Schroder, Miss E. M.; Schumacher, Miss D.; Schwab, J. A.; Seagraves, Miss; Secombe, Mrs. Bessie; Senn, Mrs. Thomas; Senn, Master George; Seudder, Miss D.; Sickel, H. G.; Sickel, Mrs.; Silverman, Albert; Sims, Mrs. Paul; Slater, C.; Smith, E. H.; Smith, Mrs.; Smith, Mrs. Emily; Smith, Miss Eleanor; Smith, Miss M. J.; Smith, Mrs. George; Smith, Mrs. J. V.; Snider, Dr. Clinton; Starch, Miss Daisy; Stedman, Miss Edith; Stevens, Mrs.; Steward, J. W.; Steward, Mrs.; Stewart, J. H.; Stien, Mr.; Stone, Samuel; Stone, Mrs. Miriam; Scharhag, Mr.; Sibley, Mr.; Sibley, Mrs.; Stewart, Mr.; Steele, Mr.; Smith, E. J.; Smith, Mrs.; Smith, Miss E.; Smith, Master P.; Smith, Miss W.; Smith, E.; Smith, T.; Smith, H.; Smith, G.; Schweintz, Miss de.; Sturges, Miss; Stuber, Mrs.; Stawell, Mr.; Simpson, Mr.; Schmidt, D.; Schmidt, Mrs.; Schmidt, Miss C.; Schmidt, Miss K.; Schmidt, W.; Scheter, Dr.; Scherer, Mrs.; Strakosch, Mr.; Sanford, Mr.; Sanford, Mrs.; Stuart, Miss Florence; Summers, M. C.; Sutton, Dr. Stark; Swartz, Marul; Swartz, Mrs.; Swartz, Miss Rena; Swartz, Miss Mathilda; Swartz, Miss Sara.

T.

Thomas, Phillipe; Thomas, Mrs.; Thomas, John; Thompson, Willard; Thorold, Mrs.; Thorpe, Mrs. M. E.; Titheradge, Dion.; Todd, Mrs. Aston; Tremner, S.; Tremner, Mrs.; Trestam, George; Trevillian, Ernest; Trevillian, Mrs. A.; Tucker, Mrs. G. H.; Tulip, Mendel; Turnbull, Rev. Francis; Turnbull, Mrs. Marian and infant; Tyler, Charles M.; Tyndal, Miss K.; Tytler, Dr.; Todd, Ashton; Tonge, Ed.; Tierney, Miss; Trestam, Mrs.

U.

Ullman, Mr.; Ullman, Mrs.; Urquhart, Miss.

V.

Van Biene, Mrs.; Van Biene, Miss E.; Vogel, Hon. Martin; Vogel, Mrs.; Vintsenger, Mr.; Verzett, Mr.; Vogt, Mr.; Viehe, Mrs. E.

W.

Wals, Edward A.; Ward, J. H.; Warner, A. J.; Warren, Miss M. B.; Watkins, Mrs. W.; Watkins, Master A.; Watt, B. E.; Weaver, Miss Annie; Webb, Miss B.; Webb, Mrs. G. L.; Weiss, H. J.; Wells, Miss B.; Wendland, Charles; West, J. C.; Wheat, A. A.; Wheat, Mrs.; White, Dr. Elbert; Whitehead, Miss A.; Wilson, John A.; Wilson, Mrs.; Wilstack, F. J.; Wilted, Andrew; Woodrow, Mrs. F. K.; Woodrow, Miss F.; Wolf, A. D.; Woolf, E. B.; Woolf, Mrs.; Wilkerson, Mrs.; Wilkerson, Miss; Webber, Miss; Wheeler, Mrs.; Weiss, Mr.; Whitsit, Mr.; Wurdack, Mr.; Wurdack, Mrs.; Webb, Miss; Webb, Mr.; Webb, Mrs.; White, Miss; Wolfson, Mr.; Wyman, Mr.; Wyman, Mrs.; Wiggins, Mrs.; Wiggins, Miss Maud; Wiggins, Miss Muriel; Weinahm, Mr.; Wingett, Mr.; Willett, Mr.; Willett, Mr.; Wesche, Miss; Webber, Mr.

Y.

Yates, Arthur; Yates, Mrs.; Yerger, John; Young, Mr.

Z.

Zigmant, Albert; Zuckerman, Mr.; Zuckerman, Mrs.; Zuckerman, Miss.

WHEELER BRINGS REFUGEES.

First Secretary at Tokio Returns with Party to London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Post Wheeler, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Tokio, his wife and Mrs. Ollie James, wife of Senator James of Kentucky, arrived today from Germany. The Wheelers left London some weeks ago for the Continent, heading in the general direction of Tokio. They were in Berlin, accompanied by Mrs. James, when Germany declared war on Russia.

The Russian Ambassador arranged it so they could go in his train to Russia, as he and they supposed, the Wheelers expecting then to take the Trans-Siberian Railway. But instead of going direct to Russia the Ambassador and his party, including the Wheelers and Mrs. James, were all shunted to Copenhagen, where the Americans languished several days, as the Copenhagen-Newcastle boat service was interrupted.

Mr. Wheeler finally succeeded in getting hold of a boat and filled it with thirty stranded Americans in addition to his wife and Mrs. James. All landed at Hull this morning.

RIKER-HEGEMAN

Reliable Drug Store Service

1/3 TO 1/2 OFF ON BATHING CAPS

Of Course They Are Going Fast, But As We Decided to Give You the Benefit of This Sale in the Middle of the Season, Stocks Are Still Fresh.

PURITAN. A dainty all-rubber bonnet shaped hat with rosette and strings. All popular colors. Formerly 84c; now..... 49c

BATHING SHOES REDUCED

HIGH BATHING SHOES for women; excellent quality duck; pair, formerly 59c; now......... 33c

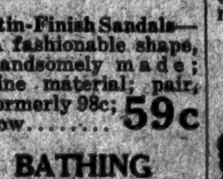
BATHING SHOES FOR MEN—Sturdy quality, well-shaped, of strong white duck; pair, formerly 59c; now......... 33c

BATHING SANDALS—Good grade of duck; pair, formerly 39c; now......... 25c

ROSEBUD, No. 438. Comes in black, blue and blue with white stripes with rosebud figures. Formerly 59c; now.......... 30c

TANGO, No. 4960. A heavy blue or black silk cap with tabs of contrasting colors. Formerly $1.98; now.. 98c

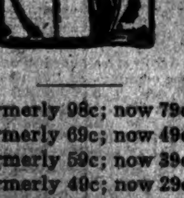
BRIGHTON, No. 3860. A sateen cap, blue, black or black striped. Formerly $1.49; now.......... 75c



Satin-Finish Sandals—A fashionable shape, handsomely made; fine material; pair, formerly 98c; now......... 59c

MERMAID, No. 1218. Striped sateen cap in all popular colors. Formerly 69c; now.... 35c

BATHING SUIT BAG REDUCED



Formerly 98c; now 79c
Formerly 69c; now 49c
Formerly 59c; now 39c
Formerly 49c; now 29c
Formerly 39c; now 25c

REGATTA, No. 1019. Sateen cap in red, blue and black. Formerly $1.79; now.. 89c

NEWPORT, No. 3650. A becoming model in blue, purple or black silk with tabs of contrasting colors. Formerly $1.98; now.. 98c

NEPTUNE, No. 3560. Heavy silk cap in popular colors, with facings of contrasting shades. Formerly $1.98; now.......... 98c

BOUDOIR—All rubber cap. Formerly 69c; now...... 46c

TROUVILLE—formerly 98c; now...... 49c

No. 1118—All-silk cap, formerly $2.19; now...... $1.39

WATER NYMPH—All-rubber cap; formerly 54c; now...... 29c

No. 986—All-silk rubber cap; formerly $1.98; now...... $1.12

FAULTLESS FRILL, No. 9—All rubber cap; formerly 49c; now...... 33c

OSTEND—formerly 79c; now...... 49c

With rosette, formerly 89c; now...... 49c

SEASIDES

A pretty little garment to be slipped over a child's skirt or trousers, affording protection from splashing water. Formerly 59c; now

39c

RUBBER BATHING GARTERS

Frilled and finished with rosette or bow; pair, formerly 39c, Plain, formerly 29c, now......... 23c

RUBBER SASH WITH ROSE

Are very smart. Formerly 89c; now...... 59c

LUCILLE, No. 1124. A striped silk cap in purple, King blue and black. Formerly $2.39; now......... $1.47

New Elastic Hosiery

Excessive heat and perspiration cause the best elastic hosiery to lose its life. We can furnish you elastic hosiery ready made or to measure of first quality materials, and thoroughly guaranteed, at 25 per cent. less than specialist's prices.

You're Safe When You Buy at

RIKER AND HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

Mail Order Dept., 200 Broadway, N. Y. City

MOVE TO STOP RISE IN FOOD PRICES—BIG GIFTS FOR THE RED CROSS

FOOD RISE FIGHT STARTED BY CITY

Mayor, District Attorney, and Borough Head Begin Independent Inquiries.

MAY INDICT CONSPIRATORS

Mrs. Heath Urges Housewives to Boycott Exorbitant Dealers.

CLARK WOULD JAIL GUILTY

Speaker Says States' Police Powers Should Be Used—Wave of Protest Sweeps the West.

Mayor Mitchel, District Attorney Whitman, and Borough President Marks began independent investigations yesterday into the alleged conspiracy to put up the prices of food in New York. The Mayor will appoint a committee to look into the situation. The District Attorney will get his information through John Doe proceedings, and Borough President Marks will seek to ameliorate the conditions through the Open Market Committee, which will meet tomorrow afternoon.

In addition to the activity of the city officials, Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the Housewives' League, has taken steps to start a food boycott as a protest against high prices. She has issued an appeal to every housewife in the land to enlist in "this war for defense."

In the markets a general upward movement in prices continues which many dealers admit is due more to speculative buying than to the law of supply and demand. It is asserted that packers are holding cars of meat in New Jersey. Mrs. Heath, who heard the report, investigated it, but she said she was unable to find the cars. She has written to United States District Attorney Marshal saying that she believes the rise in food prices is unwarranted, and asking that the Federal Government take some action in the matter.

Mr. Whitman has assigned Assistant District Attorney de Ford to conduct the investigation. Mr. Whitman explained that wholesalers, retailers, the representatives of civic bodies, and others who have knowledge of the food situation will be asked to come to Mr. de Ford's office. If they do not come they will be subpoenaed in John Doe proceedings. It is expected that the investigation may lead to Grand Jury action. The District Attorney can proceed against those who are found to be in a conspiracy under Section 580 of the Penal law. This section makes it unlawful to commit any acts injurious to trade and commerce. Though this law has been on the statute books for half a century the first convictions under it were obtained this year in the successful prosecution in this county of the so-called poultry trust.

Can Punish Conspirators.

"Any combination of dealers in foodstuffs who, through a monopoly, unite to advance their prices unwarrantedly are guilty of conspiracy," said Mr. Whitman. "This office will at once begin a thorough investigation to determine whether the advance in the price of food in this county is the result of such a conspiracy. In the investigation which Mr. de Ford will make I shall welcome the co-operation of any citizens who may be in a position to assist the inquiry."

Mayor Mitchel said yesterday that he felt that the rise in prices was artificial and for that reason he would appoint a committee which would investigate the conditions.

"The subject is one to which I have given some consideration," said the Mayor. "When the committee is appointed it will consider the means for ameliorating the situation. The question is one which will admit of no delay, and the committee will in all probability be at work before the end of the week. It is impossible for me to say now just what can be done toward the reduction of prices."

"In view of the fact that we have not begun to export from this country and that transportation facilities have been impaired greatly there can be no shortage on this side and the advance in prices is, in my opinion, selfish and not demanded by conditions."

"A meat boycott may be our next move," said Mrs. Heath. Her appeal to the housewives to declare war on the food speculators will go into 750,000 homes, and she thinks that its influence will be a mighty one.

"I have had many letters from the West saying that there is an understanding between the packers and the large cattlemen in Oklahoma and Texas to withhold cattle in order to force up prices," she asserted. "This gives the packers grounds for saying they are taking all the livestock offered."

Says Speculation Sent Prices Up.

"The rise in prices is sentimental and backed by speculation. The market reports seem to put the blame on the retailers. Take the wholesale meat prices as given yesterday in THE TIMES and compare them with the retail prices. The margin of profit is too big. Round steak was quoted by Swift from 12½ to 15 cents. You could not get it retail under 28 cents. This is what makes me angry, and this is the sort of thing that has got to stop. I advise the consumer not to pay exorbitant prices and to reduce the consumption of foods and to let them pile up on the dealers. The meat situation is as bad as the flour, and that's highway robbery. The other day a woman who runs a boarding house near Columbia University told me she was going to close up. I advised her not to do so. I believe the consumer will win."

The increase in the price of meat and the products manufactured from it might be accounted for in part by a report brought from London by a passenger on the Philadelphia that the British Government had ordered all the Armour's supply for the army and navy.

Wheat dropped a cent a bushel, the result of the continued reaction after the quick rise of last week.

Says There Is No Conspiracy.

"I do not believe that it will be found there is a conspiracy to put up prices," said J. Ward Warner, President of the Produce Exchange. "Things are going up because there are now more buyers than sellers. Some of this buying is by the housewives all over the land who are putting in supplies in anticipation of rises in prices. Though wheat dropped a cent yesterday, it is still strong. The drop was a reactionary one. As to wheat, the rise is due to speculative buying. Speculators are buying December and May options because they anticipate a scarcity in grain because of the war. They believe that grain is bound to advance, and besides, all they have to pay now are the margins. With corn the rise is legitimate. The supply of last year was short and this year's crop is reported small.

"To get back to wheat—as to cash wheat one would think that in view of the quantities gathered at the seaboard that can't go out and the coming on the market of stock for cancellation and resale, wheat would go down and not up. But the truth is the speculative wave has been so strong that it has put wheat up. Every one is saying now 'Buy wheat; buy wheat.' As to wheat the situation is clearing. Some bills of exchange on England were negotiated today."

This same wave of speculative buying is responsible for the upward movement of flour. An order for 1,000 cases of eggs from London tended to increase the value of eggs yesterday, and this was followed by a report that Chicago had an order for 2,000 cases for export. One food supply that has advanced because of the war is beans, which form a staple food for soldiers. Within the last two weeks the price of beans have gone up $2 a hundred pounds. This rise is on all demands. It is late in the season for beans and the stock remaining is light. No new beans have come into the market.

Butter on top grades has gone up a cent and a half a pound since the close of last week's market. This is due to the light arrivals and the general speculative interest of Eastern operators. This is the season when butter and cheese are being put into storage to offset the shortage of the Winter months. The quotations in the leading grades of eggs advanced a cent yesterday. War has stimulated the holding of storage eggs.

CLARK URGES JAIL SENTENCES

Speaker Would Have Police Curb Food Conspirators.

While Congress is considering the advisability of an inquiry to find out whether there has been a conspiracy among the wholesale produce interests to raise the prices of foodstuffs to famine figures, using the European war as a pretext, Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, invokes the police powers of the States against such offenders. If any violators were found, he said in New York last night, they ought to be sent to the penitentiary.

"Men found guilty of conspiring to raise the prices of foods and other necessities of life, on the pretext that the European war is responsible for these advances, ought to be put in the penitentiary," said Speaker Clark. "The police power of the State ought to be used to bring them to justice.

"We are already assured that our wheat crop is going to be the biggest in our history, and with another week of rain and good weather conditions otherwise we are assured of another bumper corn crop. At present wheat and corn, and all our other exports, are being piled up at home by the European troubles, and conditions are likely to be unchanged for some time. Unless shipping is opened up within a few weeks this country will simply be swamped with food products. There is no reason in the world why an immense surplus should create higher prices. That's contrary to every law of economy.

"The public can help to put an end to the practice of increasing food prices by condemning it and showing that condemnation in every way possible."

Speaker Clark arrived in New York last night with Mrs. Clark from Jerjalma, the Summer home of Col. and Mrs. George Harvey, where they attended the wedding of Miss Dorothy Harvey to Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson. They returned to Washington on the midnight express of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

BOSTON PRICES CLIMB.

Not Only Food, but Hats, Rubber Goods, and Paper Advancing.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Following the increase of from 50 cents to $1 a barrel in the price of flour, Boston retail grocers today lifted the price of sugar to 7½ cents a pound. This is an advance of 2½ cents in ten days. Sugar men say the staple may go to 10 or even 15 cents.

Eggs, beans, peas, domestic and foreign cheese and many other foodstuffs are beginning to climb, and hotel and restaurant keepers are talking of raising their prices.

War prices on other commodities also are being felt.

One of the first commodities to be affected is hat felt. The price of men's hats will climb 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. within a month, is predicted. The supply of hats, hat materials, and hat dyes comes largely from the war-affected area.

Bristles for tooth brushes and hair brushes have stopped coming from Russia, and prices will begin to climb. Notions, hooks and eyes to hair nets, manufactured largely in Germany, have stopped coming. Prices on some of them were doubled today.

Medium shirting materials will rise 25 per cent. this week. Dyestuffs have gone up 100 per cent., and American chemists are working to develop dyes in this country. Ostrich feathers are soon to advance.

Rubber goods are going up. Some classes of automobile tires advanced 60 per cent. since Sunday. It is said the stock of rubber in this country will be exhausted in a fortnight.

WOOL MARKET BOOMS.

War Responsible for Tremendous Demand for the Raw Product.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says: "The lull in the wool market due to the war has been succeeded by a boom market, sales for the past week amounting to 8,600,000 pounds, the largest weekly turnover for a long period. Estimates of the sales have varied from 7,500,000 to 15,000,000 of pounds, but the latter estimate probably includes many deals which have not as yet been closed. Manufacturers evidently have become convinced that the present prices are the lowest at which wool will be obtainable during the present season, and are purchasing quantities sufficient for the operation of their plants for several weeks.

"The recent recession in prices in foreign markets can have no effect upon quotations here, owing to the impossibility of importing further quantities of foreign wool. The market is exceptionally strong, with decided tendencies toward higher prices.

MYSTERY IN SUGAR RISE.

Dealers Divided as to Cause—Philadelphia Prices Soar.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Wholesale sugar at 7 cents a pound is predicted for tomorrow. While some refineries today sold sugar at 7 cents, others asked only 6½ cents, but the general feeling was that 7 cents would be the average price tomorrow.

Officials of refineries in this city are divided in their opinions as to the cause of the rise in the price of sugar and whether the price will advance to 10 cents.

An official of the Franklin Sugar Refining Company said the war was not causing the advance in the price of sugar for the reason that little refined sugar was being shipped abroad.

"The market is panicky," said the official, "and this is purely the reason why the price has increased. It is all speculation. While I do not believe it will go to 10 cents, at the same time it is hard to say what may happen. Our price today is 6¾ cents, but I can safely say it will be 7 cents tomorrow."

At the offices of the W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining Company it was said that the company was selling sugar at 7 cents a pound to the retailer and that it was hard to tell where the price would stop.

PROTESTS STIR MIDDLE WEST.

Chicago Packers Reply to Complaints Against Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 12.—A wave of bitter protest is sweeping the Middle West against the meat packers of Chicago, the millers of Duluth and Minneapolis, and the sugar refiners of New York as a result of the unprecedented rise in the price of meats, flour, sugar, and other commodities, following the start of the European war.

Intervention on the part of national, State, and civic authorities has been demanded by the housewives of Chicago and other cities of the Middle West on the ground that the "boost" in prices is without justification, and is an evidence of greed. So bitter has become the criticism of the Chicago women directed toward the packing industry that J. Ogden Armour and other heads of the meat industry late tonight issued statements.

"Circumstances of last week, utterly beyond the control of anybody, directly affected livestock and meat prices," Mr. Armour said. "The financial situation everywhere at the beginning of the week (which fortunately now is a thing of the past) made it impossible for buyers and shippers in the stock-growing sections to send stock to market. Then Washington sent out, and properly so, official advice to farmers to hold their crops. While this was addressed directly to cotton and wheat growers, it had its effect upon all farmer producers. These circumstances added to the livestock shortage, with which we have been struggling all the year, caused the fluctuations which nobody could control. The conditions are fast becoming normal, and prices will soon be on a more even basis."

Morris & Co. issued a statement in which they said:

"The receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Sioux City, so far this year, have shown a decrease of 528,000 cattle and 1,389,000 hogs, as compared with the same period a year ago. The unsatisfactory receipts during July are largely responsible for present conditions.

"This week the price of cattle reached the unusual price of $10.40, while a week ago $9.90 was being paid. This increase means that the fresh meat price must increase about 1 cent a pound. A year ago cattle sold for $9.20."

The Master Butchers' Association of Chicago addressed a letter to President Wilson today urging that an export duty of 5 per cent. be placed on all meat sent out of the United States as a means of combating the present high price of meat.

Armour & Co. announced that the French Government had completed a deal for 2,000,000 pounds of canned beef, free on board, New York.

Officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor are preparing a demand for the passage of the McKellar bill limiting the time for holding foodstuffs in cold storage to from three to nine months.

Chicago housewives today arranged to head a mass meeting next Tuesday at which demands will be made for the establishment of five great municipal markets.

CORN AT NEW LEVEL.

Price in Southwest Higher Than It Has Been in Forty Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 12.—Food prices in St. Louis and its vicinity have jumped upward since the war began, not apparently because there was a scarcity or prospect of immediate scarcity, but because of arbitrary action by retailers in many cases. Articles affected by the war have gone up.

Coffee has advanced 2 cents a pound, sugar leaped 5 cents and still is going up. Corn has touched its highest point in forty years. Hogs at $9.50 reached a high water mark, and all meats generally have advanced.

In addition to this, perishable garden products increased in price for no apparent reason.

SOUTH PAYING WAR TOLL.

All Food Prices Bound Skyward in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 12.—The war in Europe is collecting a heavy toll from every New Orleans householder through a sharp rise in prices of all life's necessaries and luxuries.

The retail price of nearly every article of food went bounding up today. Foodstuffs, comprising groceries and meats of all kinds, have materially advanced, and prices probably will go still higher.

The two principal staples which so far have been the most affected are sugar and flour. Inquiry among the largest retail groceries in New Orleans shows that sugar already is about 2 cents a pound higher than on Aug. 1, with grocers selling at 6¼ cents, as compared to 4½ cents. The unsettled condition of the wholesale market, however, has made it almost impossible to give reliable quotations on sugar. One dealer said he had advanced his price three times since Tuesday night.

PACIFIC COAST PRICES RISE.

All Imported Foods Up — Lemons Also Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Food prices, especially on staples, have jumped amazingly since the war began. This is particularly true of sugar. The Western Sugar Refining Company advanced refined sugar today from $4.70 to $7 a hundred pounds. All refiners are short of raw stock. Rice, both foreign and domestic, also has advanced.

Within the last week imported stock in bond has advanced 2¼ cents a pound. The domestic article has advanced 2¼ cents. Coconut oil has already registered a gain of 27½ cents a gallon.

Southern packers have advanced the F. O. B. Los Angeles price on fancy lemons to $7 a box, bringing the local figure up to $7.50. This move was not occasioned by any shortage of stock, but because of the expected curtailment in shipments of Sicilian lemons.

Handlers of dressed meats have advanced their figures from ½ to 2 cents a pound. Live stock has advanced ½ to 2¼ cents a pound. All varieties of spices have advanced 15 cents a pound. Imported foodstuffs, anchovies, sardines, and olive oil have advanced from 25 to 75 per cent. Eggs have advanced 3 cents a dozen and butter 2½ cents a pound.

Australian meat packers refuse to quote prices. In San Francisco the following advances were scheduled today: Anchovies, 25 cents a dozen cans; capers, 10 cents a dozen cans; caviar, 50 cents a dozen cans; gelatine, 3 cents a pound; French peas, 75 cents a dozen cans; spices, 10 per cent.; truffles, 10 per cent.; hams, ½ cent a pound; Japan rice, 75 cents a bag; split peas, 1 cent a pound; Australian cornbeef, 20 per cent.; lentils, 1 cent a pound; cocoanuts, 2½ cents a pound; Swiss cheese, 6 cents a pound; French vermouth, 75 cents a case; French mushrooms, $4 a case; cream of tartar, 5 cents a pound; tartaric acid, 6¼ cents a pound; Roquefort cheese, 8 cents a pound; paprika, 25 per cent.

REDFIELD TO INVESTIGATE.

Action by Congress Will Depend Upon His Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—With half a dozen resolutions pending in the House each demanding an investigation into some phase of the increasing prices of food since the beginning of the European war, Representative Adamson of Georgia, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House, referred the entire matter today to Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce for a report. Whether a Congressional inquiry will be ordered depends largely upon the word that comes from Mr. Redfield.

In the event of an investigation it is probable that the Interstate Commerce Committee will report out a single resolution embodying the chief points of all the measures. It is understood the Department of Commerce is at work gathering information on the new conditions, and at the Department of Justice it was said that the officials there had taken cognizance of the situation, and it was intimated that prosecutions might follow.

Representative Julius Kahn of California announced today that he intended to introduce a bill making it a penal offense for any two persons, corporations, or firms to enter into an agreement to increase the prices of food articles handled in interstate commerce. He asserted that there is no justification for the high prices.

LITTLE GERMAN NEWS.

Russian and Austrian News Also Censored in London.

This statement was sent out to its allied newspapers yesterday by The Associated Press:

New York, Aug. 12.

To Editors: It seems to me very desirable that it be made plain to all readers of Associated Press papers that since the cables to Germany have been cut, nothing but an exceedingly meagre service through London is possible from any points within either the German, the Russian, or Austro-Hungarian Empires. And even these dispatches are very rigorously censored by the British authorities. The reports from France and Belgium are all subject to like governmental supervision.

MELVILLE E. STONE,
General Manager.

WHEAT CONFERENCE TO BE MOMENTOUS

Fifty National Leaders of Commerce Will Meet Wilson and McAdoo Tomorrow.

TO PLAN TRADE RENEWAL

Foreign Exchanges, as Well as Movements of Grain, to be Considered—Cotton Conference Later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Foreign Exchange and Commerce Conference to be held here Friday, in which President Wilson and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will take part, will bring together some of the leading business men of the country. The purpose is to advance some plan to revise foreign exchange on a basis that can be maintained during the possibly prolonged conditions of the war in Europe, also to start the movement of the unprecedentedly large American grain crop to its natural and customary foreign market.

The great bulk of American wheat and corn is exported every year to Great Britain. Even in years of scant crops this country sends large amounts of grain there, one-third the total import of 205,000,000 bushels of wheat and 88,000,000 of corn received by Great Britain last year having been furnished by the United States. The supply of grain that the United States could export this year is several times the amount sent over last year. But as the movement of this great crop was to begin commerce was swept from the Atlantic, and the grain is being banked up on the farms, in the elevators in the West and at the grain ports on the seaboard.

To meet this problem, Secretary McAdoo has arranged a meeting in his office Friday at 11 o'clock A. M. of fifty or more of the leading transportation and banking men of the country. In the afternoon they will be received by the President, who will outline to them, from the international standpoint, the scope and relations of the present commercial problem. The men who have been invited to the conference have advised Secretary McAdoo that they will be present. The following are expected to attend as representatives of the Clearing House Associations and other trade organizations and banking interests:

Clearing House Associations—J. S. Alexander and William Woodward, New York; John J. Arnold, H. G. P. Deans and Joseph McCurrach, Chicago; David R. Francis, Breckenridge Jones, and Festus J. Wade, St. Louis; F. G. Crowell, Kansas City.

National Foreign Trade Council—James J. Hill, St. Paul; P. A. S. Franklin, E. A. S. Clarke, James A. Farrell, Welding Ring, John D. Ryan, Willard Straight, and E. P. Thomas, all of New York; Samuel D. Capen, St. Louis; J. A. G. Carson, Savannah; Ellison A. Smyth, Greenville, S. C.; Barton Meyers, Norfolk; Robert Dollar, San Francisco; Edwin N. Hurley, Chicago; W. D. Simmons, Philadelphia.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States—Committee headed by John H. Fahey of Boston.

New York Chamber of Commerce—Hendon Chubb, H. R. Eldridge, J. Parker Kirlin, Seth Low, E. H. Outerbridge, and W. B. Pollock.

New York Produce Exchange—William H. Kemp.

Chicago Board of Trade—H. E. Roycroft, Julius Barnes, and John Bassett Moore.

West and Northwest Milling Interests—James G. Andrews, Minneapolis; W. L. Harvey, New Prague, Minn.; Mr. Lassen, Wichita, Kan., and L. E. Moses, Kansas City, Mo.

Baltimore Banking, Grain and Shipping Interests—Bernard N. Baker, William Ingle, Blanchard Randall, and J. C. Whitney.

New York Foreign Exchange and Banking Interests—William L. Benedict of Kidder, Peabody & Co., James Brown of Brown Bros. & Co., F. Q. Brown of Redmond & Co., H. R. Ickelheimer of Heidelback, Ickelheimer & Co.; Max May of the Guaranty Trust Company, J. P. Morgan of J. P. Morgan & Co., James Speyer of Speyer & Co., Benjamin Strong, Jr., of the Bankers' Trust Company, and August Ulrich of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

The Secretary of Agriculture and the members of the Federal Reserve Board have been invited by the Secretary of the Treasury to participate in the conference.

In announcing the personnel of the conference, Secretary McAdoo said:

"The foreign exchange situation and the question of providing sufficient ships to move the grain and cotton crops to European markets are pressing problems, and the Government will make every effort to co-operate in an endeavor to meet the situation. The representatives who will assemble on Friday will come equipped with much suitable data to help in the consideration of the problem.

"It is the intention of the Secretary to call a conference for the consideration of the cotton crop at an early date."

CRITICISES GERMAN NEWS.

Amsterdam Dispatch Through London Charges Fabrications.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Aug. 12.—An official German press bureau is actively at work sending out a daily supply of "news" for the consumption and for the benefit of the world at large. This news is sent by telegraph and wireless with the object, apparently, of calming the Germans at home, misleading them as to the process of the operations in the field, and prejudicing them against the enemy, particularly the Belgians.

Dispatches a day or two ago, for instance, represented the capture of Liege by a heroic band of Germans and described the barbarous conduct and brutality of the Belgian troops. It was said that they burned villages and committed outrages on wounded Germans, even the women taking part in committing atrocities.

The Germans, however, scored a glorious victory and entered Liege between the forts. The city capitulated.

The success of the French at Mülhausen, from which for tactical reasons they retreated, represented a great German victory involving 20,000 French casualties. In every case the German forces are said to be making triumphal progress against the allied forces in Belgium and France.

The news is circulated that the Dutch population of German cities rejoice in the war and are making demonstrations in favor of the Fatherland.

There have been rejoicings in Berlin over these German victories in Belgium, some of the German newspapers publishing these official fabrications. When the German population ultimately learns the truth there will be a rather rude awakening.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 13.—A dispatch to The London Times from Brussels says:

"A friend of mine, an American citizen, who was an Englishman by birth, arrived in Brussels after escaping from Germany. He brought with him a number of German newspapers, which as regards the remarkable paucity of their news speak eloquently of how the military caste is treating the civilian population of Germany at this moment.

"No newspaper is permitted to print more than a few messages of three or four lines each about the war, and these are distributed by the official Wolff Agency. All the information contained in them is opposed to the facts in the case, as I know well from my own experience at and near the front."

JOINT INVASION OF BOSNIA.

Servians and Montenegrins Advance—Mad Servian Prince Wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 7:40 P. M.—The Exchange Telegraph's Nish, Servia, correspondent says a combined Servian and Montenegrin invasion of Bosnia from Plevlja (Tashlija), northwest of Novi Bazar, has begun in three columns.

Gen. Radomir Putnik, Chief of the Servian General Staff, being ill, Gen. Jankovitch of the Servian Army has taken supreme command of the forces.

By The Associated Press.

NISH, Servia, Aug. 12.—The Servian and Montenegrin armies, which effected a junction on the border of Herzegovina, are now operating together.

Servian artillery is engaged in the bombardment of Gorashda on the Drina River, twenty-nine miles southeast of Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital. Servian troops had already captured the Bosnian town of Vardishta, at the junction of the Drina and Lim rivers.

Some unimportant outpost encounters are reported on the Servian frontier at different points on the Save and Danube rivers.

The bombardment of Belgrade, the Servian capital, by the Austrian artillery continued today, when heavy material damage was inflicted on the city.

Reports from Sofia state that the Bulgarian Government is preparing for eventualities, but it is not known what it has in view.

SERVIA'S MAD PRINCE HIT.

Wounded at Belgrade by Shell While Watching Bombardment.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A Central News dispatch from Nish, Servia, says that Prince George of Servia was wounded while watching the Austrian bombardment of Belgrade today.

The Prince was standing on the walls of the fortress when a fragment of shell struck him on the head and rendered him unconscious. The wound is said not to be dangerous.

ARREST GERMANS AS SPIES.

Four from the United States Held at Gananoque, Ont.

GANANOQUE, Ont., Aug. 12.—While at the railway office inquiring as to what time the train left for Brockville and the distance to Ottawa, four Germans, only one of whom, apparently, can speak English, were arrested today, suspected of being spies. They said they were William Lehmark, Oscar Haussler, Charles Wagner, and Oscar Speibel. They landed supposedly from Clayton, N. Y., just east of this town, in a small boat, using paddles made out of pieces of boards.

When arrested they had with them two modern rifles, two revolvers, and one shotgun, besides a quantity of ammunition and a box of antiseptic cotton. In the bottom of the box there was a quantity of fuse. They had a supply of drugs, among which were poisons. They also had cooking utensils and other camping supplies.

Private papers they carried indicated they came from Philadelphia. They would give little information regarding themselves.

LAYS WAR TO CAESARISM.

And England's Duty Is to Destroy It, Says The Methodist Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Justifying Great Britain's attitude in the war, a writer in The Methodist Times says: "What is the enemy? We answer without hesitation, there is only one Caesarism, and we have only one objective—to destroy it. Only thus can we enable the nations of the world to live together in peace and good-will.

"This is not a war of peoples and not the result of a mad outburst of man-passion anywhere. No democracy wanted it; no international hatreds have been at work; there is no material greed or ambition among the impelling motives which cause us to accept the dread arbitrament of war. The conscience of Great Britain, France, and heroic Belgium is an absolutely clear one, and the only foe is the military despotism of the German peoples with the Kaiser as their War Lord.

"German military caste has misunderstood every human factor with which it has to deal, and has counted on the unreadiness of Russia, the supposed worthlessness of France, and the spiritlessness and political divisions of Great Britain."

TWO MERCHANT MARINE BILLS.

Appropriations of $40,000,000 and $25,000,000 Asked For.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—In bills introduced by two of its members today, the House was asked to appropriate money to enable the Secretary of the Navy to start immediately the upbuilding of a merchant marine for the United States. Representative Hunter H. Moss of West Virginia, author of one of the measures, recommended an allowance of $40,000,000, and Representative George W. Edmonds of Pennsylvania suggested an appropriation of $25,000,000 with which to start the establishment of the proposed auxiliary line.

The terms of the Moss bill permit the Secretary of the Navy to purchase ships already constructed, or to have the ships constructed under his own supervision, either in the Government yards or in private yards. The Edmonds bill authorizes the President "to build or acquire" twenty steamships of not less than 8,000 tons each. Both bills contemplate vessels capable of carrying both passengers and freight, or freight only. They would be constructed with a view to their utilization in the naval service in case of necessity.

"Not only would the passage of this legislation quickly procure the much-desired nucleus of a great merchant marine, which would be self-sustaining and would probably show a profit to the Government," said Mr. Moss, "but it would also provide a valuable addition to our navy when war is made against the United States."

The bills were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

England Forbids Exports of Food.

Special to The New York Times.

SYDNEY, N. S., Aug. 12.—Mr. Busbie, a London tea exporter here, received a Marconi transatlantic wireless message this morning, saying exports of all foodstuffs from Great Britain had been forbidden. Canada may possibly be the earliest exception.

J. P. MORGAN GIVES RED CROSS $10,000

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Add $5,000 for the Relief Expedition Going to Europe.

ADMIRAL WARD COMMANDS

And Will Meet the Chartered Ship in London—Funds Being Raised in Many Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The largest contributions yet to be made to assist the American Red Cross in financing its chartered ship relief expedition to Europe came today from J. P. Morgan and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York. Mr. Morgan gave $10,000 and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. $5,000, according to a telegram received at Red Cross headquarters late today from Jacob H. Schiff, New York State Treasurer of the American Red Cross.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N., retired, who was asked to take command of the relief ship which the American Red Cross will send to Europe, cabled today to Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the National Relief Board of the Red Cross, from Aix-les-Bains, France, that he accepted the command and would meet the ship at London.

In announcing Admiral Ward's acceptance the Red Cross today made this statement:

Admiral Ward is a gentleman of wide experience and ripe judgment, and speaks French, German, and Russian fluently. The American Red Cross feels that it is fortunate in obtaining Admiral Ward to take command of this important expedition, as he is a man of great tact and diplomacy, as well as a disciplinarian of a high order.

The reports from various sections of the country continue to indicate an active interest on the part of Americans of every lineage in the campaign of the American Red Cross for funds with which to finance the European relief project. Entertainments of various kinds and other means of raising money are being arranged at many places and in all sections. Some weeks may elapse before a substantial amount of these contributions reaches headquarters, but the campaign for funds is well started and is expected to result very satisfactorily.

Francis V. Reeves, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia, who has been designated as a special Red Cross treasurer for Philadelphia, in view of the absence of a Red Cross chapter in that city, reports that Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg has volunteered the hearty co-operation of the Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee in raising funds. Mayor Blankenburg is Chairman of that committee. Mr. Reeves reports also that contributions are reaching him.

A telegram was received today from the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumbar, who is at Manchester, Mass., in which he said:

"I hasten to tender to you my heartfelt thanks for the generous initiative of the American Red Cross Society, which I feel sure will be of great help."

C. M. Hubbard of St. Louis, a Red Cross relief agent of wide experience, reached Washington today to assist in the office of the national director while that official, Ernest P. Bicknell, is away with the Government representatives on the cruiser Tennessee, assisting American refugees in Europe.

RED CROSS FUND GROWS.

Treasurer Jacob H. Schiff Has Received Nearly $20,000.

The contributions received by Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the Red Cross Society, for the work of the American Red Cross in the warring countries of Europe totaled yesterday $15,180.75, which with $4,244.25 previously acknowledged, makes the total contributions received by Mr. Schiff since the call for assistance $19,431. In addition to the Red Cross fund it was announced yesterday that the Columbia Trust Company of 358 Fifth Avenue had consented to receive donations to the Prince of Wales fund for the relief of the families of British soldiers and sailors who are called to the front. Also there is daily coming to the German newspapers many donations for the relief of the soldiers and sailors of the German navy and army. The Staats-Zeitung received $106 to be applied to the German relief yesterday.

Of the money received by the Red Cross yesterday $10,000 was a gift of J. P. Morgan & Co. and $5,000 was donated by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The Red Cross fund is known as the European fund, and is to be used for the relief of the wounded and ill of all the nations concerned in the great conflict. The list of donations received yesterday is as follows:

Three German Maidens	$5.00
Dr. Sterne Morse	10.00
Anderson Woods	5.00
Collected at service at Bald Mountain House, Old Forge, N. Y.	11.00
Florence H. Lynch	5.00
Mrs. Paul C. Ransom	5.00
Add't through N. Y. Staats-Zeitung	35.75
Addie Duncan	5.00
Henry Wollman	10.00
Mrs. Henry J. Ekstein	5.00
John C. Smock	100.00
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	5,000.00
J. P. Morgan & Co.	10,000.00

The appeal for funds for the Prince of Wales fund was issued by James T. Hyde, the Secretary of the National Horse Show Association. Mr. Hyde is an Englishman, and the appeal is especially addressed to subjects of Great Britain resident in the United States.

In announcing that gifts to the Prince of Wales fund can be sent to the Columbia Trust Company, Mr. Hyde said:

"The Prince of Wales fund for the relief of the families of British soldiers and sailors who have been called to the war, has, I hear, reached already the sum of $2,500,000, to which sum many Americans most generously contributed, among them being Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who not only subscribed $5,000 but also presented his valuable horses, over sixty in number, for army purposes."

SPLIT ON PEACE PARADE.

Women to March on Aug. 29, Though Many Think It Useless.

About 100 women connected with women's organizations in this city met yesterday afternoon in the Hotel McAlpin to discuss the proposed women's peace parade. While the meeting was marked by some disagreement as to the value of the parade, it was decided to hold it on Aug. 29, and to ask women in every large city in the country to parade on the same day.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was one of those who felt that the parade would do little good.

"If anybody thinks that a thousand, or a million, women marching through New York or talking about peace in the abstract will have any effect on the situation in Europe it is because they don't know the situation in Europe," she said. "The energy spent by American women in getting up a parade might be more usefully employed by co-operating with women of other countries in urging the warring nations to mediate. Our President has already done much more than any of us can do in offering his services as a mediator."

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch spoke in favor of the parade. It would not be so much a protest against war as a march for civilization, she said, and she asserted that Mrs. Catt was wrong in saying that the President had done all he could. President Wilson, she said, should ask all the neutral countries to join him in urging mediation, and she suggested that the parade should be held to give force to this demand. The selection of an official name for the movement and the arrangements for the parade were left to sub-committees to be appointed soon.

Mrs. Henry Villard presided at yesterday's meeting. Among those who will serve on the Committee of 100, which has the parade in charge, many of whom were present yesterday, are Mrs. William Cummings Story, President of the Daughters of the Revolution; Miss Isabella Mary Pettus, President of the Alumnae Association of the Women's Law Class; Mrs. Charles W. Fisk, President of the Brooklyn Women's Republican League; Mrs. William Grant Brown, Past President of the Women's Federation of Clubs; Miss Mary E. Dreier, Past President of the New York Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. Marie A. Benedict, President of the Women's Peace Circle; Mrs. Melina Scott, President of the Women's Trade Union League; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Julian Heath of the Housewives' League, and Mrs. Kate Barnett, President of the National Council of Women.

CONSULS OUT OF A JOB.

Baron von Rudt Arrives from Canada, but Doesn't Know What to Do.

Baron von Rüdt, the German Consul General at Winnipeg, arrived at the Waldorf yesterday morning to wait and see what the German Consular officers who have been expelled from Canada are going to do when there are no ships to take them back home or to war.

"It is true I was handed my passports in Winnipeg, but I have many delightful friends there, and I have no discourtesy to complain of," said the Baron. "Of course the mob in any locality is apt to do undesirable things from the point of view of strict courtesy, but some of my friends wanted to see if they couldn't arrange for me to remain in Winnipeg. Still the formalities required that I leave. And, to tell you the truth, I don't know where I am going. Tell me, have any Germans left New York lately for home, and how have they gone?"

It was mentioned that some had departed on the Italian liner Ancona.

"I do not know that they will get as far as Italy," said the Baron with a smile. "What is to hinder the ship's being stopped at Gibraltar? I should not think that the best way at all. Under the circumstances, it would look like a walking into an English prison."

At the Consulates General and Consulates of the other warring nations yesterday it was said that reservists are still coming in and registering, but in all cases the numbers reporting have fallen off to a marked degree. Crowds of reservists still continue to remain about the Consulates General of Germany and Austria-Hungary despite the fact that their consular officials have assured them over and over again that as matters are at present there is no chance whatsoever of any of them being sent back to Austria-Hungary or Germany.

SUPPLIES FOR RELIEF SHIPS.

Auxiliary Vulcan to Start with Foodstuffs for Our Cruisers.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 12.—The United stricken Continent. The Vulcan is now from Vera Cruz, is preparing to get away for Europe with supplies for the American cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina, recently dispatched with funds for stranded Americans on the war-stricken Continent. The Vulcan is now at Newport News loading coal and supplies, which will include flour and other foodstuffs.

Lieut. Commander Greenslade, dispatched from the battleship Michigan, will be in command of the Vulcan.

BRITAIN BARS NO AMERICANS

Bryan's Inquiry Brings Reply That All Are Allowed to Land.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—It was officially asserted here today that the only steps that had been taken by the British Government to prevent the landing of foreigners in the British Isles were those required by the Alien Restriction Act, the object of which was to safeguard the country against aliens from countries with which Great Britain was at war. This announcement was made after it had been learned that Secretary Bryan had cabled to the American Ambassador to investigate reports from American Consular officers on the Continent that the British Government had issued strict orders forbidding the landing of foreigners on British shores until further notice.

An order signed by the King was published in The Gazette on Aug. 5 limiting the entry of aliens to certain ports so that they could be subjected to examination. This order was not intended in the least to keep out Americans, it was said, and had not prevented the landing of Americans here. It was pointed out that in the few instances when the cases of Americans had been referred to the authorities the requested permission to enter always had been granted.

Edward Bell, Second Secretary of the American Embassy, who is in charge of the workings of the Alien act so far as it affects Americans, said today: "So far as we know not a single American has been prevented from landing in Great Britain."

Secretary Bryan's cablegram to the Ambassador here was sent on receipt by Mr. Bryan of delayed protests from Christiania and Havre, from which ports steamers sail to closed ports, such as Southampton, but Mr. Bell already had arranged with the authorities to admit Americans to such ports on their announcing their American citizenship.

United States Minister van Dyke at The Hague has informed the American Relief Committee here that he will send small parties of Americans by boat from the Netherlands to England every five days.

HUNTINGTONS ARE SAFE.

But Secretary Bryan Does Not Say They Have Been Released.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Secretary Bryan announced today that Archer M. Huntington, President of the American Geographic Society, and his wife, concerning whom there has been some anxiety on account of their reported arrest under suspicion of being spies, were safe and well at the Grand Hotel in Nuremberg, Germany. Secretary Bryan based this announcement on a dispatch from the American Consul at Nuremberg.

While the Consul did not say that the Huntingtons had been released, his message was interpreted as meaning that they were not under arrest.

MOVEMENTS OF TOURISTS.

Some of Those Who Have Not Yet Been Heard From.

Robert H. Mainzer of Hallgarten & Co., bankers with offices at 5 Nassau Street, who returned from Europe with his wife on the Olympic a week ago, is attempting to learn the whereabouts of his mother, Mrs. Martha Mainzer, and his sister, the wife of the Spanish Marquis del Fierro, all of whom are in Europe at the present time. Mr. Mainzer said last night that he thought his mother was at Havre. She went to Havre to take a boat for this country, he said, and he received a cable from her last Saturday saying she was unable to get passage. He has since received another message, in which she said she was being treated well, but had no idea when she would be able to get away. His sister and the Marquis, who live in Paris, he said, were at their country home, half way between Munich and Salzburg, when the war began. He has not heard from them since, and yesterday was trying to reach them by cable messages sent by way of Copenhagen and Christiania. His brother, Herbert R. Mainzer, an architect, of 105 West Fortieth Street is also stranded in Europe.

Mrs. Anita McClaughry, daughter of "Lucky" Baldwin, has given $5,000 for the American refugees in Paris, and $2,500 for the French women whose husbands, sons or fathers, have left them destitute by joining the colors.

Ambassador Herrick has asked the State Department for $20,000 to assist Paraguayans who are stranded in Paris. He is trying to get some of them to Barcelona by automobile.

James W. Osborne, Mrs. Osborne, and James W. Osborne, Jr., have reached Paris from Lausanne.

Mrs. Joseph E. Willard, wife of the Ambassador to Spain, has left Paris on her way to London from Madrid.

Mrs. William Sprague, widow of the War Governor of Rhode Island, has given her Paris apartment for the use of the French Red Cross.

Daniel Guggenheim has left Munich for Aix-les-Bains.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison is reported safe at The Hague.

Rabbi Abram Simon of Washington has cabled to friends that he is safe at Geneva.

Mrs. O'Hara Murray, who was at Schliersee, near Munich, when the war broke out, got safely through to Paris in command of a party composed of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel K. Martin, S. W. B. Martin, and Miss Elizabeth Martin of Chicago, and Carlton Hackett of New York. Mrs. Murray succeeded in passing herself off as a German in Germany and as a Frenchwoman in France, being able to speak both languages with fluency. There was only one passport in the party, but the only serious challenge to their passage was made by a sentry who could not speak English, and who was convinced by Mrs. Murray that the passport included all. Mrs. Murray had to leave $1,400 worth of clothes behind.

MENACE OF FLOATING MINES.

Washington Concerned About Explosives Planted in North Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The planting of floating contact mines in the North Sea continues to stir official interest in Washington and incite speculation as to the ultimate effect of these dangerous weapons of war upon neutral commerce.

The Germans began planting these mines. The British Government has given warning that it may be compelled to do the same thing, in rejoinder, as a matter of self-defense. The result is that it is perilous for merchant shipping to enter the North Sea.

Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department, who was asked to have prepared a statement explanatory of the use of such mines, turned the request over to officers of the department, and they furnished the following memorandum:

There are three types of mines in use.

First, the anchored contact mine, which is a mine anchored in a definite locality, usually a channelway where ships must pass through to attack. These mines explode when any vessel strikes one and therefore must be accurately charted in order that innocent ships may be piloted in and out of a port without danger. Such mines are held at a depth of fifteen or twenty feet from the surface of the water by a certain amount of reserve buoyancy. They are charged with varying amounts of high explosive, depending upon their size, and may contain as much as 300 pounds.

Second, anchored controlled mines, which are generally similar to the contact mines except that they do not explode on contact, but are exploded by means of electric wires from fortified control stations on shore. They are usually arranged in groups, so that several are exploded at the same time. Since these mines are exploded only at the will of the operator on shore, innocent vessels can pass over the mine field without danger. These mines can be planted long in advance of hostilities.

All anchored mines must become ineffective if they by accident come adrift from their moorings.

Third, floating mines, which are generally of much smaller size and are sown in the probable path of the enemy. Inasmuch as they are alike harmful to friend and foe, they are made to sink at the end of one hour if they are planted in accordance with the terms of The Hague Convention.

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GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
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Hot weather is hard on dogs. But you can keep yours in superb condition by the regular use of
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They are all good at
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Different size packages, any of which you can take in your car.

BANKERS WANT TO USE NOTES—ATLANTIC NOW FREE FOR SHIPPING

TO PAY DEBTS ABROAD IN GOLD

Bankers Urge Washington to Permit Use of Banknotes in Reserves.

WOULD GET METAL BACK

In Payment of Grain and Provisions Which Europe Is Expected to Take.

OUR OBLIGATIONS ABROAD

Estimated at $200,000,000 or More—The Plan Proposed Is Opposed in Washington.

The decision was reached by a number of bankers in the course of a series of conferences held in the financial district yesterday that ways should be found to enable our bankers, corporations, and municipalities that have obligations maturing abroad to pay these off in gold, the only universally acceptable form of payment.

It was recognized that after the drafts which had already been made on the reserves of the New York banks it would not be feasible to send out any very large amount of gold unless means were taken to replace the gold with some other form of reserve. To this end the suggestion was made to the Federal Reserve Board at Washington that legislation would be desirable permitting the use of national bank notes for a part of the reserves of the national banks. That would enable the banks here to provide gold for those having obligations to meet abroad, and this in turn would reopen the international exchanges and in due course greatly facilitate the financing of our exports of grain and other commodities. When these again move out freely it is expected that exchange rates will turn sharply in favor of this market and that much of the gold which we have already sent out and of any more which we may send will come back to us.

The proposal that legislation be sought to permit the use of banknotes as part of the reserves of the national banks was made at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce's special committee on shipping, over which Seth Low presided. The meeting was attended by several bankers, including Jacob H. Schiff, head of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. It was said that he emphasized particularly the need of our meeting our obligations in gold since that was the only form of payment acceptable to Europe under existing conditions. The suggested use of national banknotes as part of the reserves of national banks was an outgrowth of this discussion. Several bankers who have taken very active part in the conferences which have been held constantly since the outbreak of the war and until yesterday were of the opinion that every possible means should be used to prevent gold exports came around to the view that if some way could be found to release the necessary amount of gold we should ship as much as might be needed to meet our obligations.

Power of Reserve Board.

Early in the day it was assumed that a reduction in the amount of reserve held by the national banks in gold or its equivalent would call for new legislation, but later it was thought that the Federal Reserve Board had ample power to deal with the matter. It was pointed out that the board has the right under the Federal Reserve act to suspend the reserve requirements of the act, subject to a graduated tax to be paid by the banks. It was thought that the board might make it a condition of any such suspension of the reserve requirements that national banknotes be substituted for any gold withdrawn from the existing reserves of the banks for export. That would have the effect of maintaining the percentage of cash held by the national banks.

The New York State banking law requires only one-half of the cash reserves of the banks and trust companies to be in gold or greenbacks, and these institutions are already free to supply gold out of their reserves and to substitute national banknotes for a portion of their reserves. Several of the important trust companies have already offered to supply gold in this way. The action sought from Washington would enable the national banks to take a similar step.

Bankers who have gone over carefully all the available data place the amount of our obligations in Europe which would mature before the end of the year, much of it within the next ninety days, at about $250,000,000, but this includes possibly $50,000,000 in finance bills which would be covered by the moratoria declared by England and France. Even those bankers who have argued most earnestly in favor of our paying our obligations in gold have expressed the opinion that our bankers should profit fully by the postponement in the payment of bills provided for by the moratoria. But the debts not covered by the moratoria, corporation and municipal interest and notes, and other obligations including amounts due on open account, should be met promptly.

Only Half in Gold.

While it was estimated that the total amount payable, exclusive of finance bills, would be about $200,000,000, it was not believed that more than half of this, and perhaps very much less than that, would have to be sent out in gold. Before very long it is expected that Europe will be taking grain and other commodities from this side in very large amount and that these exports will serve to pay off many of the obligations maturing later in the year. Those immediately payable cannot be covered in that way, and the proposed export of a sufficient amount of gold to start the movement of international credits again is suggested as the best recourse of this market.

As soon as this market begins to give up gold freely, it is argued, London will find it possible to resume discounting of bills with much greater freedom, and that in turn will facilitate the financing of our exports of grain and of other supplies which Europe will be in need of during the war.

It was admitted by those who proposed the temporary use of bank notes in bank reserves that such a plan would not be desirable in ordinary times, but it was urged as a means of meeting the present altogether abnormal conditions. It was argued that the disadvantages involved in this sort of a step would be vastly outweighed by the advantage to be got by the United States out of the prompt payment in gold of the obligations which bankers and others on this side incurred before the outbreak of the war.

"This country is very rich in gold, and if we refused to use part of it to meet our obligations it would be held against this market as long as the facts were remembered." This is the way one of the bankers who attended yesterday's conferences put the matter.

"If the Government should take steps," he continued, "to prevent gold being sent out or if it should deem it best not to adopt some measure to facilitate the payment of our debts abroad, the responsibility would then rest on the nation and not on the individual banker or corporation or municipality which has obligations to meet. The case would be different if a moratorium were established here, but that is not thought of. So long as the mater is left as it is those on this side having debts to meet abroad cannot do otherwise than send gold in settlement if no other means of payment are at hand."

Any gold sent out in the near future would probably be sent to Canada to be held there for the account of the Bank of England. Its return to us when exchange again moves in our favor would be easy and safe.

RELIEVE FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Negotiate with a Bank in London.

To relieve further the hindrances in the way of a resumption of foreign exchange dealings, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are negotiating with London financiers for an arrangement under which money due in Great Britain from American firms may be paid to an agency in New York, in trust for the British Ambassador, for account of the Bank of England. The latter then would pay out the equivalent in England at an agreed rate of exchange.

Under this system money owed to American houses by England would be paid in at the Bank of England in trust for the American Ambassador for account of the agency here. Differences would be settled probably in gold until such time as the exportation of American products proved sufficient to offset obligations in England. If this plan can be made effective it is expected to end the present deadlock in exchange.

J. P. Morgan & Co. effected a similar plan which has made it possible to sell exchange on Paris in limited quantities. They originally arranged for a transfer to Morgan, Harjes & Co. from the Bank of France of $6,000,000, part in gold, in return for which J. P. Morgan & Co. placed at the disposal of the French Ambassador in the United States a like sum, with the same proportion payable in gold. Since this exchange was made the amount has been increased to $12,000,000, and it is expected that it will be augmented further as occasion arises.

J. P. Morgan & Co. also have perfected an arrangement with the Bank of England whereby gold deposited with the Treasurer of the Dominion of Canada may be credited to the Bank of England. In accordance with this understanding, $1,000,000 in gold has been sent to Ottawa, which is to be used for the personal wants of Americans in London rather than for facilitating any commercial transactions.

The $10,000,000 of gold taken to Bar Harbor by the Kronprinzessin Cecilie and subsequently returned to the shippers in this city, also is expected to go in large part to Canada. The bankers hold that inasmuch as the gold was withdrawn for shipment to London and Paris and commitments were made against its arrival in those cities, the consignees have the right to say what shall be done with it now. The Guaranty Trust Company, which attempted to send $5,000,000 to its London office, against which advances were made by the Bank of England, expects the money to go to Ottawa to be used by the Bank in the Dominion.

No confirmation could be obtained yesterday of a report that Canada was attempting to float a loan of $100,000,000 in this country for war purposes. Representatives of Canadian banks here ridiculed the report.

OPPOSITION IN WASHINGTON.

Reserve Board Has No Authority, Says Representative Glass.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Discussing the proposed use of national book notes for bank reserves, Representative Carter Glass, Chairman of the House Currency and Banking Committee, tonight said:

"The Federal Reserve Board is not considering any such thing, and will not consider it. The board has no power to do such a thing. I do know that New York bankers are trying to get such a plan under headway and want Congress to authorize it. I don't think Congress will do any thing of the kind. The New York bankers seem to be trying to put this country on a fiat money basis under pretext of meeting an alleged emergency."

Paul M. Warburg said the board had not discussed the matter, but declined to say whether individual members had. Mr. Warburg said that the board had no power to act.

GERMAN PROTEST BEFORE PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson to Decide if Wireless Messages in Code May Be Sent from Sayville.

CHARGE CALLS ON BRYAN

Presents the German Side of the Argument—Britain May Object if Privilege Is Granted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The matter of the application of the German Government for the removal of the ban against the transmission of cipher messages to and from its Embassy in Washington, via the Sayville (L. I.) wireless station has been referred to President Wilson for decision.

This fact was learned after Hamël von Haimhausen, Counselor of Embassy, who is acting as Chargé d'Affaires of Germany, called upon Secretary Bryan at the State Department for a "conversation" on the wireless situation.

Secretary Bryan was not inclined to take any action that would alter the present status of the American naval censorship over radio stations in this country, but assured Mr. von Haimhausen that he would submit all the facts to President Wilson, who returned to Washington this afternoon.

It is expected that the President will reach a decision on the German application tomorrow. Mr. von Haimhausen laid before Mr. Bryan a complete statement of the situation with respect to wireless as viewed by the German Embassy and its Government at Berlin. He told Mr. Bryan that it had been next to impossible for the German Embassy to communicate with its Government over the cable that passes through England, that the British and French Embassies were able to communicate by cable with their Governments, and that, therefore, the German Government was completely at a disadvantage.

Mr. von Haimhausen said that the nations named were able to communicate in cipher, and that the German Embassy should be allowed to send cipher messages over the Sayville radio route so as not to be placed in a position of relative disadvantage as compared with the British, French, and other embassies in Washington.

He asserted also that it was impossible to send wireless messages of a confidential character unless they were coded, and that the result was the practical cutting off of the German Embassy here from communication with its Government.

It was explained to Secretary Bryan that the Sayville station had not refused to handle public messages, but that the difficulty which led up to the establishment of the censorship was the result of inability to handle all the public messages filed, and consequently great delay in handling public messages.

Mr. Bryan said that a refusal to handle public messages at this or other stations semed to be in contravention of the provision in the Hague Convention, which was interpreted as forbidding the use of such a station for purely military purposes. It was said to the German Chargé that the apparent refusal to handle commercial messages at the German radio stations, or what appeared to be such a refusal, seemed to leave three stations in operation as military stations, and this led to the censorship.

Secretary Bryan has transmitted to Great Britain the formal representations made by the German Government on the subject of cable and radio communication. The British Government has taken a hand in the wireless controversy, and the British Embassy has been waiting for advices from the home Government before making its position officially known to Secretary Bryan.

The position of the British Government is understood to be that it would be discrimination against Great Britain to allow Germany to have unrestricted use of the radio stations. Colville Barclay, the counseler of the British Embassy, today issued this statement:

"I have communicated the request of Chargé d'Affaires von Haimhausen with regard to the use of the Tuckerton radio station to my home Government, and will not be able to give Secretary Bryan an answer until I hear from London. Speaking personally, I think the German use of the Tuckerton station would be a great advantage over England and France, who have to depend on the cables for transmitting messages to their home Governments.

"The possible presence of German cruisers in the Atlantic would mean that they, too, would receive any messages sent from the Tuckerton Station, whereas, in our case, using cables, there is no chance for the messages we send to reach any point but the place of announced destination. Whether or not the German Embassy will be allowed to use British cables I cannot say now."

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America yesterday sent the following telegram to Secretary of the Navy Daniels:

Aug. 12, 1914.

To the Honorable, the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Sir: The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America respectfully represents to the Secretary of the Navy that it is receiving messages to be sent by wireless to foreign countries; that the censor of the Navy Department assumes the right to forbid the sending of certain of such messages; that this company is under the ordinary duty of a forwarder of communications when paid for; that we are aware of no statute of the United States or of any treaty or rule of international law which justifies the intervention of a Government censor or the stoppage of this company in sending messages in the ordinary way.

We ask, therefore, to be referred to the legal authority under which your department assumes such right of censorship. We wish to respect the policy of our own Government, but when our corporate rights and duty and the rights of the public are involved, we must respect only the law which governs the case.

Respectfully,
JOHN W. GRIGGS, President.

GERMANY TO THE PRESIDENT

Merely Acknowledges Receipt of His Mediation Offer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Two cable messages from Berlin were received at the State Department late Tuesday night by way of Copenhagen and London. There was no communication between Berlin and Washington today.

One of the messages received last night is understood to have communicated the German Government's answer to President Wilson's suggestion to the warring nations that he stood ready to use his good offices in an effort to settle the war by peaceable means. Secretary Bryan declined to make any statement in response to inquiries on this subject.

It was said that the answer of the German Government was a formal acknowledgment of the President's suggestion and did not commit Germany in any way.

APPLY FOR MORE CURRENCY.

Treasury Working Hard to Supply $80,145,230 Asked For.

New York banks applied at the Sub-Treasury yesterday for an additional $1,014,000 of Aldrich-Vreeland currency, making a total of $80,145,230 applied for in all, which has been divided among twenty-nine institutions. Four new banks took out currency yesterday.

There has not been enough new money delivered to supply the full amounts applied for. Only $52,494,000 had been received up to yesterday, but another shipment is expected soon.

CZAR'S MOTHER ILL IN BERNE.

It Is Said She Will Undergo an Operation There.

BERNE, Aug. 12, (via Paris.)—The Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia has arrived here seriously ill, and it is said she will undergo a surgical operation.

The Dowager Empress, who is the sister of Queen Alexandra, was on Aug. 3 stopped in Berlin on her way to St. Petersburg. Eventually she was permitted to proceed to Stockholm. She has decided to remain in Switzerland during the war.

Stopped by British Cruiser.

The Norwegian tank steamer Conrad Mohr, which arrived yesterday from Bergen and Shields, had an exciting experience just before she put in to this harbor. A three-funneled British cruiser fired a shot across her bow, and, after learning her nationality, allowed her to proceed. The officers of the Conrad Mohr were startled when they were informed that war had been declared.

ATLANTIC CLEARED BY BRITISH FLEET

Rear Admiral Cradock Announces No German Warships Are Off This Coast.

ASSURANCES FOR SHIPPERS

Acting Consul General Says English Ships Are Detained Here Only by Market Conditions.

Richard L. Nosworthy, acting British Consul General in New York, announced at the Consulate General, in State Street, yesterday that the west side of the Atlantic, from Trinidad north, was now clear of German war ships. Mr. Nosworthy said that the announcement was made on the authority of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, commander of the British cruiser squadron now operating in Western Atlantic waters. That part of the message in which the clearing of the North Atlantic was announced Mr. Nosworthy said he wished to give the widest publicity on account of the assurance to transatlantic shipping interests.

The New York City, a steamship, was intercepted by the cruiser Suffolk, the flagship of Rear Admiral Cradock, and the Captain was requested to deliver the message to the British Consul General.

"The report from Admiral Cradock," said Mr. Nosworthy, "is most reassuring, and I have notified the various steamship lines in New York that the Atlantic is now clear of German cruisers. As the message from Admiral Cradock involves the movement of the fleet and plans of the Admiralty, I cannot make the report public in its entirety, but shipping agents may be assured that their sailings may go on without disturbance."

Five cruisers comprise the squadron commanded by Sir Christopher Cradock, with the Suffolk, the cruiser seen off Sandy Hook on Tuesday, as the flagship. The other vessels in the squadron, all of them being of the same class, are the Berwick, the Bristol, the Lancaster, and the Essex. The cruiser Drake, which was Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg's flagship when he visited New York several years ago, also was in the Atlantic patrol service, it was said yesterday.

Mr. Nosworthy said that no reports of battles between German and British cruisers in these waters had been reported to the consulate since the war started. He also said that the British merchant ships now held in New York were not detained because of any danger of capture on the Atlantic, but because up to this time they had not been able to get complete cargoes, owing to market conditions in the United States.

At the consulate there is a large quantity of mail for the British cruisers, the entire lot consisting of about seventy sacks. Mr. Nosworthy is now trying to find a way to get the mail to the flagship Suffolk, which will distribute it among the various ships of the squadron.

The Suffolk, Mr. Nosworthy said, would have come into New York Harbor yesterday but for the fact that had she done so she would have been compelled, under the neutrality laws, to remain away three months.

Pierce Brothers, agents in New York for the Sicula-Americana Steamship Company, yesterday received a cable from the home office of the line in Italy announcing that the liner San Giovanni, with 1,000 first cabin passengers, practically all of whom were Americans, would leave Naples for New York on Saturday. Next Tuesday, the San Giorgio will sail from Naples with another 1,000 Americans, and on Wednesday next the San Guglielmo, carrying 1,200 Americans, will sail from Naples for New York. It was said that most of these 3,200 tourists are coming from Austrian, Swiss, and Italian points.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The British steamer Sagamore of the Warren Line left for Liverpool with six cabin passengers and 168,000 bushels of grain today. Previous to sailing her Captain was notified officially that the North Atlantic shipping was safe from attack by German warships.

SUFFOLK HELD UP POTSDAM.

Made Dutch Liner Show Her Flag at 1 A. M. Off Fire Island.

The Holland-America liner Potsdam arrived from Rotterdam yesterday about twenty hours late on account of fog which had compelled Capt. B. C. Walraven to run at reduced speed. She had 228 first, 202 second, and 298 third class passengers, many of whom had lost their baggage in the confusion that existed on the railroads after the mobilization of the troops had started.

At 1 A. M. yesterday, when nearing Fire Island, the Potsdam was halted by the British cruiser Suffolk with a request to the Captain to show his flag, which was done, and the cruiser threw her searchlight upon it and then steamed away satisfied.

Dr. George Fahey, a dentist of New Haven, Conn., boarded the Potsdam wearing a dress suit, and said it was all he had with him, as he was at a ball in Paris when his wife rushed in and said they must leave at once for Boulogne to catch the Potsdam. He left the ship at Hoboken yesterday with his evening clothes covered by an automobile duster he had borrowed from a fellow passenger.

C. Calvin Smith of Easton, Penn., said he was in Bosnia when the Austrian Archduke and Archduchess were killed.

"There were scenes of terrible confusion following the tragedy, and it was hard to get away from there," he said. "Fortunately I had plenty of money with me, which I distributed judiciously in fees to various officials or I should have been detained for some days. I saw the hole in the road made by the bombs originally intended to blow up the carriage."

W. C. Keene and W. J. Howard of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Baillière of Annapolis, and Alexander Elsassar of Baltimore, who were in one party, joined the Potsdam at Boulogne and slept the first night on the floor of the library until the cabins were arranged.

Mr. and Mrs. Meier Steinbrink of 18 Fuller Place, Brooklyn, had great difficulty in getting from Hamburg to Rotterdam after the Imperator sailing had ben canceled, as the trains were all taken for soldiers. They managed to arrive in time to catch the Potsdam, and only lost one trunk, which belonged to their little girl, who had to wear a Dutch costume on the voyage over.

Julius P. Meyer, Vice Director of the Hamburg-American Line, who returned on the Potsdam, said all the vessels of his company were tied up until further instructions, but denied the rumors that the company intended to sell some of its ships. He laughed at the cabled report that Albert Ballin, the managing director of the Hamburg-American Line, had been expelled from Germany, and said it could not be possible. He knew nothing about an alleged $5,000,000 loan being negotiated by the company. When asked about the war prospects, Mr. Meyer said that no one could foretell how long it would last or foresee its consequences on European commerce.

SCANDINAVIAN LINER SAILS.

Reservists Barred from Frederick VIII.—Rochambeau Held Here.

The Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VIII. sailed for Copenhagen yesterday afternoon carrying 830 passengers. None of the hundreds who came to see relatives or friends depart were allowed on the ship, and precautions were taken to see that only Scandinavians or Americans sailed. This, it was said, was to prevent reservists of the belligerent nations from departing.

Among those who sailed on the Frederick VIII. were Gen. E. D. Winslow, American Consul General at Copenhagen, and Mrs. Winslow; Admiral Count R. Kronstedt of the Swedish Navy, Dr. Morris Francis Egan, United States Minister to Denmark; Ira Nelson Morris, the newly appointed American Minister to Sweden, his wife, and his private secretary, and Countess Beulah Wachmeister, an American, who is going over to join her family in Sweden.

The Rochambeau of the French Line was to have left New York at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon with about 1,500 passengers, many of them French reservists. It was announced shortly after noon that instructions had been received from the main office in Paris to delay the sailing of the ship until further notice.

BANKING WHYS

In the selection of a bank some people are influenced by friendship, some by convenience, others by strength or conservatism.

Each is a good reason and each is important. Our Banking Department offers all these advantages and in addition a highly successful career that justifies your placing your account with us.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital $5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

176 Broadway, New York
175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Breakdown Caused by Coffee

"I am satisfied," says a prominent physician, that coffee is responsible in a great degree for the premature breakdown of our active men and women.

"They suffer from caffeine poisoning.

"Of the truth of this, there is not the shadow of a doubt. Our common sense tells us that the daily swallowing of caffeine" (the alkaloid in tea and coffee), "powerfully affecting heart and brain—is followed by nervous depression, and finally by more or less disastrous results.

"I believe if people in general would use a harmless, nutritious drink like Postum as a beverage in place of tea and coffee, their physical and mental condition would be much improved."

Thousands, troubled with nervousness, biliousness, sleeplessness, headache and heart flutter, have done precisely what this physician advises—given up tea and coffee and adopted—

POSTUM

with happy results.

"There's a Reason"

Postum is a pure food-drink, made from wheat and a bit of molasses, containing the nutrition of the grain. No caffeine—no drugs—no harmful ingredient in Postum. A delicious, nourishing beverage.

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular Postum—must be boiled, 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—soluble—made in the cup, instantly, 30c and 50c tins.

Grocers everywhere sell both kinds and the cost per cup is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum

We Give Surety Coupons Free with Purchases and Redeem Them in Our Own Merchandise

New York's Shopping Centre

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street

Special Attention Is Called to O'Neill's

AUGUST FUR SALE

which offers a comprehensive array of the correct Fashions for the season of 1914-15, at

Prices 20% to 35% Less Than November Values

SPECIAL NOTE—20 to 35 per cent. Lower Than Normal November Values Probably Means 50 per cent. Less Than Actual Values When November Comes—as the price of European dyed furs has already advanced considerably.

One of the most fortunate features of this advance sale is that our first stocks, **purchased very advantageously,** are large and include the most desirable models and furs.

NO DEPOSIT IS REQUIRED. **No payment necessary until November.**

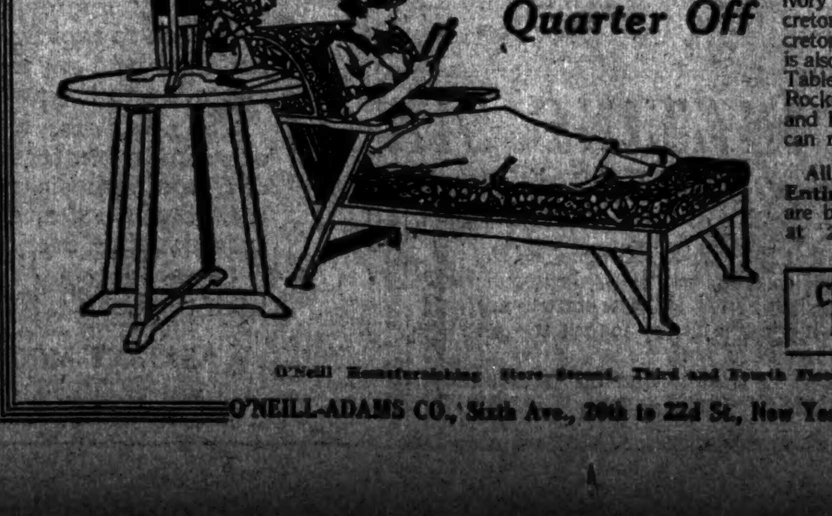
Illustrated Catalogue of the leading 1914-15 Fur Fashions free on request.
O'Neill Main Store—Third Floor.

25 Per Cent. Off Every Price in Our $600,000 Stock During the

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

We are showing a wide variety of distinctive furniture, such as:

Fancy Reed, Barnegat Cedar, French Willow, Ivory Enamel, Kaiser Grey, Porch Fittings,



All a Quarter Off

Of special interest to those with a critical eye are those of ivory enamel upholstered in cretonnes, Kaiser Grey, with cretonne upholstery. There is also a large variety of Lamps, Tables, Settees, large and small Rocking Chairs, Side Chairs and Reclining Chairs, that you can make your choice from.

All of these goods—and our Entire Furniture Stocks—are being sold during this sale at 25% discount.

Club Plan Payments May Be Arranged

O'Neill Homefurnishing Store—Second, Third and Fourth Floors.

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO., Sixth Ave., 20th to 22d St., New York City

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Are Now Holding

Final Clean-Up Sales

Apparel of admittedly the *highest character,* for *trifling sums*—in many instances far less than the actual cost of materials.

Summer Dresses—$10 & $15
Formerly $25 to $65

Afternoon Gowns—$35
Formerly $75 to $145

Linen & Crepon Suits—$10 & $15
Formerly $25 to $65

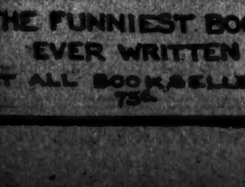
Cloth & Silk Suits—$22
Formerly $65 to $100

Coats & Cape-coats—$18.50
Formerly $25 to $65

Wraps & Coatees—$10 & $18
Formerly $25 to $85

Street & Dress Hats—$5
Formerly $15 to $35

Twin Beds



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Beginning Monday, August 17th,
An Extraordinary Sale
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1500 Room Size and 5000 Small and Medium Size; also a number of Hall Runners, will be offered at remarkably low prices.

Purchases will be held for future delivery.

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A Department for Men's Shoes

has been opened and a complete range of sizes at moderate prices is in stock.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

SLAIN IN HIS OFFICE; BATTLED FOR LIFE

E. P. Amory, Chicago Railway Man, Found Murdered in People's Gas Building.

POLICE DETAIN HIS CLERK

Thompson, Who Gave the Alarm, Bore Scratches, and His Eye-Glasses Were Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Edward P. Amory, Secretary of the Western Railroad Association and widely known among railroad men throughout the United States, was discovered murdered this afternoon in his offices on the tenth floor of the People's Gas Building, Michigan Boulevard and Adams Street, practically in the centre of the city.

No one heard any outcry, no one in the big office building heard a scrimmage, yet Mr. Amory was found in his private office clubbed to death, the furniture upset and disarranged, and papers from filing cabinets littering the floor.

Amory was an athletic man about 30 years old, married, and had two small children. He left his home at 8:30 o'clock this morning in the best of spirits.

A. M. Thompson, a clerk in the employ of the Western Railroad Association, gave the alarm at about 3 o'clock this afternoon. Shouting that Mr. Amory had been murdered, he led Superintendent Collins of the People's Gas Building into Amory's private office. Amory was lying face up on the floor, his body in a pool of blood, his shirt torn at the throat, and his clothing generally disarranged. Drawers and paper cabinets in the room were open and their contents in disorder. The heavy mahogany desk in the centre of the room had been moved from its position, as shown by the imprints on the rug.

Stenographer Locked Out.

On the floor near the body was found a scrap of paper bearing this inscription:

"It is now 1:10 o'clock, and I have tried since 9:30 to get into the office. Not knowing what to do, I am going home. Miss SCHOEBER."

Miss Schoeber, who later appeared at the building, was Amory's stenographer. She said she had been trying to get into the office all day. Amory's regular stenographer is on her vacation, and Miss Schoeber acted as substitute.

Twenty detectives made a thorough search of the suite of offices occupied by Amory and then took Thompson, the clerk, to the Detective Bureau, where he was questioned and detained. He said he had made an arrangement with Mr. Amory to be absent from the office today, as he had an appointment with a dentist.

"I knew that Mr. Amory was loaded down with work, so I changed my mind about staying off and went back to the office at 3 o'clock," he said. "I could not get into the private office because the door was locked. I went down to Mr. Collins's office and Miss Keefe came back with me with a pass key. Then I opened the door and found the body."

The police say that Thompson admitted that he did not go to the dentist as he had intended to. They found scratches on his forehead and on the back of his hands. His eye-glasses were in his pocket, with one lens broken. A silver-framed picture of Amory's wife, son and daughter was found standing on his desk.

Terrific Hand-to-Hand Fight.

A close examination of the body leads the police to believe that Amory engaged in a terrific hand-to-hand struggle with the murderer. There were finger prints on the throat.

Reproductions of these prints were taken by experts from the Identification Bureau. There were two jagged wounds on the back of the head, a triangular wound on the right temple, a cut on the right side of the throat, and a wound over the left eye. There was also a cut on the second finger of the right hand. No bullet wounds were found.

Mrs. Amory was at her home, 300 Lakeside Place, when the police arrived with the news of the tragedy. When she recovered from the prostration that followed the breaking of the news, she had no light to throw on the murder.

In an effort to get some clue that might reveal a motive for the crime the police sought George S. Payson, general counsel for the association, who shared the suite with Mr. Amory. He was reported to be in Hyamsport, Mass.

E. E. Amory, a brother of the dead man, said that to the best of his knowledge, his brother had no love entanglements, and neither did he know of any enemies. He explained that the Western Railroad Association was supported by a number of Western railroads, and had for its object the protection of its members from infringements of their patents. This information led the police to believe that the murder may have followed some argument with an inventor over a patent.

KROTEL PUTS POLICE AWAY.

Magistrate Orders Guard Taken from House Once Disorderly.

Capt. E. J. Burns of the West Twentieth Street Police Station was before Magistrate Krotel yesterday to give his reasons for keeping a policeman on guard in a house in West Fifteenth Street, near Seventh Avenue, since July 28, the day on which the proprietor of the house, Roseleas Mayer, was convicted of maintaining a disorderly resort and was sent to prison for three months.

The Magistrate said that Mayer was paying the penalty for his offense and that there was no evidence that the house was now disorderly.

Capt. Burns replied that he was but obeying the orders of his superiors in keeping the place under guard.

"Well, I am the authority in this district," the Magistrate replied, "and I order you to withdraw your officers. If you do not you will be charged with oppression."

HELD FOR ANNOYING GIRL.

Richard Homeyer Sat in Miss Underhill's Lap, Says Witness.

Richard Homeyer of Springfield, Long Island, was held for the Court of Special Sessions by Magistrate Dooley in the Jamaica Police Court yesterday on a charge of annoying Miss Alice Underhill of 88 Lawrence Avenue, Lawrence, L. I., in a B. R. T. trolley car on the night of June 25.

Miss Underhill did not appear in court and it was said her desire to avoid notoriety was increased by the fact that she was to marry a nobleman.

Bernard Cohen, a conductor, appeared to make the charge, and alleged that Homeyer sat in Miss Underhill's lap. Mrs. Catherine Morris, a dressmaker of Jamaica, said she had protected Miss Underhill against Homeyer's further attempts to annoy her.

KILLS FATHER IN QUARREL.

Illinois Farmer Shoots Aged Parent After Fight Over $12.

CLINTON, Ill., Aug. 12.—In a quarrel over $12 in accounts, Porter Spencer, aged forty-eight, a farmer, shot and killed his father, John Spencer, aged seventy-eight, near here today. The quarrel started between Porter and his brother Thomas. When the father interfered Porter shot him.

After chasing his brother into a cornfield Porter turned the gun on himself and blew out his brains.

HARDING WINS IN OHIO.

Leads Foraker by Several Thousand for Senate Nomination.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 12.—Leaders in the major political parties began tonight preparing for the platform conventions which will be held in this State on Aug. 26. Reliable returns from yesterday's State-wide primary had left in doubt tonight only the nominees for Congress in one or two districts, and nominees in some instances for minor offices. The narrow margin that had separated J. B. Foraker and Warren D. Harding early in the day was wiped out by further returns that assured the nomination of Harding as Republican candidate for United States Senator. Harding's plurality will be several thousand over Foraker and Ralph D. Cole, the later having run third.

The returns received only served to increase the total of Timothy S. Hogan, Attorney General, over his two opponents, John J. Lentz and John L. Zimmerman, for the Democratic nomination.

Frank B. Willis, Congressman from the Eighth District, received a telegram this afternoon from his opponent, David Tod, congratulating Willis upon his nomination for Governor by the Republicans. Willis's majority, it is expected, will exceed 15,000. The majority of Gov. Cox for renomination by the Democrats will approximate 60,000 over Congressman John J. Whitacre.

WOMAN LOSES HER MEMORY

Tells Police She Can't Remember Anything About Herself.

A woman who was well dressed entered the Old Slip station last night about 10 o'clock and told Lieut. Brackens she was lost and could remember nothing about herself. She held a handkerchief to her face and wept bitterly.

The police questioned her closely for half an hour but could learn nothing from her directly. She said she had an engagement downtown with a man whose name she could not remember, and got off the Subway train at Wall Street about 9 o'clock. Since then she had been wandering about Wall Street trying to find the police station.

The woman wore a dress of black crepe, white gloves, black stockings and pumps, and wore a black straw hat. She was about five feet four inches tall, had dark hair and complexion and gray eyes. A gold wedding ring inscribed "Will to Julia, Oct. 9, 1889," and a gold brooch set with pearls and an amethyst were her only ornaments. Inside her handbag was a bill bearing the name of Heywood Brothers & Wakefield, chair manufacturers of 516 West Thirty-fourth Street, and a card bearing the name of W. B. Joyce, President of the National Security Company. The woman was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

FIND RIFLE IN WEBB'S ROOM.

Police Get Evidence Against Girl's Alleged Kidnapper.

George W. Webb, the negro accused of kidnapping Catherine Larkin, 13 years old, was cross questioned for five hours in his cell in the Morrisania Police Station yesterday by Assistant District Attorney O'Gorman. Webb's only answer to questions connected directly with the alleged crime was that "It's my word against the girl's and I'm going to sit tight and say nothing."

Detectives planned to confront Webb with Miss Larkin in his cell in the hope that the sight of the girl would startle him into a confession. He had been told that she died as the result of her imprisonment in the public school of which Webb was assistant janitor. At her home, at 5,751 Broadway, it was said her condition was still serious and that she was too nervous and weak to confront Webb.

In Webb's room in the school house the police found a new 38-calibre rifle in a closet. The already had found packages of 38 calibre cartridges, which Webb admitted he owned. He denied knowing anything about the rifle.

BRIDE CHARGES BIGAMY.

Opens Letter to Absent Husband and Learns of Another Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Aug. 12.—The curiosity of a bride of a few days led to the arrest of Edward D. Powell in Camden, and he will answer to the September Grand Jury on a charge of bigamy. Powell came to Toms River last Spring as the representative of a Philadelphia contractor. While here he met Miss Lillie May Reed, a member of a prominent Ocean County family. The pair were married on July 19. After a brief honeymoon tour the bride was left here while her husband went to Camden. A day or two after his departure a letter arrived here for Powell and his bride opened it. She was shocked to read a message from Powell's father demanding that he return to his wife and child. Powell was living with his first wife at 533 South Fifth Street, Camden, when arrested.

SUES FOR 'PHONE RECEIVER.

E. S. Green Makes Application Against Interstate Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 12.—Edward S. Green of New York, a bondholder of the Interstate Telephone Company, today applied to Chancellor Walker of the Court of Chancery for a receiver for the concern. He charged that the company was practically under the control of the Bell Telephone system and that for a long time it had been operated for the interest of the Bell concern.

A rule to show cause why a receiver should not be named was granted, returnable next Tuesday. As the company has defaulted in the payment of interest, Mr. Green is a creditor. It is charged that the loss of the company for 1913 amounts to $34,000, not including $110,000 due as interest on bonds.

The Interstate Company operates generally in Central and South Jersey. It has a working agreement with the Keystone of Philadelphia.

SALUTE FIRST CANAL SHIP.

Cristobal Arrives After Passing Through Panama Cut.

The steamship Cristobal, which arrived last night from Cristobal, had the distinction of being the first large vessel to navigate the Panama Canal in both directions. As she passed through the Narrows and up the bay decorated with bunting vessels in the bay saluted her.

Capt. Skillings said the canal trip toward the Pacific was quite successful, although trouble with the mechanical part of the lock at Miraflores caused a slight delay. The return run, though, was made without delay of any kind. It took only eight hours to return to Cristobal.

ECUADOREANS IN REVOLT.

Troops Sent to Crush a Rising in Manabi Province.

GUAYAQUIL, Aug. 12.—Troops have been sent into the coast Province of Manabi to quell an uprising. It is believed that the rebels will be crushed soon.

Congress met at Quito yesterday and re-elected Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno President of the Senate and chose Agustin Cabezas President of the House of Deputies.

The interests of the country are affected adversely by the European conflict.

Boy Scouts and Master Drown in Ohio.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 12.—James B. Ecker, 26, a boy scout master, Glenwood Albert, 17, and John Graves, 16, boy scouts, were drowned in Lake Erie, thirteen miles from Toledo, last night. Fifty went swimming when camp was pitched for the night. Ecker and Albert were drowned rescuing a small boy.

FEW GOOD WORDS FOR ASSEMBLYMEN

Citizens' Union Gives Its Record of Brooklyn Legislators.

PRAISES EADIE IN QUEENS.

Says Van Name of Staten Island Was Diligent and Attentive, but Made a Bad Record of Votes.

The Citizens' Union yesterday completed its report of the records of Assemblymen for New York City in the Legislature during the recent session. The Assemblymen from Kings, Queens, and Richmond are dealt with as follows:

Kings County.

McQUISITION, R. HUNTER, (Rep., 1st Dist.)—New member. Studiously attentive to duties. Showed independence. Record of votes good. Recorded on two "quick" roll calls against objectionable special legislation. Introduced anti-home rule Kings County Register pay-roll bill.

GILLEN, WILLIAM J., (Dem., 2d Dist.)—As in previous years, record bad. Introduced only one bill—a mandatory special bill vetoed by the Mayor.

TAYLOR, FRANK J., (Dem., 3d Dist.)—Record of votes bad. Frequently unrecorded on important measures.

LANGHORST, GEORGE, (Rep., 4th Dist.)—Supported short ballot bill. Record of votes otherwise bad.

LOCKWOOD, CHARLES C., (Rep., 5th Dist.)—Excellent record of votes in Assembly and fair record of votes in committee. Introduced some good legislation.

ITTLEMAN, GEORGE H., (Prog., 6th Dist.)—New member. Record of votes fairly good. Introduced some objectionable mandatory measures. One of the few Assemblymen to be recorded on "quick" roll calls against objectionable legislation.

FARRELL, DANIEL F., (Dem., 7th Dist.)—Record of votes in Assembly and in committee bad. As in former years, worthless as a legislator.

McKEON, JOHN J., (Dem., 8th Dist.)—As in previous years, voted consistently against the public interest on important measures. Introduced no bills.

McROBERTS, WILLIAM J., (Prog., 9th Dist.)—New member. Supported short ballot. Otherwise made poor record of votes. Introduced bill hostile to proper public service regulation.

AHERN, FRED M., (Rep., 10th Dist.)—Supported short ballot. Voted for bill attacking merit system in civil service after first having voted against it. Record otherwise fairly satisfactory. Recorded on "quick" roll call against an objectionable pay roll bill.

BRENNAN, GEORGE R., (Rep., 11th Dist.)—New member of much promise. Attentive to his legislative duties. Record of votes and of measures introduced excellent.

SIMPSON, WILLIAM T., (Rep., 12th Dist.)—New member of much promise. Record of votes and other activities good except for his support of bills attacking merit system in civil service.

KRAMER, HERMAN, (Dem., 13th Dist.)—New member. Opposed on "quick" roll call Kings County Register Pay Roll bill. Otherwise record of votes poor. Introduced legislation of varying merit.

LA FRENZ, JOHN P., (Ind. Dem., 14th Dist.)—New member. Voted for short ballot. Record otherwise unsatisfactory. Frequently unrecorded.

PHELAN, JAMES J., (Dem. 15th Dist.)—New member. Record of votes bad. Introduced legislation of varying merit.

GREEN, SAMUEL R., (Rep., 16th Dist.)—New member. Record of votes good. Introduced some objectionable legislation.

BURLINGAME, ALVAH W., Jr., (Rep., 17th Dist.)—Good record of votes and of other activities, although frequently unrecorded. Showed independence. Active in opposition to Kings County Register Pay Roll bill.

HOFF, ALMETH W., (Rep., 18th Dist.)—A valuable member. Conscientious and efficient as Chairman of Cities Committee, but voted to report some objectionable private claim bills. Active in support of police reform legislation and introduced many desirable measures. Record of votes in Assembly good.

SCHEIDEMANN, HENRY, (Prog., 19th Dist.)—New member. Record of votes bad. Introduced objectionable legislation.

FLAMMAN, AUGUST C., (Rep., 20th Dist.)—New member. Record of votes excellent. Showed evidence of future usefulness.

KARPEN, HENRY C., (Prog., 21st Dist.)—New member. Supported bill attacking merit system in civil service, but otherwise made fair record of votes. Opposed on "quick" roll call one objectionable special bill.

KARUTZ, EDWARD R. W., (Rep., 22d Dist.)—Record of votes good, but unrecorded on some important measures. Introduced legislation of varying merit.

MATHEWSON, WILLIAM F., (Rep., 23d Dist.)—Supported short ballot and opposed bill attacking merit system in civil service. Record of votes and of legislation introduced fair.

Queens County.

NEHRBAUER, NICHOLAS, Jr., (Dem., 1st Dist.)—New member. Record of votes bad. Nothing in record to commend.

McGARRY, PETER J., (Dem., 2d Dist.)—New member. Record of votes bad. Frequently unrecorded on important measures. Only bill he introduced was mandatory special legislation.

GARBE, CONRAD, (Rep., 3d Dist.)—Unrecorded or voted against the public interest on important measures. Of eight measures introduced by him three were objectionable special bills.

EADIE, JAMES S., (Rep., 4th Dist.)—New member. Attentive to legislative duties and gave promise of future usefulness. Record of votes excellent. Recorded on "quick" roll call against objectionable Civil Service bill.

Richmond County.

VAN NAME, CALVIN D., (Dem.)—Diligent and attentive to duties, but made bad record of votes in Assembly. Record of votes in committee fair. Introduced some important legislation.

As in the case of the other Assemblymen and Senators from New York, each member had an opportunity to examine the Citizens' Union records in advance, and to make any criticisms or suggestions he saw fit.

Schneider Wants Gerard.

County Clerk Schneider, head of the "Democratic organization," said yesterday that Ambassador James W. Gerard would be the ideal Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Schneider said the nomination would undoubtedly greatly please the friends of President Wilson because it would serve to bring all of the Democrats of the State into solid voting strength for the head of the ticket. He would have John A. Hennessy run the campaign.

THE FASCINATING SIN

By GEORGE P. DILLENBACK

Author of "The Mills of the Gods"

It's the same problem that has worried and tantalized the world from the dawn of creation, here strangely shaping the fate of a bewitching little French girl, wife of a trusting middle-aged husband. It grips the interest to the last page.

Price $1.25 net.

To be had at your Bookseller's or direct from the Publisher,

HELEN NORWOOD HALSEY, 110 West 24th St., N. Y.

BABYLON YACHT RACES.

Constance, Owned by F. C. Southard, Winner in Class P Sloops on Great South Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 12.—Owing to the squall that swept over Great South Bay last night, there was only a small number of starters in the first championship race of the annual cruise of the Great South Bay Yacht Racing Association here today. The Babylon Yacht Club managed the regatta and in the aggregate thirty-four boats were sent across the starting line. The wind was light and from the northeast, giving the craft no windward work in the course picked out by the regatta committee of the local club. The racing in the various classes, however, was keen and interesting.

The P division was the most important class to start. The winner was Constance, the property of F. C. Southard, which defeated Eskawaja III. by 1 minute 17 seconds over a ten-mile course. The Q class was taken by Dixie and the Sylph was the first of the Moriches catboats to finish. The last named division had a great deal of difficulty in reaching the port. Last night's blow sunk one of the boats and the others found a great deal of trouble in making port. The cruising squadron leaves here tomorrow morning on the first day's run of the cruise. The destination is Sayville. Here the yachtsmen will be the guests of the Cedarshore Club, a new organization which is making great prepartions in the entertainment line.

A summary of the racing off here today is as follows:

SLOOPS. CLASS P.

Start, 2:06. Course, 10 Miles.

	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Constance, F. C. Southard	3:39:04	1:33:04
Eskawaja III., W. Leslie	3:41:21	1:35:21
Alva, J. W. Overton	3:41:52	1:35:42
Kid, J. W. Lawrence	3:42:11	1:36:18
Evangeline, W. Kreamer	3:43:14	1:37:14
Thelma, G. Cox	3:46:20	1:40:20

Corrected Time—Constance, 1:29:45; Kid, 1:31:44; Thelma, 1:32:17; Eskawaja III., 1:33:45; Alva, 1:33:57; Evangeline, 1:35:07.

SLOOPS. CLASS Q.

Start, 2:09. Course, 10 Miles.

Dixie, C. F. Westin	3:47:10	1:38:10
Constance, R. H. Post	3:50:36	1:41:36
Count, W. Larrabee	3:51:21	1:42:21
Comet, W. R. Simons	3:53:38	1:44:38
Challenger, W. Kreamer	3:57:55	1:48:55

Corrected time on Dixie, 1:38:02; Constance, 1:39:54; Count, 1:40:52; Comet, 1:44:38; Challenger, 1:44:58.

CLASS A. A.—CATBOATS.

Start, 2:12. Course, 10 miles.

Sylph, W. C. Atwater	3:52:20	1:40:20
Moonray, H. Growtage	3:54:51	1:42:51
Keeha, H. I. Underhill	3:56:06	1:44:06
Big Sis, R. Earle	3:57:20	1:45:20
Dolphin, C. W. Powell	3:57:31	1:45:31

BELLPORT BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 10 miles.

Lady Nicotine, F. St. John	3:59:03	1:44:03
Miladi, Miss Baruch	3:59:59	1:44:59
Lady Madge, J. D. Everitt	4:02:41	1:47:41
Lady Bird, A. B. Boyd	4:04:38	1:49:38
Her Ladyship, Miss Eddey	4:04:53	1:49:53

BELLPORT BAY CATS.

Start, 2:18. Course, 6 2-3 miles.

Pawnee, H. C. Halstead	3:27:13	1:09:13
Joy, F. Crampton	3:31:26	1:13:26
Adelaide III., T. E. Conklin	3:31:37	1:13:37

BELLPORT BAY SPECIAL.

Start, 2:21. Course, 6 2-3 miles.

Curlew II., G. W. Douglass	3:34:24	1:13:24
Scorpion, F. Kramer	3:35:11	1:14:11

UNQUA CORINTHIAN CATS.

Start, 2:24. Course, 6 2-3 Miles.

Margaret, R. S. Haight	3:38:00	1:14:00
White Hope, L. Smiths	3:38:18	Disq.
Lisette, R. D. Malick	Did not finish	

FIFTEEN-FOOTERS.

Start, 2:27. Course, 6 2-3 Miles.

Pluto, K. Hayward	3:47:21	1:20:21
Taffy, R. H. Post	3:48:16	1:21:16
Kewpie, R. H. Post, Jr.	3:49:53	1:22:53

SMALL CATBOATS.

Start, 2:30. Course, 3 Miles.

Fannie, E. Smith	3:12:14	42:14

YALE FOOTBALL CALL.

Coach Hinkey to Gather Players for Early Practice at Madison.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 12.—Yale's preliminary football work will begin Sept. 8, when a small squad of largely backfield players will be gathered at Madison, a shore town, about eighteen miles eastward of this city. Head Coach Frank Hinkey will meet about twenty-five candidates there and will drill them twice daily. Capt. Nelson Talbott will be present, but the full staff of resident coaches is not expected to report till after the players are called together at Yale Field.

Hinkey hopes to be able to introduce an innovation in the shape of open practice throughout the season. His policy includes keeping the gates of Yale Field open, if possible, and drilling the team in straight, simple football so thoroughly that it will be superior to an eleven trained in complicated formations.

Motor Cycle Race Tomorrow Night.

A heavy rain storm, which broke over Brighton Beach about 7 o'clock last night caused the postponement of the forty-mile motor-paced race, which was to have been run at the Motordrome there, and it will be run off tomorrow night. Several of the amateur riders were training when the storm broke and a dozen of them sustained falls on the wet track before they could slow up. Just before the storm the pace followers had drawn for their pacemakers, and the selections will stand for tomorrow night. Vincenzo Madona drew Charley Stein; Bobby Walthour got Jimmy Hunter; Clarence Carman drew Albert Morin; George Wiley will have Carl Ruden in front of him, and Percy Lawrence will be led by M. Naso.

Stein has been pacing Walthour in most of the big races this season, and Madona gets the edge by drawing Bobby's favorite pacemaker. Walthour, however, had second choice, and immediately declared that he will win with Hunter, who paced him many races in Europe.

The sprinters will have the centre of the stage on Saturday night, when a two-thirds-mile national championship will be run. Frank L. Kramer, Alfred Goullet, Iver Lawson, Jackie Clarke, Alfred Grenda, and all of the other stars will compete. There also will be a full programme of amateur bicycle races, motor-paced and motor cycle races both nights.

Blues Take Red Bank Polo.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 12.—A fast and exciting game of polo was played on the Oceanport plaza this afternoon between the Blues and Grays of Oceanport. During the latter half of the game a rainstorm set in, making the footing for the ponies very slippery. A marked feature of the game was the skilled riding of F. Gilman and M. Bamberger and the long drives for the goals made by G. Ashley. The Blues won over the Grays by a score of 4 to 3.

Westchester Cattle Breeders Meet.

Richard T. Wainwright presided at a meeting of the farmers of Westchester County, held at the rooms of the Democratic Club in White Plains yesterday, at which preliminary steps were taken to organize a Breeders' Association "to enable the breeders of Westchester County to get their share of the constantly growing demand for thoroughbred cattle, horses, sheep, and swine," as the Chairman put it in speaking of the plans of the men back of the movement for organization.

Westchester County proposes to invite the breeders of Dutchess and Putnam Counties and possibly others in the southern tier of counties to join with them, when the committee of nine, which Mr. Wainwright was authorized to appoint, shall present at a future meeting its plan for organization. In those counties are bred some of the finest Holstein-Fresian, Jersey, Guernsey, and Ayrshire cattle bred in the United States, with herds large, select, and choice enough to bring buyers from all over the country, who just happen to know about it. Back of this proposed organization is a proposition to let the whole world or at least, all America, know it by community publicity, instead of keeping the facts in the dark. One of the methods will be a sale of blooded cattle to follow a revival of the Westchester County fair to be held annually.

BIG FIELD FOR OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Fourteen Amateurs, Including Champion Ouimet, to Start at Midlothian on Aug. 18.

Entries for the United States Golf Association's annual open championship tournament were given out yesterday by John Reid, Jr., the Secretary, and the total number of those scheduled to start for the coveted title at the Midlothian Country Club, near Chicago, on Aug. 18 and 19, is 111. This compares with 162 a year since at Brookline, though it must be said that the representation is far better than last Fall.

There are fourteen amateur entries, including those of Francis Ouimet, the Woodland youth, who won the title last September in such a sensational manner in a play-off with Harry Vardon and Edward Ray of England. Ouimet will start on Aug. 18 and will have as a partner and pacemaker Michael J. Brady, the Massachusetts champion. Jerome D. Travers, the national amateur champion, is not entered.

There has been some conjecture as to why John J. McDermott of Atlantic City, the only homebred to ever win the open title, did not compete in the recent metropolitan open at Scarsdale, but it is sufficient to say that he is scheduled to start at Midlothian on Aug. 19 at 10:10 A. M.

It will be recalled that conditions call for half the field to play thirty-six holes on Aug. 18 and the other half on Aug. 19, the best sixty-four scores for thirty-six holes qualifying for the championship, which will be at seventy-two holes, on Aug. 20 and 21. In the event of a tie, it will be played off over the eighteen-hole route on Saturday, Aug. 22.

The entries and pairings as announced yesterday are as follows:

AUGUST 18.

Harry Cowie, H. D. Rees, J. H. Taylor, Harry Flora, W. Hanley, H. J. Harris, G. P. Knox, W. N. Brown, James R. Thomson, Dave McKay, H. C. Fletcher, Walter Andrew, Alexander Ross, Thomas Kerrigan, Joseph Mitchell, Jack Burke, W. J. Bell, Fred Brand, Michael J. Brady, *Francis Ouimet, T. F. Barrett, Jack Dowling, *W. J. Foye, John McGregor, Alec Smith, William Macfarlane, Ralph Weidenkopf, H. G. Lagerblade, Otto Hackbarth, George O. Simpson.

C. R. Murray, *Warren K. Wood, James M. Barnes, C. P. Nelson, Tom Anderson, Bernard Nicholls, Macdonald Smith, Andrew Campbell, J. B. Pairman, W. G. Fovargue, Joseph Mitchell, J. J. O'Brien, Andrew Brown, W. H. Livie, C. Garty, *H. Logan, *R. S. Kampmann, W. C. Hagin, Dan Kenny, L. M. MacDonald, Carl Devol, Jack Croke, *J. N. McDonald, George Kinsman, Dave Kober.

AUGUST 19.

James A. Donaldson, Jack Morton, J. Frothingham, E. Garre, John Gatherum, *L. Jacoby, Charles H. Hoffner, James McGregor, T. A. Ballantyne, Calvin Nelson, *W. D. Clark, William H. Lewis, George Sargent, A. H. Murray, W. H. Way, Jack Jolly, James Herd, William Kidd, Stewart Gardner, Arthur Andrew, Thomas L. McNamara, Karl Keffer, William Maguire, L. M. Nelson, Frederick McLeod, Alec Taylor, Arthur Smith, J. C. Green, and John J. McDermott.

E. S. Black, James Starr, Hutton Martin, Jack Hutchinson, W. C. Sherwood, A. C. Herr, Thomas Edwards, Herbert Strong, *Charles Evans, Jr.; Peter Hendrie, James Floyd, Louis Tellier, George Cummings, W. Dagliesch, R. G. MacDonald, *Robert C. Watson, Orrin A. Terry, J. W. Munro, *Kenneth P. Edwards, *E. H. Bankard, Tom Vardon, *Donald Edwards, H. I. Jones, Robert M. Thomson, P. W. Hall, James Simpson, James C. Wilson.

*Amateurs.

Golf Cup Goes to C. L. English.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 12.—A tournament for the Turner's Tavern Cup and club medals was played on the Bethlehem Country Club links this morning with thirty-two entries. The cup was won by Charles L. English (4) of the New Haven Country Club. James P. Warren (21) of Brooklyn and James W. Taylor (14) of the Oxford Country Club survived until the seventeenth hole, and received the medals for second and third places. A match between teams representative of Sunset Hill House, Sugar Hill, N. H., and the Bethlehem Country Club will be played tomorrow on the Bethlehem links.

White Sox Get Baker.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Howard Baker, third baseman of the Evansville (Ind.) Club of the Central Baseball League, has been purchased by the Chicago Americans, according to an announcement today by Charles Comiskey, President of the Chicago Club. Baker will not join the major league club until next season.

ROUTES TO FOREST HILLS.

Automobile Club Describes Roads to International Tennis Matches.

Road conditions from this city to the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., where the challenge round in the Davis Cup international tennis contest is to be played today, tomorrow, and Saturday, have been investigated by the bureau of tours of the Automobile Club of America for the benefit of those who desire to motor to the matches. The best route from New York is over Queensboro Bridge at Fifty-ninth Street to Long Island City. Go straight on along the Plaza and cross Jackson Avenue.

Starting the odometer here at 0.0 miles, the distance from the A. C. A. clubhouse, go straight on into Queens Boulevard and cross the railroad, 5.0, then take a right fork, continuing on Queens Boulevard, at Winfield, 5.5. Go straight on to Forest Hills, 8.6 miles. Here, at a garage, turn right into Continental Avenue, which is followed under the railroad at Forest Hills Station. Immediately turn right to the entrance of the West Side Tennis Club, 8.9.

Brooklyn motorists will find a good way to go from the Gen. Slocum statue at Bedford Avenue to the club by starting east on the Eastern Parkway, 0.0, then under the "L" at Broadway, 3.0, and turn left into Bushwick Avenue, 3.1. Then right, 3.5, then take a right fork, 3.6. Cross the railroad, 4.2, go under the railroad, 4.3, then turn left, 5.1. One block turn right, then bear right, 5.9, and go over a railroad bridge, 6.2, on Cooper Avenue. Turn left, 6.5, and follow Dry Harbor Road. At a cemetery turn right, 6.8, cross Woodhaven Avenue, 7.5, and at a hotel turn left, 8.3, into Union Turnpike. Do not cross the railroad, but turn left, 8.9. Now follow Burns Avenue, pass the station and turn left to the West Side Tennis Club, 9.7.

From Jamaica start mileage at zero and from the Peace Monument in Jamaica run west on Hillside Avenue, at a café turn right into Queens Boulevard, 1.1, and straight on to Forest Hills, 3.0. At Forest Hills Garage turn left into Continental Avenue and go under the railroad and at once turn right to the entrance of tennis club. The management of the cup matches is placing direction signs so that the parking spaces are easily reached.

* * *

In awarding the contract for automobile number plates for 1915, Mitchell May, Secretary of State, announced yesterday that the color scheme chosen for the new identification tags was black numerals on a yellow background. This was selected after a series of experiments as the most legible combination. The markers, under the contract, are to be supplied by the Manhattan Supply Company, the lowest bidder, at a cost of about 23 cents a set, as compared with a cost of about 42 cents a set in other States. The contract calls for the delivery of 150,000 sets before Oct. 1. The total registrations in this State in 1915, however, are expected to reach 200,000.

Tennis in White Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, N. H., Aug. 12.—The first round was completed and progress was made in the second round of both men's and women's singles today in the annual tennis tournament of the Iron Mountain Lawn Tennis Association for the east side championship. The summaries:

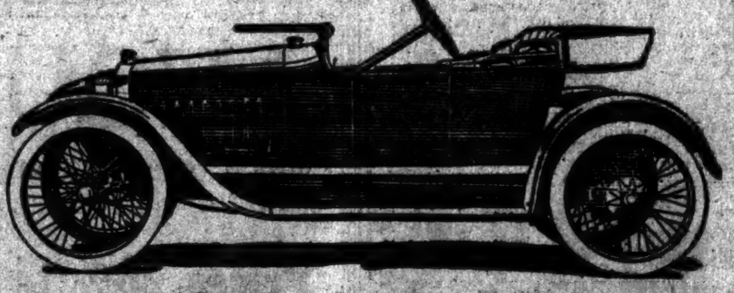
Men's Singles.—First Round—R. E. Leavitt, New York, beat Charles Tigh, Boston, 6—3, 6—1; Franklin Ward, Boston, beat Alvin Baird, New York, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3; Charles Smith, Boston, beat Charles Mason, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—1; William Moore, Salem, beat Lyle Leverich, Brooklyn, 6—4, 6—2; Fred Budlong, Providence, beat Morton Goodspeed, Boston, 6—3, 6—3; Eugene Morton, Boston, beat Albert Grover, New York, 6—4, 6—0.

Second Round—William Moore, Salem, beat A. E. Locke, Boston, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; Eugene Morton, Boston, beat J. A. Wallen, New York, by default; Fred Budlong, Providence, defeated M. L. Adler, New York, 6—3, 6—0; Charles D. Taylor, Brooklyn, defeated R. E. Leavitt, New York, by default; O. C. Harn, New York, beat Franklin Ward, Boston, 6—3, 6—3.

Makes 117-Yard Hole in One.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—While practicing over the Glen Oak golf course today for the open invitation tournament which begins there tomorrow and lasts until Friday, Fred McLeod of the Chevy Chase Club of Washington, D. C., made the 117-yard fifth hole in one shot with a mashie. The ball landed within five feet of the cup and rolled in.

The New SAXON $395



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The Saxon car today is the best two-passenger automobile in the world at anywhere near its price.

It has more room than any other; it is more comfortable to ride in; it is better looking; it has better materials; it is more up-to-date in design; it has plenty of power for all emergencies and all road conditions; and it can be kept running for less cost per mile than any other car.

More than 6000 Saxons now in use in owners' hands throughout the country are averaging from 27 to 33 miles per gallon of gasoline.

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The Saxon Company has not only made an unequalled record in shipping 6000 cars in its first five months of business; it has also constantly improved them. No car has ever been so rapidly and thoroughly refined and improved and made so constantly more appealing to the public as the Saxon car.

The new Saxon with running boards and other improvements has caused a new wave of Saxon enthusiasm throughout the country. Saxon sales, already large, are more than doubling everywhere.

Come in today and let the Saxon sell itself to you.

SAXON MOTOR COMPANY,
251 West 57th St., New York, N. Y.

YACHT RACE UNLIKELY.

Sir Thomas Lipton Says Yachts Must Not Be Altered in Any Way.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—"A race for the America's Cup is unlikely this year," says Sir Thomas Lipton in an interview in The Standard today. "However, the only way a postponement can be arranged is by an agreement that none of the yachts shall be altered in any way from the time they are taken out of the water until they are required for the actual contest. Such an agreement probably would require lengthy negotiations."

INNESS SUIT TRANSFERRED.

Son of Painter Seeks $20,000 Insurance on Destroyed Painting.

The suit brought in the Supreme Court in Ulster County by George Inness, Jr., of Cragsmoor, N. Y., son of the celebrated artist, against the Federal Insurance Company of 5 South William Street to recover $20,000 insurance on a policy covering the picture entitled "Medfield Meadows," painted by his father, has been transferred to the United States District Court for trial. The defendant is a New Jersey corporation.

The picture, Mr. Inness says, was accidentally destroyed between Oct. 28 and Nov. 1, 1913, while at the Clausen Art Rooms, 610 Madison Avenue, and he contends that the insurance policy is so worded that it covered the painting while at the premises of the restorer. Mr. Inness also states that the painting, as a work of art, was worth more than the insurance money sued for.

Has Made 5,250,000 Cigars.

Peter Miller, a cigarmaker, yesterday celebrated his eighty-third birthday at his home, 235 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, and he estimates that during his life time he has made 5,250,000 cigars. He was born in Koblenz-on-the-Rhine, Germany, and learned the trade when a boy and has worked at it continuously since. In a contest in Germany he said he made a record of 9,000 cigars in a single week. During the seventy years he has been working at the trade he estimates that he averaged between 1,400 and 1,500 cigars a week. He has been married fifty-six years and has seven children.

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J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Buy Whatever You Need NOW—Rises in Price Are Sure to Come

During the present European crisis it will be well for you to bear in mind that owing to military and naval activity practically all shipments of merchandise from Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Russia, Austria, Switzerland, England and other countries are either completely discontinued or practically so.

As we write this THERE IS A SCARCITY OF IMPORTED FOODS AND DELICACIES, TOILET GOODS, MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, WINES, LIQUORS AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES.

Up to this time The Big Store's patrons have been able to purchase all these articles at former prices, but there is not the shadow of a doubt that WITHIN A VERY SHORT TIME CONDITIONS WILL COMPEL AMERICAN MERCHANTS TO RAISE THEIR PRICES.

MANY ARTICLES WILL BE UNOBTAINABLE AT ANY PRICE.

Consequently, DON'T DELAY—make up a list of everything you require and bring it to The Big Store, where your wants will be supplied at THE LOWEST QUOTATIONS TO BE OBTAINED TODAY.

—MAIN BUILDING—

"Choice of the House"

Men's Finest Suits

Formerly Priced $15 to $30, Today, at

$10 & $15

Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits alone are excepted from this sensational annual dispersal in our Men's Store.

Not one suit in the $10 lot was formerly priced less than $15—hundreds at $20. All sizes up to 54 "stout."

In the lot at $15 we include $22 to $30 SUITS produced by such famous makers as Rosenberg Bros., of Rochester; Snellenburg, of Philadelphia, and Kirschbaum. Many suits are silk-lined; all sizes up to 54 "stout."

—MAIN BUILDING—

Men's Straw Hats *Reduced for Today, to* . . 89c

Milans, Mackinaws, Splits, Sennits and Yeddos. Prices early in the season ranged to $3 each.

Two Bargain Lots of

Genuine Panama Hats

Lot 1—all Panamas formerly priced up to $10; good range of sizes and all the leading shapes; at........ $3.95

Lot 2—all Panamas formerly priced to $6; sizes 6⅞, 7, 7⅛; at....... $2.45

—MAIN BUILDING—

TODAY—The Annual Clearance!

Stylish Bathing Suits

Numerous Styles—All Sizes for Women and Misses

About 70 Suits—formerly $2.50, at....... $1.49

About 58 Suits—today, at........ $1.95

About 24 Suits—today, at........ $2.50

About 14 Suits—formerly $4.95 and $5.95, at........ $3.95

About 12 Suits—formerly up to $6.95, at........ $4.95

"Odd" Bathing Suits—each one a beauty; formerly up to $12.95, $5.95 and $6.95

The suits specially priced at $1.49 to $3.95 are made of fine mohairs and surf cloths. The suits at higher prices, beginning with $4.95, are made of superb satins and Sicilians. Newest styles, smartest trimmings.

Bathing Caps—at........ 8c to 98c | Bathing Garters—pair........ 25c | Bathing Bags—at........ 75c and 98c

Double S&H Stamps Mornings
Single S&H Stamps Afternoons

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DAVIS CUP MATCHES--GIANTS DOWN CARDINALS--OPEN GOLF ENTRIES--TROTTING--FOOTBALL

DAVIS CUP MATCH MAY SEE SURPRISE

McLoughlin and Williams in Splendid Shape to Play Wilding and Brookes.

DAVIS CUP MATCH.
Challenge Round.
America Versus Australasia.
West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island.
Today, Tomorrow, and Saturday.

In case of rain matches scheduled for the dates named will be played on the first clear day following.

America—Maurice E. McLoughlin, R. Norris Williams, 2d, Thomas C. Bundy, Karl H. Behr.

Australasia—Anthony F. Wilding, Norman E. Brookes, A. W. Dunlop, Stanley Doust.

Conditions—Best 3 in 5 matches; 4 singles, 1 doubles; Aug. 13, 2 singles; Aug. 14, 1 doubles; Aug. 15, 2 singles.

Today, 2 P. M.—R. Norris Williams, 2d, vs. Anthony F. Wilding. 4 P. M.—Maurice E. McLoughlin vs. Norman E. Brookes.

Second Day—Anthony F. Wilding and Norman E. Brookes vs. Maurice E. McLoughlin and partner.

Third Day—Maurice E. McLoughlin vs. Anthony F. Wilding; R. Norris Williams vs. Norman E. Brookes.

Referee—Robert D. Wrenn.

Umpires—William J. Clothier, George T. Adee, Edward C. Conlin, E. F. Torrey, and A. L. Hoskins.

Time of Play—First and third days, (singles,) 2 P. M.; second day, (doubles,) 3 P. M.

PRELIMINARY ROUNDS.

At Folkestone, England—England defeated Belgium, 5 matches to 0.

At Wimbledon, England—England defeated France, 4 matches to 1.

At Lake Forest, Ill.—Australasia defeated Canada, 5 matches to 0.

At Pittsburgh—Australasia defeated Germany, 5 matches to 0.

FINAL ROUND.

At Longwood, Mass.—Australasia defeated England, 3 matches to 2.

By FREDERICK B. ALEXANDER.

With the close of the preliminary practice yesterday on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., tennis enthusiasts are now seriously analyzing the chances of the American team in the challenge round with the Australasians, which begins this afternoon. The preliminary rounds of the competition which establishes the international supremacy in lawn tennis has given much food for thought and reflection, and it is now time to carefully review what the players have done in their preliminary preparation and the prospects for the outcome of these all-important matches.

I have watched Brookes and Wilding carefully for the past few days in their practice at Forest Hills, and at the same time I have not overlooked the court work of our defenders. The weak spots in Brookes's game are his softness overhead and the unsteadiness of his backhand stroke. It must not be supposed that these faults are glaring, in fact, the average tennis enthusiast watching the practice of this famous Australasian from the grand stand would probably not notice anything unusual in his play unless attention were called to it, but the fact remains that Brookes is still an ordinary player in these respects. On the other hand, the rest of his game seems to be as good as it was in his palmiest days.

The splendid game put up by J. C. Parkes in his great match last week against Brookes at Boston shows conclusively that the Australasian does not possess as much staying power as formerly. Whether this was due to the fact that he had not yet become acclimatized or that he lacked condition is an open question, but one very palpable fact remains, that it was a very tired Brookes who left the court after the last point was scored.

It is an incontrovertible fact that Wilding is a much more finished player than when I last saw him. He makes his strokes with much greater ease, getting more sweep and follow through than in the old days. The foot work of both is a treat to watch.

Early in the week I had the opportunity of putting my opinion of McLoughlin's game to the test. About a week ago I made the statement that McLoughlin played the best tennis I have ever seen him play during the Longwood tournament. Though I only played a short time with him, I see no reason to change the opinion I expressed at that time. I was very much surprised at the amount of speed and sting he put into his ground strokes. His service was excellent, as usual, and his anticipation uncanny.

It is practically impossible to pick a flaw in McLoughlin's play. I do not usually indulge in predictions, but I look to see him pull off a big surprise in the coming matches. Many people have remarked to me when I have made this statement: "Yes, but can McLoughlin have improved enough to defeat Wilding?"

It must not be forgotten that Wilding defeated McLoughlin easily at Wimbledon last year, and many point to the fact that although Wilding did win in straight sets he did not carry off the honors as easily as the score would indicate. Every game was hard fought, and in addition McLoughlin was overplayed. It will be a very different man who will face the Australasians today.

Williams has come back to form and looks to be in the pink of condition. If Williams is fortunate and he strikes a good day when his strokes are going right I look to see him give Brookes more than the latter bargains for. There is not the slightest doubt that when Williams's forehand and backhand drives are working they are the most deceptive and hardest to handle in this country. Even such a splendid volleyer as Brookes will have his hands full against the Philadelphian. The match between Williams and Wilding should bring out an exhibition of ground strokes such as never before have been seen in this country.

Much criticism has been hurled against Thomas C. Bundy, but most of it has been unfair. Bundy's game today is far from startling, but he is continually improving, and he will form a splendid combination with McLoughlin. Enough credit is not given him for his ability to keep the ball going until his partner gets his chance for a kill. He is a fighter, and I look to see him surprise his critics in the double match. It must always be remembered that the doubles game is a far different game from the singles.

The ideal doubles combination is a brilliant player and a steady one, and in McLoughlin and Bundy we have that kind of a team. Whether they defeat Brookes and Wilding or whether they lose there is not the slightest doubt they will give a splendid account of themselves. Last year not an expert gave McLoughlin and Hackett a chance against Barrett and Dixon, and yet they won out. Followers of tennis seem to forget that McLoughlin and Bundy are our national champions and that, having won that honor, against all comers they have undoubtedly earned the right to represent the United States in the Davis Cup match.

I was much impressed with the condition of our players. No team has ever trained more faithfully or is entering into a series of matches with more confidence, and I look to see them outlast their opponents.

It is a matter of regret that rain cut short the doubles match yesterday between Hackett and myself and Brookes and Wilding. I had hoped to be able to indulge in a somewhat extended criticism on the form of the Australasians. During the short time we played, Brookes and Wilding showed the same style of game they played when I last saw them. On the receive of the service the player not receiving the ball stands in. The success of this method depends entirely upon the player's partner returning the ball at his opponent's feet, forcing a high return, which was promptly smothered. I believe that Dunlop plays this style of game better than any of the other members of the visiting team, with the possible exception of Brookes.

It is, however, a very hard position to contend with, particularly as none of our players adopt it, and consequently the American defenders are unaccustomed to it. The question is, whether McLoughlin and Bundy's service is powerful enough to prevent the low return. Certainly McLoughlin will not permit a stand of this kind. Whether Bundy's would remains to be seen, but Behr's excellent volleying might counteract it.

A good pair of lobbers tossing continually to Brookes would, I believe, win. Tremendous speed and fast playing also would accomplish this object. I do not consider the team of Brookes and Wilding as good as the team of Brookes and Dunlop. The smoothness of the strokes of both Brookes and Wilding is a delight to watch, but I have seen similar smoothness upset and disappear, and if our team expects to win they will have to use tactics which will upset their opponents, so that they will forget that form, which is so essential to their game.

Many followers of tennis have asserted that Brookes and Wilding are as good as the Doherty brothers in their prime. I doubt this, as I believe the Dohertys were a combination which could use some method of play which would disrupt the Australasians' game.

In other words, it is up to our team to break up the Australasian attack. If this can be done the latter have nothing to fall back on, as on the defensive they do not show to any particular advantage.

MANY FAVOR AUSTRALASIA.

Players Put On Finishing Touches on the West Side Courts.

The challenge round for the Davis Cup will begin at 2 o'clock this afternoon on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., when two singles matches will be played. In the first contest R. Norris Williams of Philadelphia will oppose Anthony F. Wilding, formerly world's champion, and in the second, which starts shortly after the completion of the first, Maurice E. McLoughlin, the American amateur champion, will play Norman E. Brookes, Captain of the Australasian team. Both matches will be best three in five sets.

The struggle for the blue ribbon of the tennis world began two months ago in England, where the British Isles team defeated Belgium and France. Australasia won from Canada at Lake Forest, Ill, and followed this with a victory over Germany at Pittsburgh one week later. The final round was played last week on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club near Boston, when Australasia defeated the British Isles 3 sets to 2, defaulting the last two singles matches after capturing two singles and one doubles match.

According to the rules governing the Davis Cup competition, two singles matches will be played on the first day, one doubles on the second, and two singles on the third, and the winner of the majority of the matches will hold the Davis Cup for one year. The teams will be: America, Maurice E. McLoughlin, R. Norris Williams, 2d, Thomas C. Bundy, and Karl H. Behr; Australasia, Norman E. Brookes, Anthony F. Wilding, Stanley N. Doust, and A. W. Dunlop.

For the past three days the members of the opposing nations have practiced on the championship courts, so that the American players will have no advantage in this respect. The playing of Brookes and Wilding, who will play the entire series for Australasia, has been impressive, and the general impression is that unless the Americans strike a remarkable gait the famous trophy will go to Australia. There are many, however, who believe that with McLoughlin and Williams the cup is safe.

The final stages of preparation were completed yesterday on the West Side Club courts. In the morning the American players spent nearly two hours at the nets, and their work pleased the members of the International Committee of Management. After the practice Harry Payne Whitney took the players on his yacht for a long sail.

In the afternoon Brookes and Wilding played one set in doubles against Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett, the internationalists, when rain stopped the exhibition. The playing was not of a convincing nature. The Australasians, who won 6—1, did not appear to take matters very seriously, and made many mistakes. Alexander and Hackett did not show any speed, the exhibition being arranged as a limbering up rather than a real contest. Later on Powell, the Canadian internationalist, with Dunlop, played against A. Wallace Myers and Doust, but no score was kept.

Every effort has been made to induce the members of the Davis Cup Committee to disclose the names of the doubles team to represent America tomorrow. Secretary George T. Adee said the committee had not reached a decision, but an official announcement would be made some time this afternoon, probably after the second singles match. Speculation as to the composition of the team was rife and while the general impression was that Bundy would be McLoughlin's partner, a number of tennis enthusiasts openly advocated Behr.

It was announced that Robert D. Wrenn, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, would act as referee for all the matches, and the umpires will be William J. Clothier, George T. Adee, Edward C. Conlin, E. F. Torrey, and A. L. Hoskins. The linesmen will include Frederick B. Alexander, Walter Merrill Hall, Harold H. Hackett, and Clarence J. Griffin, the national clay court champion.

Speculation on the outcome of the matches indicates that the challenging team is favored to win the cup donated by Dwight Davis of St. Louis as an international challenge trophy in 1900. McLoughlin is the chief hope on the American team, but Williams is not unlikely to prove the key that turns to victory or defeat. Tennis experts agree that McLoughlin and Williams between them must win three of the four singles matches, since Brookes and Wilding are top-heavy favorites for the doubles.

None of the American players, aside from McLoughlin, has faced Wilding and Brookes, the mainstays of the Australasian team in recent years. McLoughlin played Wilding at Wimbledon last Summer in the challenge round of the all-English championship and was defeated in straight sets, the scores being 8—6, 6—3, 10—8. In 1909 McLoughlin was defeated by Brookes 6—2, 6—2, 6—4, and by Wilding 3—6, 8—6, 6—2, 6—2. In 1911 Brookes defeated McLoughlin 6—4, 3—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4. Williams has never faced either Wilding or Brookes in a Davis Cup match, and the same is true of Bundy. Behr in 1907 was defeated by Brookes 4—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2, and by Wilding 1—6, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3. Both McLoughlin and Behr with other partners have faced Brookes and Wilding in doubles, losing these matches after close contests.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the handling of both players and spectators at the matches. The special stretch of turf which has been reserved for the cup play is in excellent condition. Temporary stands to accommodate 12,000 spectators have been erected, and all the seats have been sold.

So impressed has the West Side Club become of the need of developing younger players in this section of the country, youths who may attain to the proficiency to battle for the cup and hold it safely in America, that at a meeting of the Board of Governors a trophy was offered for a junior metropolitan championship tournament which will be held next month under the direction of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. It is planned with the help of George Agutter to rear a crop of brilliant young players in this section of the country which will be successful in maintaining the supremacy of the East on the courts. The junior championship will be open to schoolboys under 18 years of age and will begin about Monday, Sept. 14.

The committee in charge of the tournament will include Frederick B. Alexander, W. M. Hall, F. C. Inman, W. M. Washburn, and E. C. Conlin.

Washington Signs a Backstop.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 12.—Henri Rondeau, Minneapolis outfielder and catcher, was bought today by the Washington Americans. In exchange for him the local club will get four players, as yet unnamed, who must be satisfactory to the Minneapolis management. Rondeau, who came here last season from Detroit, is to be delivered by Jan. 1.

BURNS'S HIT GIVES GIANTS VICTORY

Triple, with Bases Filled, One of Four Safeties, Defeats Cardinals, 3 to 2.

"Slim" Sallee, the beanpole St. Louis pitcher, stands today in all his seven feet, more or less, as a living example that merit is not always rewarded. The Cardinal twirler had all sorts of "stuff" on the ball yesterday and allowed only four hits, but with all that the lucky Giants got away with a 3 to 2 victory.

The blame for Sallee's sad tumble must be placed upon little Georgie Burns, who, with no regard for the fitness of things, decided to make a three-base hit while various of his colleagues and accomplices, to the number of three, were loafing idly about on the bases with nothing to do but score when the opportunity presented.

"Stogie" Demaree, who was Sallee's rival for pitching honors through most of the game, didn't seem to be very sure of himself under fire and was pulled out by the wily McGraw in the eighth inning in favor of Art Fromme. The latter pulled the Giants out of a hole Demaree had got into in that inning, and out of another hole which he excavated for himself in the next round.

Burns's triple was just the difference between a shut-out and a victory for the Giants. The little outfielder made his timely drive in the sixth inning, in which the Giants got three of their four hits and all their runs.

This memorable sixth inning started off in quite an ordinary manner by the once redoubtable Chief Meyers lofting out an easy fly to Wilson. Stock waited out Sallee and got a base on balls, and then Demaree came through with his greatest contribution of the afternoon, a single over second base. With runners on first and second, Bob Bescher was given orders by McGraw to nail the first ball which came to him, which he did, sending it right into Magee's hands. The fly was too short for Stock to risk trying for third. Larry Doyle, apparently determined to put the ball out of the lot, surprised himself by getting a lucky infield hit which rolled up to Miller so slowly that he couldn't get it to first in time to get the runner. All the runners were safe and the bases were filled.

And then came Burns. He walked up to the plate quite in his usual manner, moistened the end of his bat, rubbed his hands in the dirt, and faced the pitcher.

There was no way of detecting that he had a three-base hit concealed about him. He let the first ball go by him, although it was a strike, but the second one suited him, and he landed on it solidly.

The ball sailed far out to centre field. Magee ran desperately to get under it and just managed to nip the ball with his gloved hand, but it rolled away from him, and did not stop till it nearly reached the fence in front of the bleachers. The ball was quickly relayed into the diamond, but all the runners had crossed the plate, with the exception of Burns himself, who was held at third base.

It was the climax of the game, and rather than spoil a dramatic situation Fred Snodgrass gracefully popped out.

The Cardinals scored one of their runs in the third inning, when Snyder started off with a two-base hit and was scored on Huggins's single to left field. They got another run in the eighth inning without making a hit. Dolan worked Demaree for a base on balls in this inning and went around to third when Chief Meyers threw wild trying to catch him stealing. Miller, after dancing around in an attempt to rattle the artist pitcher, ignominiously popped out to Meyers. Demaree was getting wild, however, and he hit Wilson, the next batter.

McGraw decided not to take any chances with the game and promptly yanked out Demaree and sent in Fromme to take his place. Huggins also did a little switching with his line-up and sent in a new batter, J. Cruise, to face the new pitcher. J. Cruise took Dressen's place. The pinch hitter justified the switch by hitting a long fly to Snodgrass, upon which Dolan scored. Although he hit Beck, the next batsman, Fromme managed to pull out of the hole without any further scoring by making Snyder hit an easy grounder to Fletcher.

The Cardinals made a desperate rally in the ninth, but Fromme weathered the gale, although evidently somewhat unnerved. He had reason for some little embarrassment; for the first man to face him in that inning was the Hon. Kenneth Nash, a pinch hitter who was drafted by the Cardinals from the Massachusetts Legislature. Kenneth used to play ball at Brown, where he got a sweeping education in making laws and base hits.

Fromme was evidently relieved when the Hon. Nash lofted out to Snodgrass, but he hadn't quite recovered himself when Huggins arrived at the plate, and the latter managed to get a hit. Dolan couldn't get a hit, but was hit, which was almost as good. The next two men were easy outs, however, and the rally and the game both ended together. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'ch'r, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	1	1	2
Burns, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
S'gr's, rf.	3	0	0	6	0
Fl'c'r, ss.	3	0	1	5	3
M'rkle, 1b.	3	0	0	6	1
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	4	3
Stock, 3b.	1	1	0	0	0
Demaree, p.	3	1	1	0	2
From'e, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	4	27	11

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g'ns, 2b.	4	0	2	3	4
Magee, cf.	5	0	1	1	0
Dolan, lf.	3	1	1	3	0
J.M'ler, ss, 1b.	5	0	0	1	2
Wilson, rf.	3	0	2	1	0
Dres'n, 1b.	2	0	0	7	0
*Cruise	0	0	0	0	0
Butler, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Beck, 3b.	2	0	1	1	2
Snyder, c.	4	1	1	7	1
Sallee, p.	3	0	0	0	1
†Nash	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	8	24	10

*Batted for Dressen in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Sallee in the ninth inning.
Errors—Dressen, Doyle, Fletcher, Meyers.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	.	—3
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hit, Snyder. Three-base hit, Burns. Stolen bases—Magee, Fletcher, Dolan. Sacrifice hits—Dressen, Beck. Sacrifice fly—Cruise. Double play—Beck, Huggins, and Dressen. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 11. Struck out—By Sallee, 6; by Demaree, 2. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 3; off Sallee, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Sallee, 1, (Fletcher;) by Demaree, 1, (Wilson;) by Fromme, 2, (Beck and Dolan.) Hits—Off Demaree, 7 in 7 innings, (none out in the eighth;) off Fromme, 1 in 2 innings. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago Errors Give Cleveland Unusual Opportunity of Winning a Game.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Chicago's errors and Cleveland's opportune hitting gave the latter the final game of the series today, 5 to 3. A one-handed catch of a long fly by Demmitt was the feature of the game. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
T'ner, 3b.	3	1	0	2	4
C'man, 2b.	4	1	1	3	1
J'ks'n, rf.	4	2	1	1	0
Lajoie, 1b.	3	0	1	10	1
Kirke, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Wood, cf.	3	1	0	3	0
W'g'ns, ss.	5	0	2	2	3
Egan, c.	4	0	1	6	1
Bl'd'g, p.	4	0	0	0	4
Total	34	5	6	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	5	0	0	2	4
Bl'b'n, 2b.	5	0	0	0	4
C'lins, rf.	4	1	0	2	0
F'nier, 1b.	4	1	2	10	0
Schalk, c.	2	1	2	4	1
Dem'tt, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
C'mbs, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
B'ton, 3b.	1	0	0	0	1
*Bodie	1	0	1	0	0
B'ger, 3b.	1	0	0	1	1
Benz, p.	1	0	0	1	3
†C'pell	1	0	0	0	0
Lath'p, p.	1	0	0	0	2
‡Daly	0	0	0	0	0
§Russell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	8	27	16

*Batted for Breton in fifth inning.
†Batted for Benz in fifth inning.
‡Batted for Berger in ninth inning.
§Batted for Lathrop in ninth inning.
Errors—Turner, Wambsganss, Fournier, (2,) Schalk, Berger.

Cleveland	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hit—Bodie. Three-base hit—Jackson. Hits—Off Benz, 4 in five innings; off Lathrop, 2 in four innings. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Stolen bases—Lajoie, (2,) Wambsganss. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 11. Bases on balls—Off Benz, 3; off Blanding, 4; off Lathrop, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Lathrop, (Wood.) Struck out—By Benz, 2; by Blanding, 3; by Lathrop, 1. Passed ball—Egan. Wild pitch—Blanding. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Sheridan.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia—rain.
Cincinnati at Boston—rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 5.
Pittsburgh, 2; Chicago, 1.
Indianapolis, 2; Buffalo, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 8; Buffalo, 0.
Buffalo, 2; Newark, 1.
Rochester, 5; Jersey City, 2.
Baltimore, 5; Toronto, 4.
Montreal at Providence—rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	58	40	.593
Boston	51	46	.526
St. Louis	55	50	.524
Chicago	54	49	.524
Philadelphia	47	52	.472
Cincinnati	47	54	.465
Brooklyn	44	53	.454
Pittsburgh	43	55	.439

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	67	34	.663
Boston	58	45	.563
Washington	55	47	.539
Detroit	53	51	.510
Chicago	53	54	.495
St. Louis	50	52	.490
New York	46	58	.442
Cleveland	34	75	.312

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	59	46	.562
Baltimore	55	44	.556
Indianapolis	54	47	.535
Brooklyn	51	45	.531
Buffalo	51	49	.510
St. Louis	47	58	.448
Pittsburgh	44	56	.440
Kansas City	44	60	.423

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	64	44	.593
Rochester	64	45	.587
Providence	59	44	.573
Buffalo	60	47	.561
Toronto	52	54	.491
Newark	50	53	.485
Montreal	41	64	.390
Jersey City	34	72	.321

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Indianapolis.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Newark.
Rochester at Jersey City.
Montreal at Providence.
Toronto at Baltimore.

CHENEY CHECKS CUBS ROUT

Dodgers Lose One Game of Series by 4 to 1 Score.

Almost unhittable pitching by Larry Cheney checked the Dodgers' rout of the Cubs at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon and gave Hank O'Day's scrappers one victory in the four-game series by a score of 4 to 1. At all stages of the contest Cheney held the Brooklyn players at bay, and only three hits were they able to break off his delivery. One of this meagre allotment was of the scratch variety and all were made by Zack Wheat.

Heinie Zimmerman and Roger Bresnahan have so far gone unscathed for their encounter on Tuesday, so far as fines or suspensions are concerned, but Zimmerman was rendered hors de combat during the trouble and was not in the line-up yesterday. It was said at first that "Zim" received an injury to his head, but this report was later rendered void when a physician examined the Bronx Indian and found his right hand had been slightly smashed by coming in contact with the concrete players' bench, not with Bresnahan.

Chicago had some difficulty solving Ed Pfeffer's offerings in the early part of yesterday's game, but in the latter half got to him opportunely and frequently and rolled up their four tallies. Good fielding alone saved Pfeffer from going down to defeat by a much larger count. Zack Wheat's one-base wallop in the first inning, which sent Daubert home from second after he had walked and stole on Jeems Archer, gave the Dodgers their single tally. Wheat's second single came in the fourth inning, and his third in the ninth chapter.

Archer paved the way for the Chicago victory when he singled to start the fifth inning, and went to second when Dalton erred on the hit. Cheney tried to sacrifice, but was credited with a safety when Pfeffer slipped going after his bunt. Tommy Leach singled over short, scoring Archer and sending Cheney to second. Both men advanced a base on Good's sacrifice bunt, and Cheney registered on Saier's martyr fly to Myers. Leach attempted to steal home, but was an easy out for Pfeffer and McCarthy.

Schulte walked in the fifth after Corriden had died, and scored when Sweeney's drive to centre field eluded both Dalton and Myers and went for a three-base hit. Sweeney was run down at the plate on Derrick's poke to Pfeffer.

The Cubs added their final counter in the ninth on Cutshaw's fumble of Archer's grounder, Leach's double to right, and Good's out to Dalton. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	5	0	2	3	0
Good, rf.	2	0	0	2	0
Saier, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
C'don, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3
Sch'te, lf.	2	1	1	3	0
Sw'y, 2b.	4	0	3	1	2
Der'k, ss.	4	0	0	1	5
Archer, c.	4	2	1	7	0
Cheney, p.	4	1	1	0	1
Total	32	4	8	27	11

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss.	4	0	0	0	3
D'bert, 1b.	3	1	0	13	0
D'ton, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Wheat, lf.	4	0	3	3	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1
Meyers, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Egan, 3b.	3	0	0	1	4
McC'y, c.	3	0	0	5	1
P'fer, p.	3	0	0	0	5
Total	31	1	3	27	14

Errors—Derrick, Dalton, Cutshaw.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	—4
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hit—Leach. Three-base hit—Sweeney. Sacrifice flies—Good, Saier. Sacrifice hit—Good. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Stolen bases—Good, Daubert. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 1; off Pfeffer, 4. Struck out—By Cheney, 7; by Pfeffer, 4. Passed ball—McCarty. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK—FIRST GAME.

										R.H.E.
Newark	0	0	0	4	2	0	2	0	.	—8 10 0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0 3 2

Batteries—Curtis and Wheat; Beebe and Lalonge.

SECOND GAME.

											R.H.E.
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2 5 0
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1 10 0

Batteries—Badr and Stephens; Schacht, Wheat, Brown, and Heckinger.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.H.E.
Rochester	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5 10 0
Jersey City	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2 11 3

Batteries—Hoff and Williams; Thompson, Williams, and Reynolds.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.H.E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	.	—5 4 0
Toronto	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4 5 3

Batteries—Morrisette, Russell, Erwin, and McAvoy; Herbert, Johnson, and Kritchell.

PETER VOLO TROTS THREE FAST HEATS

Murphy Drives Three-Year-Old in World's Record Time at Kalamazoo.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 12.—Two world's records were broken today by Peter Volo, driven by Tom Murphy, in winning The Horsemen and Spirit of the Time futurity for three-year-old trotters. His time of 2:04¾, 2:05¾, and 2:06¾, make them the three fastest heats ever trotted by a stallion, the former record being 2:07½; 2:08, and 2:02, made in 1910 by The Harvester. The heats were also the three fastest by a three-year-old trotter, the honor having previously been held by Lucille Spier, who went them in 2:07¾, 2:07¼, and 2:11 at Grand Rapids last week.

What is said to be the best field of colts ever together in a three-year-old trot competed in the event. Although Peter Volo was the class of the bunch, his records were forced by Lee Axworthy, who trotted a great race throughout.

Only second in importance was the race for the $10,000 Paper Mills purse for 2:11 trotters, won by Lassie McGregor, who took the second, third, and fourth heats. Sienna won the first heat.

This was "Pop" Geers Day, and the veteran driver delighted the crowd by driving home the winner in two events. He captured The Horseman and Spirit of the Times futurity for two-year-old trotters with Sparkle Watts and drove Napoleon Direct to victory in the $2,000 American Hotel stake for 2:15 pacers. The fifth and sixth heats of the unfinished 2:08 trot resulted in a victory for Omar.

Tommy Murphy announced the purchase from Sanford Small of Boston the trotter Peter Scott, by Peter the Great. The price was given as $20,000.

2:08 Trot.—Three in five; purse $1,000.

Omar, b. g., by Noblesse, (Floyd)	5	6	1	1	2	1
Maymack, b. m., (Garrity)	1	1	2	3	6	2
E. Oakdale, gr. g., (McDonald)	2	3	4	6	1	dr
Reusens, ch. g., (Geers)	7	2	8	2	3	dr
Tommy Horn, b. g., (Owen)	8	4	5	4	4	dr
M. L. J., b. m., (Britenfield)	6	5	7	5	5	dr
Judson Girl, br. m., (Cox)	3	7	6	7	dr	
Grand Marshall, b. g., (Snow)	4	8	dr			

Time—2:08¼; 2:07; 2:07½; 2:08¾; 2:08; 2:10.

2:15 Pace.—Three in five; American Hotel Purse, $2,000.

Napoleon Direct, ch. h., by Walter Direct, (Geers)	1	1	1
Major Ong, b. g., (Murphy)	7	2	2
Peter S., b. h., (Harris)	2	3	5
Edith C., ch. m., (Garvin)	3	4	3
Ella McKay, b. m., (Cox)	5	5	4
Tomking, ch. g., (Boyle)	6	6	6
Fleeta Dillon, b. m., (Hersey)	4	dis	

Time—2:05¼; 2:05¼; 2:05¼.

Horseman and Spirit of the Times Futurity; for two-year-old trotters; two in three; $3,000.

Sparkle Watts, ch. f., by Gen. Watts, (Geers)	1	1
*Rusticat, ch. c., (Andrews)	3	2
*North Spur, b. c., (Monahan)	2	3
Denalia, b. f., (Cox)	4	4

Time—2:19¼; 2:21¼.

Horseman and Spirit of the Times Futurity; for three-year-old trotters; three heats; purse, $10,000.

Peter Volo, br. c., by Peter the Great, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Lee Axworthy, b. c., (Andrews)	2	2	6
Ortolan Axworthy, b. c., (McDonald)	4	3	2
Lucile Spier, b. f., (Snow)	6	4	3
Lady Wanetka, br. f., (Cox)	3	5	4
Adbelia Watts, b. f., (McDevitt)	5	6	5

Time—2:04¾; 2:05¾; 2:06¾.

2:11 Trot.—Three in five; Paper Mills Purse, $10,000.

Lassie McGregor, b. m., by Jay McGregor, (Murphy)	4	1	1	1
Sienna, br. m., (Gerrity)	1	2	4	4
Axtien, ch. h., (Harris)	3	3	2	2
Harry J. S., blk. h., (Andrews)	2	4	5	5
King Clansman, br. h., (McMahon)	6	6	3	3
Echomore, blk. s., (Wilson)	5	5	dis.	

Time—2:07¼; 2:06¼; 2:06¼; 2:06¾.

Cleo B First at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 12.—Cleo B., after five hard-fought heats, won the sixth and the race in the 2:08 pace at Cranwood today. The race caused much interest owing to the fact that at the end of the fifth heat the judges changed their decision, giving Lowanda the heat instead of Fred W. The summaries:

2:23 Class, Pacing.—Iola Hal, first; Glenwood Star, second; Cora Pointer, third. Best time—2:16¼.

2:24 Class, Trotting.—Prince Ingomar, first; Earl Wood L., second; Jim Red, third. Best time—2:18¼.

2:08 Class, Pacing. Purse $300.—Cleo B., first; Fred W., second; Lowanda, third. Best time—2:09¼.

Henry Todd Wins Goshen Trot.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The second day's racing at Monroe attracted a large crowd today. The three events were decided in straight heats. C. W. Lasell captured the two-year-old trot with Henry Todd. Time—2:23¼, 2:21¼. Peter Boy was the winner of the 2:16 class trotting. Time—2:12½; 2:12; 2:12¼. The 2:08 pace went to Billy M., who paced the first half in the last two heats in 1:02¼ and won as he pleased in 2:09¼; 2:07¾; 2:11¼. The purse in each of the events was $1,000.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis Lands on Maxwell and Tip Tops Lose by 8 to 5 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 12.—The St. Louis Federals landed on Maxwell for six runs in the fourth inning today, overcome a four-run lead, and won from Brooklyn by a score of 8 to 5. Errors with three singles and three passes gave St. Louis their six runs in the fourth inning.

Singles by Shaw and Griggs, Evans's triple, and Hofman's double counted four for Brooklyn in the first round. An error by Gagnier, a pass to Boucher, and singles by Simon and Davenport gave St. Louis two more in the seventh, sewing up the game.

Brooklyn's last run came in the sixth, when Shaw singled and Anderson got a two-bagger to right. Davenport held the Tip Tops after he relieved Keupper in the fifth. Brooklyn fielded slovenly, and this was largely responsible for the defeat. The score:

										R.H.E.
Brooklyn	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5 10 3
St. Louis	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	.	—8 6 3

Batteries—Maxwell, Lafitte, and Owens; Keupper, Davenport, and Simon.

AT CHICAGO.

										R.H.E.
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2 7 1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1 5 2

Batteries—Camnitz and Berry; Watson, Prendergast, and Wilson.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

										R.H.E.
Indianapolis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	.	—2 5 2
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0 1 2

Batteries—Falkenberg and Rariden; Anderson and Blair.

Eastern Association.

At Hartford—Hartford, 3; New Haven, 6.
At Waterbury—Waterbury, 11; New London, 2.
At Pittsfield—Bridgeport, 0; Pittsfield, 2. Pittsfield, 8; Bridgeport, 3.
At New Britain—New Britain, 7; Springfield, 1.

New England League.

At Portland—Portland, 9; Haverhill, 2. Haverhill, 4; Portland, 2.
Lewiston at Manchester—Postponed; rain.
At Worcester—Worcester won by forfeit from Lowell on account of latter team's failure to appear, 9 to 0.

Southern Association.

At New Orleans—Mobile, 3; New Orleans, 0. New Orleans, 2; Mobile, 1.
At Montgomery—Montgomery, 4; Birmingham, 3. Birmingham, 3; Montgomery, 0.
Other games postponed; rain.

Virginia League.

At Portsmouth—Richmond, 7; Portsmouth, 2.
At Roanoke—Roanoke, 3; Norfolk, 2. Norfolk, 8; Roanoke, 3.
At Newport News—Newport News, 8; Petersburg, 8, (nine innings; rain.)

DALTON Swimming School
SWIMMING SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT; private instruction; 2 filtered pools. 21 W. 44. Bryant 3250.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, today, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Boston.

GIANT VICTORY STANDS.

President Tener Disallows Pittsburgh Protest of 21-Inning Game.

The Pittsburgh Club's protest of the game won by New York in Pittsburgh July 7 was today disallowed by President Tener. In disposing of the protest the President of the National League held that Umpire Byron was acting within his rights and in accordance with the playing rules of the game in determining whether or not interference had occurred. The umpire's decision, therefore, having been based solely on his accuracy of judgment, there could be no reversal of same and the game stands as played.

The disputed play, prompting the Pittsburgh Club's protest, occurred in the sixth inning of the twenty-one-inning game played in Pittsburgh. With one out Wagner singled, taking third on Viox's hit to centre. The throw by Bescher to third went under Wagner as he was sliding. Wagner picked up the ball, but dropped it after carrying the same some distance, thus allowing him to reach home safely. Wagner was declared out for interference, and Viox, who had reached third, was sent back to second.

MATTY TO ENTERTAIN BOYS.

Lads from Juvenile Village Coming on Special Train.

Christy Mathewson will have the boys of the Children's Village of the New York Juvenile Asylum as his guests at the game between the Giants and Bostons today. Some time ago Matty paid a visit to the village at Echo Hills, near Dobbs Ferry, and had such a pleasant time that he asked the boys to return the visit. The boys have saved up their pennies and chartered a special train to bring them down to New York to see the game.

Dick Rudolph, the Boston pitcher, is another player who will have "his crowd" at the Polo Grounds. A number of Rudolph's admirers from the Bronx, where Rudolph lives, have arranged to celebrate his success, and a presentation will probably be made.

With the two star pitchers of both teams "jinxed," the managers would have to look around for others to do the actual work for the day. Rudolph and Mathewson will have their hands full entertaining.

Daubert Praised by Ebbets.

In contradiction of many reports that Jake Daubert, star first baseman and captain of the Brooklyn National League team, was working against the best interests of the club, President Charles H. Ebbets yesterday issued an emphatic denial to the rumors, after he had been requested to do so by Daubert himself.

"For some time past, and very recently," said Mr. Ebbets, "Daubert has been accused of unloyalty to his manager, and that he himself was aspiring to the managership of the Superbas. These reports were current during Bill Dahlen's regime, and have appeared again since Robinson took command. There is absolutely no truth in such statements. There is no harder worker on the Brooklyn team than Daubert. He has no managerial aspirations at this stage and never has had. Even if he did, Robinson will be manager of the team for the next three years, and perhaps five.

"Daubert has been very much upset by this talk. In the past he took no notice of it, but it worries him greatly now. He came to me today to ask me to deny it. I know for a fact that he and Robinson are the very best of friends, and that Daubert is extremely anxious to see 'Robby' make good. If there ever were any cliques on the team, which I doubt very much, they have been broken up, as the most recent showing of the club will attest.

"I have explicit faith in Daubert, and I reiterate that I firmly believe he has not now nor never had any desire to become manager of the Brooklyn Club, and that his heart is in his work with us."

Feds Not After Fielder Jones.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—James Gilmore, President of the Federal Baseball League, was in St. Louis, but said he had not met Fielder Jones, who was reported on his way from Portland, Ore., to meet Gilmore. So far as known, Jones was not in the city. Mr. Gilmore said he had made no proposition to Jones regarding the purchase of stock in a Federal League club, and that Jones had not requested the league to offer him stock.

"Pep" Young for Tigers.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 12.—"Pep" Young, second baseman of the Sacramento Coast League Club, today was sold to the Detroit Americans for a cash consideration and a player. He will finish the coast season with Sacramento.

American Association.

At Columbus—Columbus, 9; Louisville, 6.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 3; Cleveland, 0.
At St. Paul—Milwaukee, 17; St. Paul, 8.
At Minneapolis—Kansas City, 6; Minneapolis, 2.

Tri-State League.

At Allentown—Allentown, 1; Lancaster, 0, (ten innings.)
At Trenton—Harrisburg, 3; Trenton, 1, (thirteen innings.)
Reading at Wilmington—Postponed; rain.

Entries for Saratoga Racing.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five and a half furlongs. Doublet, 105 pounds; Quian Sabe, 100; Vladimir and Jack Carey, 108 each; My King, 103; Stubborn and Charter Maid, 105 each; Quartz, 103; Montrose, 105.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; handicap; selling; about two miles. Shannon River, 146 pounds; Hands All Round and King Pin, 140 each; Juverence, 147; Syosset, 132; Chupadero, 130.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; owners' fund stakes, the Albany; six furlongs. Dinahodo, 107 pounds; trial by Jury, 110; High Noon, 113; Noureddin, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling; one mile. Ambrose, 100 pounds; Guy Fisher, 116; Amalfi, 112; Cross Bun, 104; Grover Hughes, 117; Spear Head, 99; Belle of Bryn Mawr, 110.

FIFTH RACE.—All ages; handicap; seven furlongs. Judge Wright, 112 pounds; Benanet, 95; Hoenir, 106; Magnet, 102; Trumps, 95; Superintendent, 103; Flying Fairy, 124; His Majesty, 118; Yankee Notions, 110; Montressor, 108; Little Nephew, 117.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling; one mile. Stentor, 110 pounds; Noble Grand, 112; Harry Lauder, 104; Battery, 109; Melton Street, 115; Cognac Robin, 107; Mud Sill, 100; Exemplar, 108.

OLD BEN FIRST IN SELLING HANDICAP

Meadowsweet's Failure to Win Jumping Race at Saratoga Causes Much Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—It was a featureless day of racing offered by the Saratoga Association this afternoon, though some of the finishes were sufficiently close to furnish excellent entertainment and for some unexplained reason the crowd was quiet large. The stake of the afternoon was under selling conditions, and it marked a score for the West when W. G. Yanke's Old Ben was the winner over Wooden Shoes from the Quincy Stable. It was a mile affair and fairly bristled with good things, the most persistent tip being on George F. Johnson's Uncle Jimmie, who ran a good race recently, but failed miserably.

F. Ambrose Clark furnished the real sensation of the day's sport when he sent his good mare Meadowsweet to the post in the short course steeplechase. She was disgracefully beaten, and it was a shock that occasioned no end of gossip for the rest of the day. Meadowsweet was shipped to England in the Fall of 1912 and since that time has won many good races both in England and France. The field she met this afternoon was a very ordinary one, and it was expected that the outing would be little more than a gallop for her, particularly as it had been reported that she recently worked a mile and a half in 2:43 in preparation for the running.

All through the race she was a distant trailer, and Tighe, the jockey whom Mr. Clark imported from the other side, did little to induce her to improve that position. The race was so plainly below what was natural to expect from the daughter of Yankee and Campo that it is thought there will be an official investigation, though no such notice came from the stewards.

The race was won by Little Hugh, from the stable of Ral Parr, and at all times he was the long shot of the four that started. Big Sandy while in the lead unseated Jockey Klenck and Haynes rode a very slovenly race on Gold Plate. Altogether the race looked very much as though no rider in the field was anxious to beat the Parr jumper.

Alex Smith Cochran won his first race of the season when his filly Early Rose beat home a smart lot of sprinters over the seven-furlong distance. Richard T. Wilson took down a purse with his two-year-old Athena, and old Sir John Johnson, a stallion that has put in two seasons in the stud, won over the mile distance for Frank Nolan's Beverwyck Stable. Then at the end of the programme Harry Payne Whitney's Broomleaf beat a lot of maidens, of which Conning Tower, a youngster that ran through the fence during a race at Belmont Park, was the favorite. Conning Tower again ran out today and lost any chance he might have had to score.

C. K. G. Billings had Uhlan out again this morning and rode his champion trotter a furlong in thirteen seconds. It was on the grass of the infield and the horse carried 192 pounds.

John E. Madden today sold the two-year-old Polish to Louis Winans, in whose colors he will perform in the Futurity. The race this year will have a gross value of $20,820. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and mares, 3-year-old and upward; $500 added; seven furlongs. Time—1:25 4-5.
Early Rose, A. S. Cochran's, 97 pounds, (McCahey,) 7 to 1, 5 to 2 ..... 1[nk]
Winning Witch, 111, (Keogh,) 2 to 1, 4 to 5 ..... 2[1½]
Helen Barbee, 110, (Buxton,) 10 to 1, 3 to 1 ..... 3[1]
Sprite, Casuarina, Isidora, and Istrose also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for 3-year-olds and upward; handicap; $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:24.
Little Hugh, Ral Parr's, 133 pounds, (Allen,) 5 to 1, 6 to 5 ..... 1[15]
Gold Plate, 155, (Haynes,) 5 to 2, 6 to 5 ..... 2[20]
Meadow Sweet, 156, (Tighe,) 6 to 5, 2 to 5 3
Big Sandy also ran, lost rider at end of a mile and did not finish.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; handicap; $400 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06.
Athena, Montpelier Stable's, 108 pounds, (Buxton,) 9 to 5, 7 to 10 ..... 1[4]
Outlook, 111, (McTaggart,) 5 to 1, 2 to 1 .. 2[h]
Mamie K., 105, (McCahey,) 5 to 1, 2 to 1 .. 3[1]
Fair Helen, Merry Twinkle, Type, Cycle, and Viva also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mohawk Stakes; for three-year-olds; selling; net value to winner, $12,000; one mile. Time—1:40.
Old Ben, W. G. Yanke's, 105 pounds, (Neylon,) 9 to 2, 8 to 5 ..... 1[1½]
Wooden Shoes, 103, (McCahey,) 5 to 1, 2 to 1 ..... 2[h]
Pomette Bleu, 105, (Kederi,) 7 to 1, 2 to 1 ..... 3[5]
Bac, Toynbee, Leo Skolny, and Uncle Jimmie also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; $600 added; one mile. Time—1:39 2-5.
Sir John Johnson, Beverwyck Stable's, 112 pounds, (Butwell,) 3 to 1, 6 to 5 ..... 1[1]
Floral Park, 101, (Kederis,) 4 to 1, 8 to 5 .. 2[1½]
Robert Bradley, 102, (McTaggart,) 4 to 1, 8 to 5 ..... 3[3]
Belle of Bryn Mawr, Hedge, Solar Star, and Warlock also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; $400 added; six furlongs. Time—1:14 3-5.
Broomleaf, H. P. Whitney's, 107 pounds, (Kederis,) 5 to 2, 8 to 5 ..... 1[2]
Chivalry, 110, (O'Neil,) 12 to 1, 5 to 1 .. 2[1½]
Huguenot, 110, (Taylor,) 8 to 1, 5 to 2 .. 3[4]
Ivy Marquette, Harold, Conning Tower, Bingo, Rolayt, Star of the Sea, Vidette, Pullux, and Ahara also ran.

Detroit Gets New Busher.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 12.—Fred McMullen, third baseman of the Tacoma Northwestern team, today was sold to the Detroit Americans. He will leave for Detroit tomorrow.

New York State League.

At Albany—Albany, 4; Troy, 1.
At Syracuse—Utica, 4; Syracuse, 2.
At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 7; Scranton, 4.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 4; Elmira, 2, (thirteen innings.) Binghamton, 4; Elmira, 3.

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SAM LANGFORD WINS.

Boston "Tar Baby" Beats Battling Jim Johnson in Fast Bout.

Sam Langford, the Boston "Tar Baby," made his reappearance in the ring after several months' lay off, at the Stadium Athletic Club last night, when before a large crowd he defeated Battling Jim Johnson in a fast ten-round boxing contest. Langford, though handicapped by being at least ten pounds overweight, and giving away height, weight and reach to his sturdy rival, had the advantage in every one of the ten sessions with the exception of the eighth, in which Johnson made a game stand and drove several hard rights to the "Tar Baby's" unprotected jaw.

At least a hundred times during the contest Langford's terrific rights plowed through Johnson's corpulent midsection, but none could prevent the big black man from continually boring in. It was these tactics that made the battle interesting, but Johnson was no match for Langford when it came to boxing, nor was he much better at in-fighting, still he managed to make the Boston man work hard every instant to gain the honors.

Langford lost little time in getting into action, and throughout the entire first round battered Johnson whenever he left an opening. Still, no damage was done, for Langford's blows did not seem to carry their usual effectiveness. Johnson made it more interesting for the "Tar Baby" in the second round by planting three rights to his jaw, but before the end of the session he had been repaid many times. Langford tried hard in the third chapter, and many's the punch reached its mark, but Johnson never flinched and did not seem hurt. Little was done by either man in the fourth, and in the fifth Langford again brought his heavy guns into action. He played always for the stomach and Johnson received a bad battering in that section of his anatomy. Langford increased his advantage in the sixth and seventh sessions, but in the eighth received a setback when Johnson's blows began to take effect. In the ninth and tenth Langford had everything his own way.

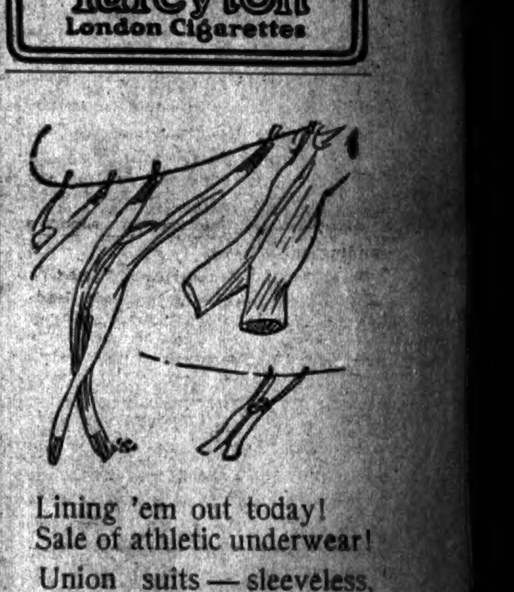
LEACH CROSS WINS.

New York Boxer Gets Decision Over Joe Rivers.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 12.—Leach Cross of New York received the decision over Joe Rivers of Los Angeles last night at the end of twenty rounds of hard fighting.

Cross had every round after the tenth.

Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 13, 1914.

THE WAR MANOEUVRES.

If the operations of the German Army in Belgium are correctly set forth in the dispatches and the accompanying maps, the art of war has made a wonderful advance. When you find the enemy in your way and rather uncomfortably strong, you no longer have to batter him to pieces and make him take to his legs—you simply walk around him and continue your march to the heart of his country or his capital. That is what Germans are reported to have attempted in Belgium. Unable after many fierce assaults to reduce the Liege forts, they have passed around Liege to the north. They were reported yesterday to be engaged in an artillery duel with the allied forces in the neighborhood of Tongres, while according to other dispatches part of their forces had advanced further into the heart of Belgium and were within less than 30 miles of Brussels.

According to all military theory and practice in the past such tactics have not been considered altogether safe. It is certainly awkward to advance into the enemy's country leaving a strongly fortified position in the rear of your army. In this case the Germans would leave two fortified positions in their rear, for, while Liege remains practically unshaken, Namur has not been assailed. Perhaps the Germans will dodge Namur also and advance toward Brussels, fascinated possibly by the romantic possibilities of another great fight on the plain of Waterloo. While conceivably they might march past Liege and Namur, the English and the French troops are free to leave the valley of the Meuse and oppose their advance. If this northern line of approach to the French frontier has actually been chosen by the Germans, it is apparent that they have abandoned their first plan of following the line of the Meuse into France, and that in itself would be something of an advantage to the French, since the new plan of invasion would be a second choice, plainly not so advantageous as the first, and the plan of campaign of the German Army of the north would also have to be entirely changed. This would appear to involve also some material changes in the plans for the advance through Luxemburg. The German armies of the Meuse and of the Moselle would according to the first plan have been in a position to give each other support. Their lines of march will now be further apart, with the forces of the allies between the two German armies, and with Namur and Liege in the rear.

The operations in Alsace near the French frontier are admitted by both sides to have been thus far in themselves unimportant. The taking of Altkirch, of Mülhausen, and of the passes of the Vosges by the French were achievements in the nature of exploration rather than of invasion. For that reason it may be considered that the Parisians were premature in removing the emblems of mourning from the statue of Strassburg in the Place de la Concorde. There can be no decisive French success in that quarter until they have had their reckoning with Strassburg, just as in the north Metz must be disposed of before it can be considered that they have really invaded Germany.

Whatever success or want of success may thus far have attended the operations on either side, the certain conclusion is that more serious work is at hand for both armies. If the daily reports and the information of military experts are not all at fault the Germans have an immense force ready for the advance into France through Belgium, through Luxemburg, and along the frontier to the south, although their forces on the German-French frontier may be designed in the first instance mainly for defensive work. The German advance will be stoutly resisted, for the French are now prepared with great armies, and a line of fortifications vastly more formidable than those with which they opposed the German invasion of 1870. War is uncertain, and while the French are now apparently confident, the news that the Germans had actually entered French territory in great force and were storming at the lines that defend the advance toward Paris would not surprise the world.

When the French Socialists were raving against the law restoring the three years' term of service and had overthrown the Ribot Ministry of a day, a Russian military official of high rank publicly declared that Russia expected her ally to keep her forces and her fleets and her military preparations fully abreast of those of Russia. If France now sustains serious reverses, she would be able to retort that but for Russia's unreadiness her own frontier would have been in little danger. It was announced yesterday in a dispatch from Copenhagen that the Russian mobilization would be complete on Aug. 21. If Germany's plan of attack succeeds, the unconscionable slowness of Russia may be decisive against her and her allies. It was plainly the German plan to strike first at France, reduce her to helplessness by a series of terrific defeats, and then take measures to give Russia her lesson. The German General Staff, of course, knew that Russia was unable to get her forces quickly into the field, and could take the risk of this daring plan. They had to take the risk, for it was the only hope. With the innumerable hordes of Russia advancing against her eastern frontier Germany would have been quite unable to dispatch a million men to the westward for the invasion of France. But the supreme test of all these war plans approaches. Germany can ill afford defeat in the first great engagements with France and her English allies, for before her plans could be recast and her lines reformed Austria would be sending out loud cries for help and her armies on the Russian frontier would be in sore need of reinforcement.

"SKYROCKETING" FOOD PRICES.

Does the Housewives' League, do Congressmen FARR, MOORE, KELLY, and DONOHUE, who have introduced bills to inquire whether prices of foods are being arbitrarily increased, believe that a general war of the chief European nations should not raise prices? Except monopolistic methods are used, increased prices should be regarded as both natural and wholesome.

War makes waste. It is too much to expect that the crops of Europe will not be impaired by the withdrawal into its armies of millions of male laborers, or that they will be properly stored and preserved. Troops will trample the fields, granaries will be burned. Europe's demand for foodstuffs will have to be met from the world's decreased stores. It is just here that increased prices will curb extravagant consumption. The housewives of neutral countries will save their scraps. They will consume less meat and more fish. Their total provisioning will be less, and they will make enough do.

Producers who are storing their goods and speculators who are withholding supplies from the market cannot "skyrocket" prices without criminal conspiracy. Unless they combine to create a monopoly their action will serve to prevent an early exhaustion of reserve foodstuffs that would tend to result in famine. If they withhold too much or too long the accumulation of supplies will have to be sold ultimately, and at lower prices. Generally speaking, the process regulates itself, despite the protests of legislators and leaguers. Their work is effectual only when competing agents unite to "corner" necessaries, a contingency that has nothing to do with the war or the increased cost of living which war entails.

THE HARVESTER TRUST.

The United States District Court could not have dissolved the Harvester Trust at a better time. Like the disappointing decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the railway rate case, its force is broken by events of greater importance. The decision is to be appealed, and it remains to be seen how it will appear by the light of reason when exercised by its sole possessor. The court speaks much of using the light of reason itself, but it will be remembered with what impatience the Supreme Court rebuked those lower courts which thought that its earlier decisions under the anti-trust law meant just what they said. It was necessary to read their decisions, the Supreme Court said, as it read the law, and reasonable interpretation must be given to their language.

Plain men of business will find difficulty in applying that rule of interpretation to the decision now rendered. How can it be reasonable to punish by complaint in 1912 and decree in 1914 acts done in 1902? If trade conduct can go unchallenged for ten years and then be brought into court, who can be safe? Particularly is this precedent disturbing when it is considered that the court finds that the trust's treatment of smaller competitors has "in general been fair and just." If that is the opinion of lawyers, how much more must it be the opinion of men of business?

With this admission it would seem that the pretense of public interest in the prosecution disappears. If the competition was fair and just it existed, and was not restrained. What remains is not restraint of competition but the tendency toward monopoly under the second section of the statute. The decision says that there is no limit of the size to which a single concern may grow, or of the magnitude of business which may be done by consolidations, provided trade is not restrained unreasonably. But if competition is eliminated by agreement between 80 and 85 per cent. of the business affected, then the restraint becomes unreasonable. Small or unprosperous companies may combine to enable them to compete upon better terms with large companies, but when large, prosperous companies combine it cannot be for bettering competition, and when in the proportion indicated it constitutes unreasonable restraint of trade. The upshot is that the Harvester Trust gets a good character, and is sentenced to capital punishment. It is not overcapitalized, the decision says, its prices are not oppressive, its competition is fair. The Government made allegations that the public suffered in this manner, but the court annuls the combination on other grounds. It was organized in a manner which enables it to do what it could not do if it were not organized. The companies could not combine because without the combination they could not agree upon prices and services. That would have been conspiracy, and it could not lawfully be accomplished through the forms of stock ownership.

It is a lawyers' decision, or it might even be said that it is a politicians' decision. Plain people can find in it no hope of cheaper machinery. Men of business will see in it discouragement of plans for profits honestly earned by efficiency and large scale production. Those thinking of public rather than of private interests will see no hope of stopping bad conduct by punishment of good conduct. As Justice HOLMES said, if this combination can be dissolved, the parties to it can be sent to jail. The idea of sending men to prison on the facts found in this case is abhorrent. It would be an attempt to reconstruct society rather than an attempt to regulate commerce. It would be a perpetual declaration of bellum omnium contra omnes. To the Supreme Court this seemed contrary to the light of reason, and it remains to be seen what it will think about this decision.

FORAKER AND BAILEY.

The reaction toward conservatism which has apparently set in all over the country is not yet strong enough for JOSEPH B. FORAKER to ride into office on its tide. It was the doings of such men as he which contributed most to the wave of radicalism that swept the country, a wave which seems for the time to have spent most of its force. The country has gained something from that wave of radicalism, and the good things it gained are not going to be discarded along with the bad. From the excesses of radicalism it is turning away, but it is not turning to the excesses of conservatism. The time has gone by when United States Senators can draw pay from the people and at the same time from corporations on whose interests they may have to legislate. Mr. FORAKER saw PENROSE triumphing in the Pennsylvania primaries, CANNON coming to the front again in Illinois, and concluded that as the Old Guard was again in the saddle he might return to the Senate, not reflecting that CANNON's personal record is unsoiled and that even PENROSE has not a Foraker record. The Republicans of Ohio show a strong conservative tendency, but FORAKER is too steep for them, and WARREN G. HARDING gets the Senatorial nomination.

In this there is a lesson for JOSEPH W. BAILEY, who is threatening to enter the Senatorial lists in Texas. He evidently thinks the time propitious for the Democratic Old Guard, as well as the Republican. Discovering that there is a strong anti-prohibition feeling in Texas, he seeks to take advantage of it by posing as its champion. Texas has just taken prohibition out of politics by voting it down and choosing a Governor who has promised to veto any bill that may be passed on the subject, so that BAILEY's pretended issue is an insincere one. Unless the Texans entertain looser views than the Ohioans concerning the honor of their representatives in the Senate he will meet the same fate FORAKER did. From radicalism in legislation there is a reaction, but concerning the conception of public morality entertained by such men as FORAKER and BAILEY the moving finger has written and moved on, and all their wit shall not lure it back to cancel half a line.

BREAKING THE SECURITY DEADLOCK.

The Stock Exchange is to be applauded for lending its services as a Clearing House for bargains between those wishing to trade at the last prices officially made. This is the best substitute practicable for the Exchange's proper function, now suspended for reasons for which the Exchange is not responsible. So long as the Exchange is closed nobody can be compelled either to buy or sell at those prices, but those wishing to do either can trade with assurance of fair treatment to them and their properties. The same thing was being accomplished in irregular ways, and above-board dealings are preferable to underground methods. For the present no other quotations than those last made can be recognized, but as time passes necessity will grow for quotations more nearly corresponding to conditions which alter daily.

If the Exchange is to remain closed only a week or two longer the matter will not be pressing. But there are no such signs. Abroad they are preparing for a siege, and the world must open its Exchanges, as it stopped them, together. In London they are saying no wthat the opening of the Exchange would mean the insolvency of many of the most responsible members. They have executed sales for which they cannot make deliveries, and they have made purchases for which they cannot collect payment. There is an arrest of all business done by the transmission of securities or cash. The local condition is less unfortunate, but it is as true here as there that the opening of the Exchange would be more to the profit of those who like to fish in troubled waters than of those whose securities would be slaughtered.

The London settlements have been deferred for a month, even in consols. Abroad there are signs of strong control. The Liverpool price for spot cotton has not changed for several days. Consols are controlled between 69 and 70 by agreement. Rentes also are "pegged." These prices represent the judgment of serious men of experience. If something like that arrangement had not been established here there would have been more irregular dealings like those which impelled the Exchange to take the step announced today.

FLOATING MINES AT SEA.

Thememorandum presented to Secretary BRYAN by the British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington accusing Germany of planting contact mines in the North Sea and "in the open sea, "without regard for consequences to "merchantmen," announces that the British Admiralty hold themselves fully at liberty to adopt similar measures in self-defense. But both Germany and Great Britain engaged at The Hague Conference of 1907 to plant no floating mines in time of war unless "constructed in such a way as to "become inoffensive within, at most, "one hour after the party which "places them has lost control over "them."

It is to be hoped that Germany has respected this convention. The loss of the British cruiser Amphion in the English Channel followed hard upon the sinking of a German mine-planter. Perhaps the destroying mine would soon have become inoffensive. But the mines that broke loose from their moorings in the Russo-Japanese war did a good deal of damage. No shipowner of a neutral country would send his vessel into waters in which mines might be floating, relying on their becoming automatically harmless. In the interests of neutrality the law of nations should forbid unequivocally the laying or floating of contact mines in waters traversed by merchantmen.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Submarines Put to Flight.

Possibly there was something of luck in the sinking of the German submarine U-15 by the British cruiser Birmingham, but the theory of fortunate chance, while it might have accounted well enough for the cruiser's first hit, is severely strained by the second, which completed the work of destruction. That does more than hint that the British gunners were remarkably good marksmen.

The real significance of the episode, however, lies in its apparent revelation that the many recent prophecies as to the efficiency of submarines against warships of the older sort are not going to be fulfilled. In this case, at any rate, not only did two well-directed shots put an end to one of the much-dreaded little monsters, but a whole fleet of its companions, instead of hurrying in to inflict the deadly blows on helpless antagonists that were expected of them, turned hastily away and fled for safety. The commander of each of them had seen that his periscope, though so small a mark, could be shot away; that the submarine, when thus blinded, soon had to rise to the surface to get its bearings, and that then it was an easy victim for any more stable craft with guns and the skill to use them.

All this would be hardly less true at night than in the daytime, for darkness is even more of an interference with the movements of submerged than of emerged craft, and the latter are all provided with powerful searchlights with which to pick up the always betraying tube without which the submarine is helpless. In the most favorable of conditions submarines operate with a margin of safety frightfully small, and there has long been a suspicion that they would frighten rather than destroy an enemy. What can happen when the enemy refuses to be alarmed this incident discloses.

Censorships Are a Nuisance.

This country is already suffering so much from a war which it had no part in making that the present insistent demands for an extension to our cable service of the censorship already placed on our wireless telegraphy will be heard here with a good deal of impatience. We have declared our neutrality and fully admitted our obligation to treat with impartiality the various nations with which we are at peace, but neutrality has rights as well as duties, and among the rights for us is that of carrying on our ordinary affairs without any more interference than is really necessary.

The argument for putting the cables on a level with wireless is not wholly without force, for circumstances are conceivable in which information cabled from here to Europe—concerning the departure of a foreign steamer from one of our ports, for instance—could be sent thence by wireless to a warship at sea and so lead to that steamer's capture. This is a possibility rather than a probability, however, and there are so many difficulties in the way of carrying out such a manoeuvre that it is far from justifying the putting of all our cable business to serious inconvenience.

That any information about foreign army movements or plans will go from here in time to be of use or injury in Europe is a possibility still more remote—so remote as to be negligible. We are doing enough censoring already to satisfy reasonable expectations, and any more of it would be a nearly intolerable nuisance.

Comparisons Purely Oratorical.

In a letter from a reader printed on this page yesterday was one sentence which must have given many who saw it something of a shock. It was to the effect that the Germans who have come to this country to live have benefited—by acquiring a keener appreciation of the Fatherland! The implication, though not the assertion, was that no other advantage had been gained by this particular class of immigrants. Of course, this statement, made as it was in a moment of excitement, should not be taken too seriously. It means no more than does the florid eloquence heard every Winter at numberless dinners given here by societies composed of New Yorkers who are natives of other States. To hear these orators one might believe that nothing less strong than ox chains would keep them for another day from going back to the old homes, so vastly superior to any offered by New York.

But they do not go, except for occasional brief visits, and really they are quite content to remain, for reasons never mentioned at such gatherings.

REPLY TO THE GERMANS.

A Frenchman's View of Their Complaints of Newspaper Partiality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Availing themselves of the impartial hospitality of your columns, the devoted subjects of the Kaiser have, since the start of the hostilities in Europe, inaugurated a strong campaign against the natural sympathies of the American nation.

Even those who, since many years, have pledged their allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, and have displayed so much "Americanism" in the recent political struggles in this country, have suddenly recuperated their Teutonic inclinations and have returned under the shield of the German eagle.

What a strange spectacle to see Mr. Ridder, for instance, a much honored and conspicuous figure in the Democratic Party of this Republic, become the most ardent eulogist and defender of his very autocratic, tyrannic, and warlike majesty the Kaiser!

It is very fortunately, however, a psychological truth that the heart has its own reasons and it does not hesitate; every genuine American has so spontaneously and generously sided with France and England from the start that the German efforts in bidding for the sympathy of the people of the United States will remain futile.

The unjust accusations of partiality that have been uttered against the American press are another instance of the silly arguments one must have recourse to in a bad case. Everybody knows that communications with Germany having been cut, you have to contend with the news from British and French sources; unless you should adopt the methods of the German papers published in New York. Did not The Staats-Zeitung announce the destruction of British dreadnoughts, and did not The New Yorker Herold print two days ago in big type: "Paris Belagert" (Paris Besieged)?

The boldness and self-confidence of the Kaiser, who, in invoking the divinity, has never yet failed to say "Ich und Gott," (I and God,) is imitated with exaggeration by all his servile subjects. Wherever a Teuton puts his foot he considers it as a conquered territory; and if Mayor Mitchel had not put an end to the insolent manifestations of the German hordes along Broadway, the "Wacht am Rhein" would still resound in the streets of New York, to the great disgust of the majority of its inhabitants.

As a contrast to this arrogant attitude of representatives of a nation whose ruler said only a few days ago: "The whole world is jealous of us, and we will fight the whole world," I wish to repeat here the words of the French Consul to the French colony: "I beg those of you who have not been called to the front and who remain here not to forget that you are the representatives of the whole nation, and to preserve a calm and dignified attitude; our sole enemy is on the battlefield, and no manifestations in a friendly and hospitable country could help our just cause."

Shall I mention here the shameful brutalities that have befallen the innocent American tourists in Germany, and in Germany only, since the war has started? How can they explain the ignominious treatment of Mr. Frederick Wile, your Berlin correspondent, who from my personal knowledge was one of the best known and most respected journalists in the German capital?

Is it not an absolute fact that Germany's attack upon France was a "coup" premeditated and prepared? Did not Germany have over 100,000 men massed on the French and Belgian frontiers thirty-six hours before it declared war?

Did not Germany's ally, Austria, follow exactly the same dishonest principles in massing 40,000 men on the Franco-Swiss frontier while its Ambassador was quietly in Paris?

Is there anybody here, even among the Germans, who can explain or defend such methods, which were not used even in the darkest days of European barbarism?

I received only yesterday the papers published in Paris on July 30, two days before Germany declared war on France. You could not find there the slightest inkling that a most treacherous attack was to be made upon France two days after, while, well advised German financiers started already on July 24 to withdraw their balances from the French banking institutions.

There is only one attitude the Germans living in America can and must adopt: one of humiliated repentance and shame. And then they will be more pitied than blamed.

S. L. DEBALTA.
New York, Aug. 12, 1914.

THE EXILES.

They're coming, forlorn and dejected,
Their finery's left on the shore.
They weep and they snarl and they chatter,
Their losses they loudly deplore.
They quote the good times in past seasons,
Their voyages, care-free and gay,
But now they return, à la steerage,
Back home to the old U. S. A.

They've fled, minus jewels and laces,
No more Paris hats do they bring.
They loathe names of once favored places,
No love have for Kaiser or King.
They long for New York or Milwaukee,
For Denver or Delaware Bay,
Or any old spot that's located
In safe, peaceful, good U. S. A.

They're peeved; as they think of the grafters,
Extortioners, rich through their needs.
They stories exchange of dire hardships,
Of daring and desperate deeds.
They've cut out all frills. Cashless, humble,
Their snobbishness all put away,
They sigh at the hope of soon getting
Square meals in the old U. S. A.:

ELLA A. FANNING.

FUSION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Dean Lewis Invited to Get Off the Bull Moose Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 12.—William Draper Lewis, who was chosen at the Bull Moose primaries in Pennsylvania as the Progressive candidate for Governor, came here today and had a two hours' talk with Col. Roosevelt. Medill McCormick, who was also here, took him back to New York on his yacht.

Mr. Lewis has been invited to get off William Flinn's Washington Party ticket so the Pennsylvania Progressives can fuse with the Democrats and indorse Vance McCormick. He doesn't like the idea very much.

After the conference at Sagamore Hill, Col. Roosevelt said to the reporters:

"It is just as essential to beat Mr. Penrose and the Penrose machine in Pennsylvania as it is to beat both Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy and the Barnes and Murphy machines in New York."

About the first remark which Dean Lewis made to the reporters was that there wasn't the slightest possibility that any fusion would be arranged with an independent Republican at the head of the ticket. The way things shaped up in Pennsylvania made that impossible, he said. Then he was asked if McCormick, the Democratic nominee might be indorsed.

"There are reason for such a report," he replied, "I would not say that it was entirely out of the question."

He would not admit that he intended to drop from the Progressive ticket in favor of fusion, and he ridiculed the idea that he might accept the nomination as Lieut. Governor on a fusion ticket, as it had been planned for him to do. But the inference drawn from his remarks was that he had not come to any definite decision one way or the other about deferring to the wish of prominent Progressive leaders who favor fusion.

COLBY FOR U. S. SENATE.

Progressive Announces That He Will Seek Root's Seat.

Bainbridge Colby announced yesterday that he would enter the Progressive primaries as a candidate for the nomination for United States Senator.

The Progressives in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District have started petitions looking to the nomination of Lindon W. Bates, Jr., for Senator from the Seventeenth District. Ogden L. Mills will be the Republican candidate in the same district. Mr. Bates was in the Assembly during the second Hughes Administration. He was elected as a Republican, but was in a constant state of insurgency against the Republican machine element in that body.

THE BRIGHTON BOARDWALK

A Possible Solution of the Public Beach Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be regretted that the strategists in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, on finding that the private parties owning the land to the north of the public beach at Brighton Beach were justified in charging admission to their own land, and as well indirectly to the public beach, did not think of attacking this problem from the west.

The westerly line of this beach is crossed between high and low water mark by the boardwalk, which is thrown open to the public and from which access could easily be had to the public beach in question. This boardwalk is on property of the people of the State of New York.

A condition of maintaining the boardwalk at the foot of Coney Island Avenue, and also across the public beach, should be that access be given from the boardwalk to the beach. If I am correct in the foregoing, it seems clear that this question can be settled in a day or two, at any rate long before the Summer season is over.

JOHN T. LOEW.
New York, Aug. 11, 1914.

Irish Support of Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The published account of yesterday's warlike proceedings in Celtic Park should give a new lease of life to the reported hard-pressed German troops. The latter will be pleased to know that they can rely on the support of the gallant First Regiment, though I am afraid it will only be "moral" support they will get.

After Mr. Redmond has served the sacred cause of his country with unwavering devotion for twenty-five years, and after he has given the best years of his life in its behalf, 'tis truly a noble, generous, and Irish (?) act on Major Nolan's part to brand him as a traitor! Is it not a fact that Mr. Redmond always speaks after a conference with and with the consent of his party? And do not the Irish Bishops cordially indorse his splendid patriotism and leadership? If this is so, would Major Nolan be willing to voice such sentiments in Dublin? With the Major I heartily agree that 3,000 miles does make a difference in a point of view.

The great difference between Mr. Redmond and those who indorsed the resolutions yesterday is that Mr. Redmond is guided in his actions by a passionate love for his country and always works in its best interests, (which he has learned through years of bitter experience,) while his traducers over here are imbued with an undying hatred of England and everything English, and let that sentiment rule all their utterances and actions. I would never for a moment insinuate that England has ever given Irishmen cause for gratitude; at the same time there are always two sides to every question. While there may be thousands of Irishmen who are willing to help Germany, I have no hesitation in saying that there are tens of thousands ready to back up the promise and follow the dictates of such a leader as John Redmond.

In conclusion, seeing how Germany has respected and guaranteed the independence and neutrality of small countries which she swore to uphold, I leave it to your readers to imagine how lasting and valuable any German scheme of home rule would be in the preposterous event of her getting domination over that country.

LEO A. THOMPSON.
Montclair, N. J., Aug. 10, 1914.

No Anti-German Feeling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This country has at its helm in the President of the United States a man of wisdom, under whose direction we may strengthen international friendship by refraining from expressions that might be misunderstood and attract the attention of the people of both hemispheres to the fact that this country has no malice, but charity for all.

We find the confidence of the South American republics increasing, tending toward a better understanding—a situation most desirable—and a natural cohesiveness that long ago it would have been to our interest and welfare most carefully to cultivate.

The only mention I find of any apparent displeasure is among our German friends. Of all the peoples of nations that have come to our shores there are none who have made better or more patriotic citizens. Steady, industrious, sober, increasing their own and the country's wealth, they have given to the United States great merchants, manufacturers, and bankers. They have never caused the country agitation or dissension. They proceed peaceably on their ways. Naturally they have patriotic ardor, and we would be far from checking it. It is to their credit.

With this appreciation of what our country owes to the Germans we would not for a moment have the German people at home under the impression that we are partisans at this time.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS.
New York, Aug. 12, 1914.

Well, Why Not?

From The Outlook.

The Outlook proposes to enable its readers to follow easily and clearly the events of the European war now going on—the greatest war of modern history.

Its war correspondent will be Arthur Bullard and his headquarters will be New York City.

M'COMBS FOR SHORT BALLOT

Would Have Governor Fill Four Offices New Elective.

When the Democratic platform makers meet at Saratoga on Aug. 24 William F. McCombs will make an earnest plea for a plank committing the party to constitutional amendment and statutory enactment looking to the inauguration of the "short ballot." He would retain as elective officials only the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Controller, and have the places of the Secretary of State, Treasurer, Engineer and Surveyor, and Attorney General filled through appointment by the Governor.

"The direct primary system has made the 'short ballot,' in my opinion, more essential and desirable than it was before," said Mr. McCombs yesterday. "The direct primary system in all States where it has been put into effect has tended to largely increase the number of candidates, and undoubtedly it will have the same effect in our State. In Illinois and Ohio, which States I have visited within the last fortnight, they will have primary ballots, the size of a bed sheet. In Illinois there will be not less than 6,000 candidates for nominations and party committees voted for at the primaries. In Ohio there will be in the neighborhood of 8,000. How will it be possible for the voter to do his duty with proper discrimination under the circumstances? Experience has shown that he cannot. If the 'short ballot' were in vogue, on the other hand, the voter would not be confronted with such an overwhelming puzzle when he enters the voting booth.

"It is only by giving the Governor the power to pick out the administrative officers carrying out executive functions inferior to his, and who for that reason should be subordinate to the Governor, that he will be what the Constitution declares he shall be—the 'Chief Executive' of the State.

"I believe in doing away with the present statutory provisions under which the terms of certain officials, such as the Insurance Superintendent and the State Superintendent of Banks, overlap the term of the Governor. I would eliminate the Senate as a factor in appointments on the ground that its participation, as experience has shown, tends to impede the process of legislation and to hamper the executive branch of the Government in the performance of its functions."

"It has been suggested," Mr. McCombs was told, "that your plan would involve a centralization of power entirely out of keeping with Democratic doctrine."

"It does not involve any new concentration of power in the Governor," Mr. McCombs replied. "It merely would give to the Governor the power that he should have in order that he might justly be held responsible for the conduct of the Executive branch of the State Government. It is in strict accordance with Democratic doctrine. The elimination of the Senate in the matter of appointments would merely be one step toward that severe separation of Executive and legislative functions which has been regarded necessary to a properly balanced Government."

QUIET IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Warring Factions Waiting for President Wilson's Peace Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—While waiting for the arrival of the special commission sent by President Wilson to Santo Domingo to present a plan for the restoration of peace, both sides in the revolution are resting on their arms. The armistice of fifteen days that was agreed upon last week is being maintained.

Capt. Eberle of the American armored cruiser Washington sent this message to the Navy Department today:

"Puerto Plata is quiet and resuming normal conditions with the exception of the blockade. The Castine and Marietta have notified the leaders at the capital and at Macoris of the terms of the general armistice and report that these places are quiet."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 12.—Ex-Gov. John Franklin Fort and Charles Cogswell Smith, President Wilson's Peace Commissioners to Santo Domingo, arrived here today. Minister Sullivan, who is also on the commission, was not with the party, he being detained on the Florida on account of lost baggage. He is expected tomorrow.

The party will leave for Santiago, Cuba, on Saturday, where they will board a United States gunboat, which will take them to the Dominican capital.

PRESIDENT BACK ON DUTY.

Seems Aged by His Sorrow, but Will Plunge Into Work Today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—President Wilson returned to Washington at 5 o'clock today from his journey to Rome, Ga., to bury Mrs. Wilson. He was accompanied by Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, Miss Margaret Wilson, Prof. Stockton Axson, Mrs. Wilson's brother, and other relatives.

The trip from Rome was uneventful. On the advice of Dr. Grayson, his physician, the President spent most of the time on the observation platform of his car to get the breeze. Few persons were at any of the stations to see the train go through. At a place in Virginia several section hands working on the railroad ran beside the President's car while the train was moving slowly, and he reached out of the window and shook hands with them.

The President appeared to have been aged by the sorrow and strain he had undergone, and his few words indicated that he was thinking constantly of Mrs. Wilson.

Tomorrow the President intends to plunge into work and to assume active command again of the efforts in behalf of Americans stranded in Europe, and of bringing about better business conditions in the United States. He will see the members of the Federal Reserve Board, a delegation of the representatives of the shipping interests, and several business men.

WILL SEND TRADE AGENTS.

Department of Commerce Announces Its South American Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Department of Commerce today issued an announcement of the plans for the development of the South American trade. The announcement read in part:

"The department will promptly undertake the establishment of both a permanent and traveling force in South America. This force will consist of men familiar with the language, customs, and business methods of Latin America, who have had practical experience in various lines of business carried on with Latin-American countries.

"Four of the department officers will be commercial attachés, for which provision was made by recent legislation. They will be assigned to Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago, and Lima. It is hoped to have these officials at their posts by or before the 1st of October.

"In addition to these, six traveling commercial agents will be promptly dispatched to South America and will, in their travels, cover all the commercial areas of that continent. These will include specialists in hardware, textiles, lumber, and other industries, and arrangements will be made also for a general study of any commercial and industrial opportunities that may open in favor of American interests."

U. S. BUYS $611,000 SILVER.

Purchase Made to Keep the Mines and Smelters Running.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Treasury Department announced today that it had bought 1,175,000 ounces of silver at 52 cents an ounce, with the two-fold purpose of enabling both mines and smelters to continue operations.

The Government also is enabled to take advantage of low prices caused by the check in the export movement.

WARBURG FRANK TO SENATE COMMITTEE

Takes Reserve Board Place, He Says, for Its Chance to Do Constructive Work.

GLAD TO MAKE SACRIFICE

Has Severed His Connection with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Given Up All Other Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—In the testimony of Paul M. Warburg of New York before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, when his nomination to the Federal Reserve Board was pending, the most interesting passages relate to Mr. Warburg's reasons for becoming an American citizen, his opinion of American financial practices, his attitude toward the post on the Federal Reserve Board, to which President Wilson appointed him, and his firm refusal to be drawn into a discussion of the acts of his associates in the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The testimony was made public by the Senate today to show that attacks on Mr. Warburg's record by Senator Bristow of Kansas, a radical Republican of the committee, brought to light nothing that reflected on Mr. Warburg.

"May I say this to you, Senator Bristow, before we proceed any further. I am perfectly willing to answer general questions concerning my firm. So far I have not seen any objection to answering your questions. But, as I wrote in my letter, in answer to Senator Pomerene's questions which were forwarded to me, I cannot discuss the affairs of my firm nor my partners, nor be asked to criticise acts of my partners, either to approve them or in any other way.

"I would like to say that before we come to any point where I would feel that I should not answer any question. I think that my firm is not up as a nominee for membership on the Federal Reserve Board; I am.

"I am going to leave that firm, as I wrote and informed this committee, although the law does not require me to do so; and I am going to leave my Hamburg firm, although the law does not require me to do so; and I am going to leave every single corporation with which I am connected. More than that, I am going to leave every educational and philanthropic association with which I have been connected, because I think a man who is on that Federal Reserve Board ought to be like Caesar's wife—he ought to be above suspicion; he ought to be without any entangling alliances.

"So you have got to take me as an individual, free from everything. If I become a member of that board, if I should be confirmed I will be as free of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. as I am of any other firm. The firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will go on in its business as it has done in the past, and as it did a great many years before I became a partner, in 1902. And that must be my attitude in answering questions, and I would like, Mr. Chairman, that the committee understand this view of mine, which I think almost everybody must approve, because I cannot afford to take my partners' affairs, who are not here as nominees, as a basis of discussion."

Mr. Warburg deprecated the suggestion that there was a money trust or that his firm approximated a monopoly. When Mr. Bristow quoted testimony to the effect that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. owned stock in thirty banking houses or trust companies, Mr. Warburg replied that the holdings must be very small, as he knew of only five or six of them. He was plainly amused at Mr. Bristow's intimation of a community of interest between his firm and J. P. Morgan & Co. The Morgans, said Mr. Warburg, were his chief competitors, and he cited as an instance of their competition the Baldwin Locomotive transaction. The Morgans got the bonds in that transaction, said Mr. Warburg, "by what we would not call very correct dealing on the part of that locomotive concern."

Mr. Warburg said he disapproved of dummy Directors and of too much concentration. But he added that he did not think there was too much concentration in the United States. Mr. Warburg showed plainly that he regarded the Aldrich bill as better in some respects than the Owen-Glass act. The twelve reserve banks of the present law, he seemed to think, would carry with them an element of complexity.

"When I came here," said Mr. Warburg, "I was at once impressed by the lack of system, by the old-fashioned nature of the system that prevailed here, and I got immediately into one of those periods of high-interest rates, where call money went up to 25 and 100 per cent., and I wrote an article on the subject, then and there, for my own benefit. I was here but three weeks when I was trying to explain to myself the roots of the evil. I showed the article to a few friends, but I kept it in my desk, because I did not want to be one of those who try to inform and educate the country after they have been here for a month or so; and I kept that article until the end of 1906, shortly before the panic, when those conditions arose again, and when one newspaper wanted, for the issue at the end of the year, an article dealing with the conditions in our country."

"If you are going to sever your banking connections and break them all off," said Mr. Reed, of Missouri, "it must be at a tremendous financial sacrifice."

"A sacrifice, yes," answered Mr. Warburg. "I think it will be a bigger sacrifice than any of these gentlemen around the table has any idea."

Then in response to another question from Mr. Reed Mr. Warburg added: "My motive is that I have, as you know, taken a keen interest in this monetary reform since I have been in this country. I have had the success which comes to few people, of starting an idea and starting it so that the whole country has taken it up and it has taken some tangible form. I never expected that I would be asked to take an active part in the management of this, because I thought there would be so much prejudice that they would never consider me, even though I should be willing to do it.

"When President Wilson asked me whether I would take this thing, and put it up to me in a very kind way, and asked whether I was willing to make the sacrifice, because he thought that I was the man for it, I felt that I had no right to decline it, and I will be glad to make the sacrifice, because I think there is a wonderful opportunity for bringing a great piece of constructive work into successful operation, and it appeals to me to do that."

Senator Hitchcock asked: "You have got enough to live on, Mr. Warburg, during the next few years?"

"I have got enough to live on," replied Mr. Warburg.

Later Mr. Bristow asked Mr. Warburg why he had delayed so long in taking out his naturalization papers.

"I think," replied Mr. Warburg, "that a man that does not come here as an immigrant; a man who has had, if you may call it such, a prominent position in his own country, will not give up his nationality as easily as a man who comes over here knowing that he does not care for his own country at all. I had been a very loyal citizen of my own country, and I think that a man who hesitates in giving up his own nationality and taking a new one is apt to be more loyal to his new country when he does change his nationality than a man who gives up his old country more lightly. I may add this: That a thing which had a great deal of influence on my making up my mind to remain in this country and work here, and become a part and parcel of this country, was that monetary reform work, because I felt I had a distinct duty to perform here, and I thought I could do that, and, in fact, I have been working on it since 1906 or 1907.

"Then I felt that it was the right thing for me to become an American citizen and work here and throw in my lot definitely with this country."

Senator Bristow asked: "Then you became an American citizen, and the motive which induced you to become an American citizen was, then, as I understand it, largely with a view of laboring to bring about a reform of the American monetary system?"

"Well," replied Mr. Warburg, "you put it nearly exclusively on that. I think a man wants to feel that he is going to do some useful work in his country, if he has a mission to perform; and that is what happened to me."

Questioned as to his politics, he said that basically he was a Republican, but that in the last contest he was for President Wilson.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1914.

IN MIST FROM SEA, MISS HARVEY WEDS

Daughter of Col. George Harvey and Lieut. Thompson Married in Deal Garden

ON STEPS OF A PERGOLA

Orchestra Plays Under Apple Tree—Bridal Pair Pass Under Crossed Swords of Army Officers.

The wedding of Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson of the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., and Miss Dorothy Harvey, the daughter of Col. and Mrs. George Harvey, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock with picturesque features at Jorjalma, the country home of the bride's parents, at Deal, N. J. The ceremony of crossed swords, with the officers in full dress uniform as best man and ushers, was used.

Decidedly the most attractive arrangement for the nuptials was having the ceremony performed at the pergola in the garden of old-fashioned flowers which flanked the east ground near the low, rambling house. Half an hour before the hour appointed it began to rain, but this did not interfere with the plans, and the bridal party and the immediate relatives stood unsheltered from the rain during the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, assisted by the Rev. F. T. Swesey.

But it was a very gentle rain, more like a heavy, drizzling mist from the sea which can be seen from the estate when the weather is clear, and it fell like a benediction on the bride and her attendants, whose gowns matched the great masses of sweet peas which they held in their arms. The orchestra played under a spreading apple tree, laden with fruit, where many of the guests were assembled. Others looked on from the broad piazzas.

Bridal Party in Garden Path.

When the Lohengrin wedding march was played the bridal party walked from the north wing of the house, down the garden path, which was spread with rugs, and made into an aisle bordered with flowers and white satin ribbon, attached to gilt standards, to the entrance of the white pergola, from the roof of which was suspended a wedding bell formed of asters. The officiating clergymen stood in the pergola, and the couple knelt on white satin cushions on the entrance steps.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a gown of heavy white satin draped with rose point lace, caught up with clusters of orange blossoms, and a court train. Her veil of tulle fell in graceful folds to the end of her train, and was held about the head by a chaplet of orange blossoms. She carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Miss Margaret Payne Luce was maid of honor. She wore a frock of lavender and pink, and her hat and frock were trimmed with sweet peas. The bridesmaids included the Misses Genevieve Champ Clark, daughter of Speaker and Mrs. Clark; Grace Leslie Johnston, Cecilia Brewster, and Jessica Alward. They were in frocks of pink taffeta, with the pannier effect and cream lace, and wore hats garlanded with sweet peas.

The best man and ushers were in full dress uniform, and the gold and blue harmonized with the pastel shades of the bridal attendants and the reds and yellows of the flower garden. The best man was Lieut. F. C. Harrington of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., and the ushers included Capt. J. J. Walsh, U. S. A.; Lieut. Philip Mathews, U. S. A.; Lieut. Robert Goolrich, U. S. A., and Ensign Lawrence Townsend, Jr., U. S. N.

Ushers Unsheath Their Swords.

When Lieut. Thompson and his bride, after the ceremony, turned to leave the pergola the four ushers unsheathed their swords, raised and crossed them, and the newly married couple passed under them, down the garden path of flowers, around the north wing of the house, to the drawing room, where they received the congratulations of their relatives and friends. Mrs. Harvey, the bride's mother, who assisted in receiving, was in blue nattier with white lace, and Mrs. Thompson, the bridegroom's mother, was in white crêpe trimmed with white moire.

It was originally intended for the bride and bridegroom to receive at the edge of the garden, where a great rug was spread, but the continued drizzle sent them indoors. The tables were laid under the trees, as the sun shone intermittently until the last hour, but they also had to be removed to the piazzas. Delmonico's served the collation. The bride's cake, which was a surprise cake, was shaped like a huge heart, and there was a great deal of jollity attending the cutting of it. Motor cars met the guests from New York at the Deal Beach Station, on the train arriving at 4:20 o'clock. Many of the guests, before the ceremony, visited the great white tower, over which fluttered the Stars and Stripes, rising at the extreme end of the garden. In the centre of the garden is a pool and fountain. The ground floor of the tower is fitted up as a library and study, and here the presents were displayed.

Additional guests were invited to the reception. There was dancing. Later Lieut. Thompson and his bride left for the North on the honeymoon. On their return they will reside at Fort Washington, Md., where Lieut. Thompson is stationed.

The Guests.

Among the invited guests were the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. da Gama, Speaker and Mrs. Champ Clark, Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison and Mrs. Garrison, Attorney General J. C. McReynolds, ex-Senator George F. Edmunds and Mrs. Edmunds, Senator James A. O'Gorman and Mrs. O'Gorman, Senator William E. Borah, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Scully, Governor of New Jersey and Mrs. James F. Fielder, ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Alton B. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Victor F. Dowling, Admiral Watson, Col. and Mrs. Henry Watterson, Gen. and Mrs. James A. Drain, ex-Justice and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Gen. and Mrs. George P. Borden, Gen. and Mrs. Bird W. Spencer, ex-Congressman and Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, William A. Nash, James Smith, Jr., Robert C. Clowry, and Major and Mrs. Louis L. Seaman.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Alexander C. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. McCarter, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Harper, Henry Harper, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Duval, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hillard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Haggerty, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Regan, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Shanley, Jr., Mrs. Daniel O'Day, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Reick, Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rogers, Mrs. Stephen Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Lee F. Hartman, Col. William C. Skinner, Miss Edith M. Thomas, Miss Carolyn Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Harper, Miss Augusta P. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Estabrook, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Luce, Mrs. Adrian H. Joline, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Duneka, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Dewey, Col. and Mrs. Frederick T. Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Hurd.

Others included Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Dowd, Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, Ethan Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Chandler, Mrs. George W. Young, the Rev. and Mrs. Robert F. Gibson, Dr. and Mrs. James F. Ackerman, the Rev. and Mrs. Paul Birdsall, Mrs. Jonathan Dixon, Miss Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James R. Nugent, the Rev. J. W. Norris, Mrs. Paul D. Kelley, Col. and Mrs. J. T. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand Benedict, Jr., Mrs. Theodore Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Porter, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Matthias Plum, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Simon Baruch, Bennett Clark, Ivy L. Lee, Arthur Peter, Mrs. W. A. Cullop, Miss Mary Rose Smith, Miss Virginia Mott, Mrs. W. W. Dixon, W. C. Van Tassell Sutphen, Kenneth Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hurd, Miss Caroline Cox, and Miss Pauline Moxley.

MISS E. A. WIGHT A BRIDE.

Married to Walter D. Pinkus at Home of Her Uncle, W. A. Slayback

The marriage of Walter Devereux Pinkus, a son of Frederick S. Pinkus, and Miss E. Augustus Wight took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Slayback, 685 Park Avenue. The decorations were white and pink hydrangeas and other flowers and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wilbur L. Caswell of St. Thomas's Church. None except relatives and a few intimate friends were asked to the ceremony, as Mr. Pinkus is in mourning.

Miss Wight wore a gown of white satin, with a wrinkled basque effect, draped with old lace, the low neck being finished with lace. The long sleeves were of white net, and instead of gloves she wore lace mitts. A cap of point lace was held to her coiffure with a full wreath of orange blossoms, from which fell a lace veil that merged into a long court train of old lace. She carried lilies of the valley and orchids. The bride's only attendant was Miss Helen Ellbeck, who wore a white lace frock and a chaplet of pink roses and rose leaves in her hair and carried roses. Mr. Pinkus's best man was his brother, Frederick B. Pinkus.

Mr. and Mrs. Pinkus had planned a European trip, but this has been postponed until the war is over, and instead they will make a motor tour through Canada.

ARTHUR C. NASH MARRIED.

Architect Weds Miss Mary Screven Arnold in Grace Church.

The marriage of Arthur Cleveland Nash, a son of Mrs. Francis Philip Nash and the late Prof. Nash, and Miss Mary Screven Arnold, a daughter of the late Thomas Clay Arnold and Elizabeth Woodbridge Arnold, took place yesterday in Grace Church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Benjamin M. Washburn. Miss Arnold, whose brother-in-law, the Rev. Frederic Wolcott Jackson, gave her in marriage, wore a white lace gown and a white lace hat, and was attended by her three nieces, also in white frocks, the Misses Elizabeth Jackson and her two smaller sisters.

Mr. Nash had his brother, Francis Philip Nash, as his best man, and there were no ushers, as none except relatives was present at the ceremony. On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Nash will live at 152 West Fifty-seventh Street. The engagement was announced on Aug. 5.

Mrs. Nash is a portrait painter, and has divided her time for several years between New York and Europe. She is a granddaughter of the late Col. John Screven. Her elder sister, Louise Arnold, married the Rev. Frederic Wolcott Jackson. Mr. Nash is a grandson of the late Bishop Cleveland Coxe. He is an architect, and was graduated from Harvard in 1894 and later from the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. His elder brother, Francis P. Nash, married Miss Angelica Lawrence, and another brother, now dead, Paul Nash, married the Baroness Margherita Mayneri of Venice.

MISS CAMMANN ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Cammann, Jr., to Wed W.S. Fairchild

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Cammann, Jr., of 234 West 74th Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cornelia de Lancey Cammann, to William S. Fairchild, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Fairchild of 65 East Fifty-sixth Street. Miss Cammann came out a year and a half ago and was one of the prominent débutantes of that season. She is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Cammann.

Mr. Fairchild is a brother of B. Tappen Fairchild, who married Miss Julia Freeman, and E. Constance Fairchild is his sister. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Cammann have a cottage at Lake Sunapee, N. H., where they and Miss Cammann are spending the Summer. They are now in town for a few days.

BRIDGE PARTY IN LENOX.

Winners of Prizes at the Aspinwall—New Golf Course Opened.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 12.—Mrs. Chester Lyon of Lenox gave a pivot bridge party at Hotel Aspinwall last night. The principal prizes were won by Mrs. Fannie B. Eager of Jersey City, Mrs. J. S. Bevier of Clinton, Iowa; Mrs. R. A. Strong of Red Bank, N. J.; Mrs. C. W. Kress and Miss Lillian Latour of New York, Judge William Brinkerhoff of Jersey City, William Gilbert of Washington, Dr. D. Beaden Kyle of Philadelphia, William Strong and Dr. C. E. S. Webster of New York, and Chester Lyon of Lenox.

Hotel Aspinwall opened its new golf course this morning with a tournament. In the first division Mrs. A. F. Belden of New York defeated Albert Lambert of New York in the finals, 3 up. In the second division George H. Gaston defeated J. M. Winter, 2 up. Playing were Mrs. F. B. Peck, Misses Hope Palmer, Dorothy Gaston, Lillian Latour, Lillian Lingard, Corrine A. Sherman, N. Perry, N. E. Driggs, Lieut. A. Vogt, Harold Foster, and Dr. C. E. S. Webster.

Mrs. C. C. Ryan and family of Dubuque, Iowa, arrived at Hotel Aspinwall today for the season. Other arrivals were Wilbur J. Lambert of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scribner of New York, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Behr of Pittsburgh, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Post and family of Sound Beach, Conn.

Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield gave a luncheon at Konkapot this afternoon entertaining for Mrs. Thomas A. Baird. Mrs. Francis E. Bacon of Boston will arrive tomorrow to visit Mr. and Mrs. Crowninshield.

Mrs. Robert W. Chapin and Mr. and Mrs. Louis LeB. Chapin have been reported from London. They will shortly return to Tyringham to pass the Fall season. Mr. Chapin is in the West.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace R. Moorehead of Bronxville, Miss Elizabeth Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Silleck and W. S. Sloane of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. King of Pittsburgh arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius W. Warneck, Misses Helen and Vera Warner of Montclair, N. J., arrived at the Maplewood today.

Miss Ruth Appleton of New York, arrived from Ipswich, Mass., to visit with Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck.

At the seventh annual dog show, Sept. 15, on the Stokes Field, the cottagers will offer special prizes. Henry Hollister Pease offers the President's cup for the best of any breed shown in the show. Mrs. Edwards Spencer offers a cup for Yorkshire terriers and the best West Highland white terrier, and money prizes are put up by Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Giraud Foster, Grenville L. Winthrop, Dr. Henry P. Jacques, and Frederick S. Delafield.

Mrs. Alfred White of New York, Mrs. Hiram Dayton, and Mrs. George Lorenz of Washington, are at Elmwood Court, Pittsfield.

Miss Marinea Drake of Mountclair, N. J., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Hutton at Fernside in Tyringham.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Wise are entertaining Robert Rudd of Clinton, N. Y., at the their Tyringham cottage.

Mrs. Henry Y. Saterlee of Washington is visiting Mrs. Churchill Saterlee.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease have gone to Blank Point, Conn., for two weeks.

Mrs. H. Le Roy Jones gave a dinner party tonight, followed by a box party at a Pittsfield theatre.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on the Potsdam and Danube.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of their passengers are:

POTSDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Addison Allen, Miss Helen Allen, Mrs. B. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Brown, Miss Elinor Castle, Mrs. A. S. Cook, Miss Mildred Cook, Mrs. J. A. Denton, Miss R. C. Foster, G. M. Francois, Miss M. E. Hall, Dr. and Mrs. J. Dean Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Lewis, Miss M. Martin, Julius P. Meyer, the Rev. and Mrs. E. S. Tilton, Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Webb.

DANUBE, (Southampton, via West Indies.)—Miss H. Averill, E. Arnold, C. Alden, J. B. Bell, Mrs. M. G. Brooks, Bishop de Carteret, Col. T. W. M. Draper, Miss E. Faser, R. Gibson, R. Green, C. W. B. Jarvis, A. C. Kerr, Mrs. J. Martin, Miss L. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Price, W. D. Ramsden, M. M. Thompson, W. Thomas, Mrs. W. A. Wilson, Miss A. Wilson.

CARBAJAL LEAVES MEXICAN CAPITAL

Quietly Departs for Vera Cruz—Federal Army Prepares to Evacuate the City.

OCCUPATION ARRANGED FOR

Diplomats Agree Upon Details with Carranza—First Chief and Villa Again Having Trouble.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 12.—Provisional President Carbajal, it was learned tonight, left the capital this afternoon for Vera Cruz.

The committee of foreign diplomats who went to Teoloyucan yesterday to arrange with the Constitutionalist leaders details of the orderly occupation of the capital by the Carranzista forces, returned to Mexico City today. The diplomats were reticent as to the result of their mission, but it is known that some progress was made at their conference with Gen. Carranza.

The First Chief arrived at Teoloyucan at midnight. Early this morning he conferred for one hour and a half with the Brazilian Minister. A general conference followed, at which were present Gen. Carranza, the Ministers of Brazil, Great Britain, and Guatemala, the French Chargé d'Affaires, Gov. Iturbide of the Federal District, and Alfredo Robles Dominquez, Gen. Carranza's representative in Mexico City.

In a general way the result of the conference is said to have been fairly satisfactory. Certain broad lines governing the entry of the Constitutionalists into the city were laid down. The details remain to be worked out. It is said that it was agreed that the city be surrendered, the Federal Army evacuate, and occupation of the capital by the Constitutionalists should be conducted in a pacific manner. Carranza refused to agree to the proposal that a neutral zone be established for foreigners, but promised to provide a guard of fifty men for each of the legations.

The newspaper men who went north with the diplomats have not returned. The Constitutionalists are said to be greatly incensed at the Mexico City press, and it is intimated that drastic action may be taken against certain newspapers here.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 12.—That arrangements for the peaceful entry of the Constitutionalist army into Mexico City were successfully made by the foreign diplomats yesterday at Teoloyucan at their conference with Gen. Carranza was announced today at the Brazilian Legation. No date for the entry of the Constitutionalists into the capital was decided upon. There are 50,000 Constitutionalist troops at Teoloyucan.

Numerous troops and large quantities of ammunition and other war material are being moved out of the capital over the Mexican Railroad by the Federal army. Their destination has not been made public, but it is believed here that the movement is the forerunner of the general evacuation of the capital. One brigade of infantry already has gone, and numerous troops of other branches of the service are leaving in small bodies. It is rumored their destination is the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where the army will await action of the new Government in the matter of recognition.

EL PASO, Aug. 12.—Gen. Carranza has begun the perfection of his civil Government. In addition to the appointment of Eduardo Hay as Acting Secretary of War, it was reported officially today that Alberto J. Pani had been named Treasurer General, and Gen. G. Gutierrez Governor of Michoacan State. Gutierrez is credited with having been the first leader to rise in arms against the Huerta Government.

NEW VILLA-CARRANZA CLASH.

Starts at Mazatlan and First Chief Holds Back Villa Ammunition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Rear Admiral Howard, commander in chief of the American naval forces on the west coast of Mexico, with headquarters at Mazatlan, sent this dispatch to the Navy Department today:

"Twenty-nine men, fifty women, and forty children, all foreign refugees, were landed from the California today (Tuesday.) Everything quiet; perfect order prevails. The Chinese land tomorrow.

"Gen. Alvarado and his staff were arrested by order of Gov. Maytorena and taken to Hermosillo, the former being Carranza, the latter Villa followers. A Federal transport and the Federal gunboat Guerro have arrived at Manzanillo. The entire Federal command at Manzanillo expect to sail for Salina Cruz on Thursday. The Constitutionalists have formed an organization of City Government for Mazatlan. The port is open and ready to receive vessels. The Post Office and telegraph start today.

"Burying the dead and bringing in of the wounded continue. The Fleet surgeon and medical staff of the armored cruiser California are at work in the hospitals. Expect the railroad to be in operation in a few days. Provisions are coming into the city now; water will be supplied in a few days.

"The Perry and Nanshan have arrived at La Paz. The Raleigh and Hull have sailed for San Francisco. The Japanese cruiser Idsumo has sailed for San Diego."

FLEET TO QUIT VERA CRUZ.

All the Big Ships Will Be Brought North by Sept. 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—All the big ships of the Atlantic battleship fleet will be withdrawn from Vera Cruz and brought north by Sept. 1. Secretary Daniels announced today that it was his intention to leave in Mexican waters only small craft capable of patrol duty or which might necessarily be ordered across the Gulf to Dominican or Haitien waters.

It is the plan to have Rear Admiral Fletcher take command of the fleet at Hampton Roads about Sept. 1, in succession to Rear Admiral Badger, who then retires. At the Navy Department it was said, the movement of the ships had no connection with the European situation, although some of them might be used in safeguarding neutrality.

Will Celebrate Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Goodman will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary on Saturday evening, Aug. 22, at the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West. Mr. Goodman was born in Filehne, Germany, on Aug. 14, 1840. At the age of 20 he left for America. In Philadelphia he started in the baking business. He has been affiliated in various enterprises in that city for 23 years.

Mrs. Clara Craft Goodman was born in Philadelphia, May 3, 1848. She was married to Mr. Goodman in 1864, four years after his arrival in that city. They came to New York to live in 1885, and are now residing at the Hendrik Hudson Apartments. They have six children, all married, and twelve grandchildren.

J. J. VAN ALEN SAFE IN BASLE

Newport Relatives Learn That He Has Reached Switzerland.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—James J. Van Alen has reached Basle, Switzerland, according to a cable received here tonight by his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Van Alen and Mr. and Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson, who had been anxiously seeking his whereabouts. Before the message was received he had last been heard of at Baden-Baden.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones has canceled her three dinner dances, and will give dinners instead on Aug. 13, 20, and 25.

Mrs. L. R. Skinner of Seattle, Wash., and Mrs. F. H. Tooker of Pittsburgh, are at the New Cliffs, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson on board the yacht San Toy II., and James A. Burden of New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Pope sailed for New York today on the steam yacht Narada.

There will be a kickers handicap blind bogey tournament at the Newport Golf Club next Saturday, in which women and men will compete for cups offered by Mrs. French Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson have gone to Saratoga for August.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, returned to her cottage tonight. She had closed her cottage and was about to sail for Europe when the war began.

The rain today caused postponement of all out-door sports.

William S. Blitz, Secretary of the Newport Horse Show, has arrived.

Reginald Norman entertained a stag party with a clambake at Squantum today, making the trip from Newport in the yacht Alert, Pembrook Jones, owner.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves, who returned from their wedding trip in Europe recently, are expected on board the steam yacht Emeline.

A feature of the fête to be held on Aug. 28 for the benefit of the International Red Cross at Mrs. Vanderbilt's residence will be the international dance which Mrs. J. C. Fairchild is arranging for young women. Each country will be represented, the dancer wearing a costume representing her nation with the national air arranged for the number.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt will be a dinner hostess Friday.

Mrs. Dulany Howland has dinner cards out for Aug. 17 and 24.

Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, entertained dinner parties tonight.

FETE AT NARRAGANSETT.

Mrs. John Henry Hanan Aids a Charity at Shore Acres.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 12.—A charity fête was given by Mrs. John Henry Hanan of New York this afternoon at her Summer home, Shore Acres, which is picturesquely situated on Ocean Road and commands a view of Narragansett Bay. Twenty tables were arranged in the tango room, with its Japanese decorations, and in the drawing room, with vases of gladiolas and chrysanthemums placed here and there. The prizes were novelties imported from France.

Following the bridge tea was served at small tables. Among those present were Mrs. Irving H. Chase of Waterbury, Conn., and Mrs. George Barnett of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding of Rye, N. Y.; Mrs. Julian Porter of New York, Mrs. E. O. McClelland, Mrs. M. A. Houghton, Mrs. Virginia M. Sands, Mrs. Somerville of New York; Mrs. S. K. Everett, Miss M. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot-Smith Hanan, Mrs. George Reuling of Baltimore, and Mrs. E. W. Woodcock of Moline, Ill.

Among other patrons and patronesses were John R. McLean of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Claude Newell of Brookline, Mass.; Miss Gladys Berry, Miss Addie H. Caswell, and Cedric Hamilton and party of Watch Hill, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Arthur I. Tirrell of Boston.

A platform had been arranged on the lawn for dancing, but owing to the inclemency of the weather the dance was postponed until Saturday. The proceeds from the entertainment will be devoted to local charity.

Mrs. E. W. M. Prizenmayer entertained at dinner tonight at her villa, and among her guests were Miss Dorothy Manice and Miss Florence Kane of New York, Amory Eliot and Joseph Bowen of Providence, and C. A. Finn of Westchester, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Leroy Whitney returned today from a visit in Newport and are at the Gladstone.

Members of a motor party arriving at the Casino today were Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Gross, Mrs. Seth Thomas, Miss Thomas, and Miss Grace J. Thomas of New York.

Irving C. Wright of Boston, who is here for the tennis tournament, is registered at the Casino.

Late arrivals at the Imperial are Mr. and Mrs. Emory McMichael of Philadelphia and Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Fraser of New York.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Sybil Young, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Young, and Lyman H. Hine, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Hine of New York and Glen Cove, will take place on Nov. 10 in St. Thomas's Church. The engagement was announced last Spring.

Mrs. Henri Werlemann and Miss Emilie F. Werlemann are at their country home, Legia, at Locust, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., who have been the guests of Col. Wagstaff and Mrs. Wagstaff at Babylon, L. I., have returned to Cedar Cliff, the Summer home of Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer H. Johnson of New Orleans have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Althea Johnson, to Dr. Samuel Bradbury of 501 Park Avenue, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Charles Arguimbau (Miss Marietta Starr Hough) are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter on Tuesday at their home at Glenbrook, Stamford, Conn.

Mrs. Eastman Johnson and her granddaughter, Miss Muriel Conkling, the daughter of Mrs. Alfred R. Conkling, are at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, to spend the rest of the season.

Duke of Manchester to Live Here.

The Duke of Manchester is to live permanently in New York, and has leased for a term of years an apartment at 4 West Fifty-seventh Street, in a house now being remodeled. His apartments are being laid out according to his own plans, and many of the rare tapestries and paintings are being shipped from his ancestral home in England to be used in his New York abode. He expects to entertain largely this coming season.

Misses War; Kills Himself.

Hans Bumbe, 19 years old, of 660 Eighth Avenue, in this country about a month, was found unconscious in bed yesterday with the gas turned on. In New York Hospital he said he had tried suicide because he thought Germany was being conquered and he could not get back to fight. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he suddenly collapsed and died.

New York Cricketers in Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Aug. 12.—Brilliant batting on both sides was seen in the second match of the tour in Canada of the New York Veteran Cricket Association. By reason of the big scoring the game with the Hamilton Cricket Club today was left drawn, with honors fairly easy. The New Yorkers made a poor start and lost four wickets for 30 runs. At this period E. Kortlang and A. Hoskings became associated, and by fine defense and hard hitting carried the score to 259. Kortlang was not out for 104, while Hoskings had run up a score of 115 not out. The partnership lasted for two hours and twenty minutes, with both players hitting easily the Canadian bowlers, only Perie making any impression. Several of the local players were seen to advantage when Hamilton went to bat, but the work of Gibson was particularly good. He scored 88 before falling a victim to Southern, and received splendid support from Perie, Rowland, Wright, and Thomas. Southern, Kortlang, and Kelly were the most successful with the ball. With the total at 225 for 7 wickets, time was called, with Hamilton 34 runs behind, and 3 wickets in hand.

DIDN'T INVENT INTERVIEW.

American News Agency Furnished It to Staats-Zeitung, Mr. Ridder Says.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reproduced an article from The Staats-Zeitung yesterday which contained an alleged interview with Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul. Mr. Mali was quoted as saying, among other things, that the Germans had captured all the forts at Liege but two and that these would be evacuated, "since the Belgian soldiers can conduct an orderly retreat." Mr. Mali repudiated the interview.

Yesterday Victor Ridder of The Staats-Zeitung explained that the interview as printed was a translation of a story sent out by the New York City News Association.

"The Staats-Zeitung does not fake interviews," said Mr. Ridder.

GEN. W. S. McCASKEY DIES.

Commanded the Twentieth Infantry in the Spanish War.

Major Gen. William S. McCaskey died at the age of 71 years on Monday night at his home at Pacific Grove, Cal. He was born in Lancaster County, Penn., and was working as a compositor on The Lancaster Examiner when he joined the army on President Lincoln's first call for troops in 1861. Three months later he re-inlisted in the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and was at once made a Second Lieutenant.

He was engaged in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland and was with Sherman on the march to the sea. In 1866 he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the regular army and became Lieutenant Colonel in 1898.

In the Spanish war he commanded the Twentieth Infantry in the battles of El Caney and Santiago. He also commanded that regiment in the Philippines. Gen. McCaskey had charge of the post of Manila in 1904 and later commanded the Departments of Texas, Colorado, and Dakota. He became a Brigadier General in 1904 and a Major General in April, 1907, retiring in October of that year.

$150 A WEEK TO MRS. TATUM

Court Also Grants $1,500 Counsel Fee to Woman Sued for Divorce.

Mrs. Mary Jane Tatum, who has been sued for divorce by John C. Tatum, a cotton broker, is to get $150 a week alimony and $1,500 counsel fees under an order made yesterday by Justice Van Siclen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. She asked for $30,000 a year alimony and $10,000 counsel fees.

Mr. Tatum and his wife separated a year ago. They have been married five years, and lived formerly at the Hotel Martinique. Mr. Tatum in his suit named "Jack" Ottman, a provision merchant of Fulton Market, as co-respondent.

DECREE FOR MISS FERGUSON

Actress Wins Divorce Suit Against Frederick Chamberlain Hoey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 12.—Vice Chancellor Backes today signed a preliminary decree of divorce in the suit of Elsie Ferguson, the actress, against Frederick Chamberlain Hoey. The divorce will be absolute in six months. The suit was uncontested. Hoey is understood to be living in Paris.

The couple were married in Christ Church, Shrewsbury, Aug. 10, 1907. They lived in Hollywood, Long Branch, until December, 1911, when Hoey went to Europe.

DISGRACING THE FAMILY.

Minister's Use of Beer Greatly Worries His Good Wife.

Not long ago a Marion physician prescribed beer for a convalescing superannuated minister. From the moment the first case of beer was delivered the minister's wife worried and fretted lest some of the neighbors and friends should learn of the family's "fall from grace." In fact, the wife let her thoughts linger over the situation until at last she brought herself to believe that about half the people in town knew they had beer in the cellar.

To her own mind the wife's suspicions were fully confirmed when a junk dealer with a pushcart came along. Stopping at the minister's home, he said: "Madam, have you any old rags, rubber, iron, brass, beer bottles?"

The woman shook her head. Then rushing into the house, she exclaimed: "Well, for goodness sake! How do you suppose that fellow knew father is drinking beer?"—Indianapolis News.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Chauncey Olcott will be seen this season in a new play written for him by Rachel Crothers, called "The Heart of Paddy Whack," in which he will appear under the direct management of Klaw & Erlanger and Henry Miller. His tour will begin shortly.

Selwyn & Co. have decided upon Wednesday night, Aug. 26, for the opening of "Under Cover" at the Cort Theatre.

"The Dancing Duchess," whose opening was postponed from Monday night and then fixed for Aug. 24, will open some night next week, probably Wednesday, at the Casino, it is now announced. The principal newcomer in the cast is Otis Harlan.

William Hodge, who has not been seen in New York for more than a year, arrived here yesterday with his company in "The Road to Happiness," which has just finished its season at Winnipeg.

Mollie King has been engaged to play the leading rôle in support of Sam Bernard in "The Belle of Bond Street." The company will open its season in Pittsburgh early in September.

The "Ziegfeld Follies" will end its run at the New Amsterdam Theatre on Sept. 5. It will visit the Eastern cities and then Chicago, following which will come a tour to the Pacific Coast. The "Ziegfeld Danse de Follies" will remain open all Winter at the theatre.

Ferdinand Gottschalk, who is to play one of the leading parts in John Drew's new comedy, "The Prodigal Husband," arrived from England yesterday by way of Montreal without one word to say about having been marooned abroad, crossing in the steerage, or being chased at sea by German warships.

Charles Frohman yesterday decided upon Sept. 5 at the Lyceum as the opening date for "The Beautiful Adventure," in which the cast will include Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Charles Cherry, Ann Murdock, and Ernest Lawford.

Henry W. Savage's "Everywoman" company will open its season with a week's engagement in Newark, beginning Sept. 14. An extended tour in Canada is included in the forty-six weeks' booking of the play.

The Palace Theatre announces the early appearance of Henry E. Dixey and Marie Nordstrom in "Castle Romance," which is described as "a vaudeville version of Shakespeare's 'Taming of the Shrew'" by Edgar Allan Woolf.

Soccer League Arranges Schedule.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Field Club Soccer League of New York and New Jersey was held at the city house of the Crescent Athletic Club on the evening of Aug. 11, principally for the purpose of drawing up the schedule for the season of 1914. Application was received from a large amateur club for membership into the organization, which was favorably discussed.

Owing to the playing of the intercollegiate games next Fall, the soccer team of Columbia University found it necessary to withdraw from the league, because their playing in the intercollegiate matches would conflict with the Field Club schedule.

The committee present consisted of Messrs. J. O. P. Humphreys, Crescent A. C.; H. V. L. Flannery, Crescent A. C.; J. C. Urquhart, Richmond County Country Club; J. D. Cave, Richmond County Country Club; J. W. MacPhee, Bensonhurst Field Club, and J. H. Stoughton, Richmond County Country Club.

POL PLANCON DEAD.

Opera Singer Was Most Famous Here as Mephistopheles in "Faust."

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Pol Plancon, the opera singer, died today. He had been ill since June.

Pol Henri Plancon was born at Fumay, Ardennes, on June 12, 1854. He studied under Dupres and Sbriglia, and made his debut in 1877 at Lyons. In 1883 he went to the Paris Opera and was heard there for ten years. From 1891 he was at Covent Garden, and was heard there annually for several years. He first came to this country to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House during the season of 1893-1894, immediately following the year in which there had been no performances at the Metropolitan, primarily on account of the fire in August, 1892. Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel, and Grau were the lessees and managers.

At this time he took a worthy place in the brilliant casts, which included Melba, Calvé, Eames, Nordica, and Jean and Edouard de Reszke. A good many of these he outlived at the Metropolitan, remaining there until 1906. The rôle in which he was most famous here was Mephistopheles in "Faust," in which he had made his Paris début.

JOHN P. HOLLAND DEAD.

Inventor of Submarine Boat Succumbs in Newark at 72.

John P. Holland, inventor of the Holland submarine boat, died at his home, 38 Newton Street, Newark, N. J., last night at the age of 72 years. He had been ill since July 4, with pneumonia, and for the last three days had been unconscious.

Mr. Holland was born in Ireland. He was a school teacher when the Merrimac and Monitor fought their famous battle during the civil war. It was this engagement that set him thinking about a submarine. The first one he built did not come up to his expectations and he sank it in the Passaic River, where it now lies, never having been raised.

In 1896 he tried to have the United States Government accept the submarine he had then perfected, but he failed at that time. Although he was interested in submarines, Mr. Holland was opposed to war, and his idea of submarines was to incapacitate war ships and not to destroy them and kill the men on them.

Mr. Holland is survived by a widow, three sons and one daughter.

All the submarine boats in the American Navy with the exception of several experimental boats in course of construction during the last few years are Hollands.

Mrs. Richards Dies in England.

VENTNOR, Isle of Wight, England, Aug. 12.—Mrs. Richards, wife of John Morgan Richards of Aurora, N. Y., died suddenly today at Steephill Castle, their residence here. Mr. Richards has lived in England since 1867. He was at one time proprietor of the Academy.

The Rev. John Snyder.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Aug. 12.—The Rev. John Snyder, Unitarian minister, author and playwright, died today after a year's illness.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES H. McCORMACK, for many years prominent as a lace importer, died on Tuesday at the Hahnemann Hospital at the age of 54 years. He was a member of the Twenty-second Regiment Veterans' Association.

Mrs. WILLIAM TERRANCE, known on the stage as Louise Royce, died on Tuesday at her home in Lexington Avenue, near 111th Street. For several years she was with Frank Daniels. She had been a leading member of several of David Henderson's companies. She retired from the stage several years ago.

Mrs. MARY M. COLYER, widow of George B. Colyer, who was employed in the Brooklyn Water Department prior to his death in 1904, is dead at her residence, 885 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Colyer formerly lived in Uniondale, L. I., where her husband was Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school.

EUGENE O'CONNOR, an accountant, of 375 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday from heart disease. He was born in this city and left his widow and three sons.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH T. MURRAY, born in England eighty years ago and a resident of Brooklyn for more than fifty years, died on Tuesday at her home, 933 Vanderbilt Avenue, after a long illness. She was the widow of James J. Murray and left two sons, Frank P., a member of the Cotton Exchange, and James J. Murray, also three daughters.

LOUIS BOEHM, a manager for the American Towel Supply Company and a member of Republic Lodge, Knights of Pythias, died at his home, 157 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, leaving his widow and two sons.

VINCENT J. LANE, a pioneer editor of Kansas, died at his home in Kansas City, Mo., yesterday. He was 86 years old. He published for nearly forty years The Wyandotte Herald, which he established in 1871 and suspended at the time of his retirement in 1910, declining to sell the paper for sentimental reasons.

CHARLES COURTNEY HASKELL, head of the C. C. Haskell Publishing Company, publisher of James G. Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress," and author of "Health—How to Keep It," died on Tuesday at his home in Norwich, Conn., after a short illness. He was born at Deer Isle, Me.

PAUL WALTON, a lawyer, living at 55 West Forty-fourth Street, died on Tuesday in this city. He was graduated from Yale University in 1880, and was one of the best-known members of the Yale Club. Mr. Walton was one of the men responsible for the erection of the present building of the Yale Club.

Mrs. MARGARET BISSON STEPHENS, forty-four years old, wife of A. H. Stephens, a lawyer, of 30 East Forty-second Street, died yesterday at her home in Yonkers, N. Y. Mrs. Stephens was born in Galesburg, Ill., and was the daughter of the late Henry and Elizabeth Miller Bisson. She had lived in Yonkers for the last eighteen years, and was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of that city.

JAMES VAN HOUTEN, seventy-six years old, a former Fire Commissioner and a member of the Common Council of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at 12½ Summit Street, his home in that city. He was born at Beavertown, but was brought up and educated in this city, removing to Newark in 1854 and founding the firm of Van Houten & Cook. Mr. Van Houten was a member of the Newark Exempt Firemen's Association, and had been a member of the Stella Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for thirty-five years. He is survived by two daughters.

JACOB RUITTENBERG, for several terms a member of the Town Council of Totowa, N. J., died in St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, Tuesday night from lead poisoning. For a score of years he was employed by the Public Service Corporation as a motor tester. He was one of the organizers of the Lincoln Fire Company of Totowa.

FRANCIS J. McKEON, 50 years old, died yesterday at the residence of his brother-in-law, Cornelius J. Scott, at 411 West End Avenue. He was born in Dublin, Ireland. His father was an awning manufacturer in Dublin, and when Mr. McKeon came to this country twenty years ago he became associated with his brother-in-law, who is President of the Columbus Awning Company of this city. Mr. McKeon was a member of the congregation of the Holy Trinity Church, Eighty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

EMIL VONRAB, 72 years old, died Tuesday at the Post Graduate Hospital, Manhattan. For thirty years he was one of the most prominent business men of College Point. Two sons and a daughter survive.

DANIEL O'DAY, 66 years old, who was employed in the Queens Highway Department and was prominent in the politics of that borough, died yesterday at his home, Eighteenth Street, Whitestone, L. I. He left three daughters and a son.

FOR PANAMA EXPOSITION.

Congress Asked to Vote $100,000 for Exhibit on Isthmus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—A favorable report was made to the House today by Representative Linthicum of Maryland on a resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs authorizing President Wilson to accept the invitation tendered by the Republic of Panama for American participation in the exposition to be held in Panama next Winter in commemoration of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Balboa. The exposition is to open on Nov. 3, 1914, and continue until April, 1915.

The resolution recommends that an appropriation of $100,000 be made by the American Government, of which $75,000 would be used for erecting a building on land to be donated by Panama, this structure to be used for a Bureau of Information and Commercial Museum to exhibit and draw attention to the industrial and commercial standing of the American nation. The remaining $25,000 would be spent for an exhibit of the art, industries, manufactures, and products of the United States.

Col. Goethals the engineer who put through the completion of the canal, favors the project of such an American museum on the Isthmus. He thinks the idea should be encouraged as affording an opportunity to American business men to promote trade relations with those countries with which easier communication is to be established by the Panama Canal.

WAR WON'T HALT THE FAIR.

Panama-Pacific President Says It Will Open in February.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Charles C. Moore, President of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, telegraphed his Washington representative today that it has been determined to make no change in the plans for holding the exposition, and that it would be opened next February, as already arranged.

The Commissioner of the exposition in France cabled that, in spite of the European war, the French Government would adhere to its acceptance of the invitation to participate officially in the exposition and send a Government exhibit. The news dispatch from Rome that the Italian Government had decided to withdraw its acceptance of the invitation to take part in the exposition has not been officially confirmed in any advices received here.

Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Belgium had sent declinations of invitations to participate before the European war was begun. The exposition authorities said today that the war in Europe might be a help instead of a detriment to the exposition, as thousands of Americans who would be prevented from going to Europe would visit San Francisco in 1915.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SIMON.—Aug. 11, 230 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Simon, a son.

Married.

CAREY—COCHRAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 8, 1914, at 155 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, by the Rev. George William Carter, Dr. Anne Eunice Cochran of Brooklyn to John Emmet Carey of Manhattan.

JONES—BAKER.—Aug. 11, Francis Arthur Jones to Winifred Mary Baker.

NASH—ARNOLD.—At Grace Church, New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, by the Rev. Benjamin M. Washburn, Mary Screven, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Clay Arnold, to Arthur Cleveland Nash.

REID—GOODSELL.—On Tuesday, Aug. 11, in the Reform Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. Frederick F. Shannon, Agnes Goodsell of Manhattan to Aaron L. Reid of Brooklyn.

Long Island.

DOOLEY—WYLIE.—Aug. 8, Long Island City, Agnes Wylie to Joseph Dooley.

Newark.

BARBA—LATTIERE.—Aug. 8, Rose Lattiere to John Barba.

Died.

ARNOLD.—Dr. S. F. Arnold of 34 East 60th St., New York, at Londonderry, Aug. 11, 1914, aged 85 years. Funeral Thursday, Aug. 13, 2 P. M., at Londonderry, Vt.

CAHILL.—On Monday, Aug. 10, John Cahill, beloved husband of Josephine Cahill, (nee Dwyer.) Relatives and friends, also members of the Tipperary Men's Association, the A. O. H. Div. 39; The Holy Name Society, are invited to attend the funeral from 577 3d Av., on Thursday, at 9 A. M. Thence to the Church of the Epiphany. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

CLARKE.—On Aug. 12, Virginia Clarke, wife of William H. Clarke. Funeral services at her late residence, Great Neck, L. I., Friday, 2:30 P. M. Englehart's livery will meet train leaving Pennsylvania Station (33d St.) 1:30 P. M.

EMERSON.—Benjamin. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building.) Time later. Auspices Actors' Fund.

GOLDMAN.—On Monday, Aug. 10, at her residence, 303 West 109th St., Augusta, beloved wife of Albert Goldman and mother of Harry, Sophie, and Lillian Goldman. Funeral at convenience of the family.

GOMAN.—Suddenly, on Aug. 10, 1914, John Lyall, son of Edward E. and Jessie H. E. Goman, aged 16 years. Funeral Friday, 2 P. M., at parents' residence, 61 Montague Place, Montclair, N. J.

HARTWELL.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, Mary Davenport Hartwell, widow of the late Hugh Nesbitt Hartwell of Somerville, N. J., and daughter of Maria Remsen and the late James S. Davenport. Funeral services Thursday, Aug. 13, at 2:30 P. M. from her late residence at Somerville, N. J. Carriages will meet train leaving foot of Liberty St., at 1:10 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LOBSITZ.—Samuel, Aug. 11, 1914. Funeral services from his late residence, 310 Grant Av., Nutley, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M. Train leaves Nutley at 11:50, arriving at Jersey City at 12:26, where auto will be in waiting on arrival of the train. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery.

LOGAN.—Gen. T. M. The New York Southern Society announces with regret the death of Gen. T. M. Logan, a member of the society, on Aug. 11, 1914.

STEPHEN L. SNOWDEN, Secretary.

LONERGAN.—Aug. 11, Denis A. Lonergan, beloved husband of Elizabeth Stiles. Funeral from his late residence, 679 54th St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 14, 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 59th St. and 5th Av., where a requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

McCORMACK.—At Hahnemann Hospital, on Aug. 11, James H. McCormack. Friends are invited to view remains at funeral parlors, 874 Lexington Av., near 66th St. Interment private Thursday, Aug. 13, at 10:30 A. M.

McKEON.—At the residence of Cornelius J. Scott, his brother-in-law, 411 West End Av., Francis J., son of the late Patrick and Mary Ann McKeon of Aungier St., Dublin, Ireland. Funeral services at Holy Trinity Church, 82d St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 11:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Please omit flowers. Dublin papers please copy.

NELSON.—Entered into life eternal at Matamoras, Penn., on Monday, Aug. 10, 1914, William Nelson. Funeral services at his home, 298 Broadway, Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 13, at 3:30 o'clock. Interment private. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

PERLEN.—Raymond Perlen, aged 13, suddenly, Wednesday, Aug. 12, at the home of his parents, Ludwig and Bertha Sbottin Perlen. Funeral private, Thursday, Aug. 13, at 9 A. M.

ROBERTS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Aug. 11, 1914, Matilda Irene Roberts, beloved wife of Frederick E. Roberts. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, 29 Plymouth St., Thursday morning, Aug. 13, at 10:30 o'clock.

RICH.—Albert, relict of Josephine, beloved brother of Clara Wolff, Benjamin Rich, and Jennie Lewinson. Funeral notice later.

STEPHENS.—On Aug. 11, 1914, Margaret Bisson, wife of Amos Harry, at her residence, 37 Edgecliffe Terrace Park, Yonkers. Funeral at Galesburg, Ill.

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WALTON.—On Aug. 11, 1914, at 55 W. 44th St., Paul Walton, son of Caroline T. and the late Edward A. Walton. Funeral private. Interment Valleau Cemetery, Ridgewood, N. J., Aug. 13, 1914, at 12:30 o'clock.

WEED.—Suddenly, at Norwalk, Conn., on Aug. 10, 1914, at her home, 35 Wall St., Sophia A., widow of the late Edward P. Weed. Funeral services from Grace Episcopal Church, on Thursday, Aug. 13, 1914, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:04 P. M.

BARRETT.—John, 104 West Broadway, Aug. 10, aged 44.

BRANDT.—Dietrich, 1,812 [illegible] Av., Bronx, Aug. 11, aged 65. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CRON.—Frank, 312 East 88th St., Aug. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DARMSTADT.—Julia, Aug. 11. Funeral 240 East 81st St. today, noon.

DEJONGE.—Margarethe, Tompkinsville, S. I., Aug. 11. Funeral today.

DUNNE.—Frances, West New Brighton, S. I., Aug. 11. Funeral private.

FEENEY.—Joseph, 2,362 8th Av., Aug. 10, aged 36.

FRANK.—Louis, 942 Teller Av., Bronx, Aug. 11, aged 55. Funeral private.

GENUNG.—Frank A., 215 West 123d St., Aug. 10, aged 65. Funeral private.

GRANEY.—Mary, 238 West 118th St., Aug. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

GUTKE.—Valentin, 343 East 19th St., Aug. 11. Funeral today.

HARPE.—James, Aug. 10. Funeral 55 Madison St. today, 2 P. M.

HIRSCHFIELD.—Henrietta, 188 West 117th St., Aug. 11. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HOHN.—John, 466 West 47th St., Aug. 10, aged 29.

KENNEDY.—Catherine, Aug. 10. Funeral 160 East 33d St. today, 9:30 A. M.

KOHL.—Henry, 1,289 Union Av., Bronx, Aug. 11, aged 62. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KIRBAHY.—Helen, Flower Hospital, Aug. 11, aged 30. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LAWRIE.—John, 1,318 Findlay Av., Aug. 11. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

McDONNELL.—Michael, 422 Willis Av., Bronx, Aug. 10, aged 70.

McKEW.—John J., 101 West 129th St., Aug. 11. Funeral today, 9:15 A. M.

MATTES.—Henry G., 107 1st Av., Aug. 11, aged 9 months.

O'CONNELL.—John J., 350 East 79th St., Aug. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

RIORDAN.—William, 162 East 85th St., Aug. 11. Funeral notice later.

ROGERS.—Edward, 25 Leroy St., Aug. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—Ellen T., Aug. 11, aged 65. Funeral 171 8th Av.

Brooklyn.

BREEN.—Francis J., 190½ South 3d St., Aug. 11.

CASSIDY.—Edward, 322 Powers St., Aug. 10. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CROSSIN.—John J., 644 5th Av., Aug. 11, aged 39. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DECKER.—Helen, 178 Meujer St., Aug. 10.

DORNBUSCH.—Johanna, 41 Hancock St., Aug. 10. Funeral private.

FREEMAN.—Sarah, 116 St. Mark's Place, Aug. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HOFER.—Carolina, 398 South 3d St., Aug. 11, aged 40. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

HOLLAHAN.—Richard, 217 Tompkins Av., Aug. 11. Funeral Aug. 15.

INGLETON.—James F., 166 Waverly Av., Aug. 10.

KENNEY.—Bridget, 25 Cumberland St., Aug. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KENT.—Allison F., 117 Sumpter St., Aug. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KUMP.—Amelia, Kings County Hospital, Aug. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LYNCH.—John, 1,102 Bedford Av., Aug. 10, aged 58. Funeral today.

MARTIN.—Robert P., 585 Dean St., Aug. 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MULLIN.—John, 78 Somers St., Aug. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RONAN.—John, 480 Humboldt St., Aug. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

[illegible].—Adeline, 145 Bedford Av., Aug. 11. Funeral today.

SURNHEIM.—Joseph, 117 Wyckoff St., Aug. 10, aged 54.

WILLIS.—George G., 127 Congress St., Aug. 11, aged 70.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

AMES.—Elizabeth W., 155 Highland Av., Jersey City, Aug. 11. Funeral service today.

BRENNAN.—Elizabeth, 248 14th St., Jersey City, Aug. 10. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

BURKE.—James, 14 Warwick St., Newark, Aug. 11. Funeral tomorrow.

CARTER.—William, Newark, Aug. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DECKER.—George W., 245 Broad St., Newark, Aug. 11, aged 82.

DUPONT.—William D., 5 Wakeman Av., Newark, Aug. 11, aged 56.

GORMAN.—Bernard J., 350 Washington St., Newark, Aug. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

HAWKINS.—John, 43 Bay View Av., Jersey City, Aug. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

JONES.—Mary A., 35 Wakeman Av., Newark, Aug. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

LANFARE.—Charles E., 373 Union St., Jersey City, Aug. 12. Funeral today.

LEASE.—Harold, 207 Camden St., Newark, Aug. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LIEBSTEIN.—Mary, 237 Clinton Av., Newark, Aug. 11, aged 75.

McGUINNESS.—Martha, 150 Garside St., Newark, Aug. 11. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MORAN.—George, 185 Ferry St., Newark, Aug. 11. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

PHILLIPS.—James B., 40 Newark St., Newark, Aug. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

POSSIEL.—Henry, 288 Grant Av., Jersey City, Aug. 11. Funeral tomorrow.

PRICE.—Thomas, 44 Hartford St., Newark, Aug. 10, aged 50.

ROGERS.—Howard L., 609 Palisade Av., Jersey City, Aug. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHWARZ.—Andrew, Newark, Aug. 11, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SHEA.—Margaret, 420 Hudson St., Hoboken, Aug. 11, aged 50. Funeral tomorrow.

STRAUGHEN.—Madison D., 54 Division Place, Newark, Aug. 11. Funeral tomorrow.

VAN HOUTEN.—James H., 12½ Summit St., Newark, Aug. 12, aged 76.

WADDILOVE.—Margaret, 260 Webster Av., Jersey City, Aug. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Long Island.

COLOGRIFF.—Annie, 694 11th Av., Astoria, Aug. 10, aged 3 months.

DE ROSE.—Dominic, Jamaica, Aug. 11, aged 1.

FLYNN.—Edward, 90 Steinway Av., Long Island City, Aug. 11.

FUTHS.—Maria, North Amityville, Aug. 11, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow.

KERNS.—Mary, Long Island City, Aug. 10, aged 21.

LEIBOLD.—George, Woodhaven, Aug. 10, aged 38.

MacKENZIE.—Helen, Flushing, Aug. 11, aged 20.

METZGER.—Helen M., Flushing, Aug. 10.

PARKER.—Hannah, 20 Lawrence St., Long Island City, Aug. 10, aged 10 months.

ROSENBERG.—Hannah, Far Rockaway, Aug. 10, aged 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

RUNDE.—Henry, Elmhurst, Aug. 11, aged 85. Funeral to-morrow, 2:30 P. M.

SIEKGA.—Casimir, Maspeth, Aug. 10, aged 10.

Westchester County.

HOOLEY.—Catherine, Yonkers, Aug. 11, aged 74. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

ROACH.—Marguerite E., New Rochelle, Aug. 11. Funeral service today.

SEYMOUR.—Harriet E., 476 Warburton Av., Aug. 10, aged 65.

In Memoriam.

ARNOWITT.—In memory of our beloved daughter and sister, Tillie E. Arnowitt, died Aug. 13, 1912.
"But O for the touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still."

SHASKAN.—Samuel. In loving memory. Departed Aug. 13, 1912. Gone, but not forgotten.

BRADY.—John, mass St. Aloysius's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 9 A. M.

SHEVLIN.—Susan B., mass St. Augustine's Church, Brooklyn, Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.

WARD.—Patrick, mass St. James's Church, Newark, N. J., tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Seeking Ways to Release Gold for Export—Money Market Relaxes Further.

Important steps were proposed yesterday to end definitely the deadlock in international exchange, with the special object of opening the way for the settlement as they mature from this time on of our obligations abroad. Whatever is done in that direction it is felt will greatly facilitate the financing of grain and other exports to Europe and will serve to further straighten out the entanglements which arose from the sudden disruption of international credit transactions by the war in Europe. As a means to this end it was suggested to Washington yesterday that provision be made for the use of banknotes for a part of the reserves which the banks are required to hold against their deposits, thus releasing gold to an equivalent amount which would become available for the settlement of our debts abroad in the only commodity which is acceptable to all under all conditions, namely, gold.

It would take a very large amount of the metal to clear up all the obligations which we shall have to meet during the next six months or even during the next ninety days, but it is felt that with the leaven of a considerable gold shipment to London or to Canada for its account, exchange operations would be opened up again and the difficulties which now stand in the way of grain shipments other than those connected with the war risks attaching to such shipments will be cleared away. If by letting a substantial amount of gold go to the Bank of England this market can facilitate the discounting of bills in London, the machinery of international credit can again be set in motion even though its ordinary course must necessarily be modified by the expedients to which the markets of the world have had to resort to adjust themselves to the situation created by the war.

A minority of bankers have all through the period since the outbreak of war adhered to the view that so long as we had gold with which to make payment we could not afford to do anything else but send it abroad in any amount in which it might be needed to meet our obligations so far as these are unaffected by the moratoria which have been declared in France and England. A larger number of bankers have taken the view that gold should not be permitted to be taken for export on the ground that the difficulties which were placed in the way of our meeting our obligations through the ordinary channels of exchange were in no wise the fault of this market. Yesterday some of the most important members of the banking community who had held this latter view accepted the suggestion, which was sent to Washington, as the best means out of the difficult situation.

In effect this change of viewpoint amounted to a decision that we are not prepared to say that we cannot meet our obligations in gold. We have not resorted here to a moratorium, and, in the absence of some such formal action as that, or its equivalent, the view has been strongly adhered to by some bankers and is coming to be acquiesced in by an increasing number that we should find some way of making gold payment against our foreign obligations. The financial community at the close of business yesterday was awaiting word from Washington regarding the decision reached there concerning the feasibility of the temporary change in reserve requirements which was suggested as a solution of the difficulty.

What might be called the routine news of the day would have been more interesting from Wall Street's point of view had the stock market been open. The settlement out of court of the Government's suit against the New Haven was an important development, and so, too, was the court decision upholding the Government's contention in its anti-trust suit against the International Harvester Company. At the moment, however, the financial community looks upon such matters as of remote rather than of immediate application. Steps were taken by the Stock Exchange to facilitate transactions in stocks for cash through the machinery of the clearing house of the Stock Exchange under conditions which would avoid establishing anything like a public market for securities. In the money market the interesting events were the lowering of the rate on standing call loans from 8 per cent. to 6 per cent. by one or two of the institutions which raised their loans to the higher rate last week, and the development of a somewhat broader market for commercial paper. The result of this was that merchants who have maturing paper to provide for are not having to depend entirely upon their own banks for the renewals which they require.

STEELMAKERS CAUTIOUS.

Not Eager for Large Orders While Conditions Are Uncertain.

The steel trade, with other industries, has been working this week to adjust itself to the extraordinary conditions incident to the war. Partly as the result of a shortage in certain constituents of finished steel, prices have risen for some steel products. The mills, however, are reported as rather indifferent to large orders at present rates because of uncertainty as to the future. The Iron Age says:

> The steel trade is moving cautiously in a situation full of uncertainties. The ultimate benefits war will bring to our manufacturers are producing one set of predictions and prompting one kind of business policy, such as the putting up of prices of steel products. On the other hand, are unfavorable effects which figure in the immediate situation—the stopping of exports, the laying off of thousands of men in industries dependent in part on the export trade, the halting of a number of undertakings, the tightening of money, and the increase of conservatism in railroad buying.
>
> So far as concerns steel production, considered by itself, the week has shown that if the war is prolonged the country's supply of manganese metals will become an exceedingly important factor. Some steel companies have small stocks, and the amount of ferromanganese on the market is limited to a few hundred tons. One of the smaller Ohio steel plants has shut down for lack of the alloy.
>
> The predicted $1 advance in prices was formally made on Aug. 7, when several large companies announced 1.20c., Pittsburgh, as their basis for bars, plates, and shapes. At this price deliveries are limited to August and September. For the fourth quarter nearly all makers are quoting 1.25c.

The Iron Trade Review says:

> The iron and steel industry continues to be marked by a period of adjustment to conform to the extraordinary conditions that have upset the commercial structure of the country. A general movement toward price advances is under way in steel products, shortages in such imported materials as ferromanganese and pig tin impelling makers to sell as cautiously as possible under prevailing uncertainties. In the week plates, shapes and bars have been placed on a 1.20c. Pittsburgh base, billets, bends, cotton ties, and other products have been raised, and further advances are expected. Not much business yet has been booked at the new levels, generally speaking, as the mills are not so anxious to commit themselves until they have the possibilities of the situation well in hand.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $167,875,898; balances, $11,225,042; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,483,725.

The local banks lost $5,267,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Minimum Prices for Cash Sales of Securities

Private dealings were authorized by the Stock Exchange yesterday on condition that none be based on lower prices than those quoted below.

STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid, Date.	Pc.	Period.	Closing Price Thurs., July 30.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	$12,000,000	June 1, 1914	1½	Q	91½
Alaska Gold Mines	7,500,000				19⅝
Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	25,046,200				8
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	15,759,600				32½
Amalgamated Copper Co.	153,887,900	May 25, 1914	1½	Q	49⅝
Am. Agricultural Chemical Co.	18,330,900	July 15, 1914	1	Q	50⅝
American Beet Sugar Co.	15,000,000	Nov. 15, 1912	1¼		19
American Can Co.	41,233,300				19⅝
American Can Co. pf.	41,233,300	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	80
American Car & Foundry Co.	30,000,000	July 1, 1914	½	Q	44¼
Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	30,000,000	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	112
American Cities pf.	20,553,500	July 1, 1914	3	SA	50⅛
American Cotton Oil Co.	20,207,100	June 1, 1911	2½		32
American Express Co.	18,000,000	July 1, 1914	1½	Q	100
American Hide & Leather Co.	11,274,100				3¼
American Hide & L. Co. pf.	12,548,300	Aug. 15, 1905	1		17
American Ice Securities Co.	10,046,100	July 20, 1907	1¾		19⅛
American Linseed Co.	16,750,000				7½
American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Sep. 1, 1908	1¾		25
American Locomotive Co.	25,000,000	Aug. 26, 1908	1¼		20¼
American Malt Corporation pf.	8,839,300	May 2, 1914	2	SA	32
American Smelt. & Ref. Co.	50,000,000	June 15, 1914	1¼	Q	52½
American Smelt. & R. Co. pf.	50,000,000	June 1, 1914	1¾	Q	97½
American Snuff Co.	11,001,700	July 1, 1914	3	Q	153
American Steel Foundries	16,218,000	June 30, 1914	½	Q	27½
American Sugar Refining Co.	45,000,000	July 2, 1914	1¾	Q	101
American Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	45,000,000	July 2, 1914	1¾	Q	106
American Tel. & Tel. Co.	344,674,600	July 15, 1914	2	Q	114
American Tobacco Co.	40,242,400	June 1, 1914	5	Q	215
American Tob. Co. pf., new	51,831,900	July 1, 1914	1½	Q	104
American Woolen Co.	20,000,000				12
Anaconda Copper Min. Co.	116,587,000	July 15, 1914	75c.	Q	25
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	196,195,000	June 1, 1914	1½	Q	89⅝
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	114,199,500	Aug. 1, 1914	2½	SA	97⅝
Atlantic Coast Line	67,558,000	July 10, 1914	3½	SA	114
BALDWIN LOCO. WORKS	20,000,000	July 1, 1914	1	SA	41
Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	20,000,000	July 1, 1914	3½	SA	105⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	152,314,800	Mar. 2, 1914	3	SA	72
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	60,000,000	Mar. 2, 1914	2	SA	72½
Bethlehem Steel Corporation	14,862,000				30
Bethlehem Steel Corpor. pf.	14,908,000	July 1, 1914	1¼	Q	81¼
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	73,995,000	July 1, 1914	1½	Q	79⅝
CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM	14,688,100	July 1, 1913	1¼		16⅛
California Petroleum pf.	12,390,500	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	50
Canadian Pacific	259,989,100	July 1, 1914	2½	Q	157½
Central Leather	39,607,000	Feb. 2, 1914	2		28
Central Leather pf.	33,282,200	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	96⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	62,793,700	June 30, 1914	1	Q	41⅞
Chicago Great Western	45,188,900				9¼
Chicago Great Western pf.	43,838,000				25
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P.	116,855,400	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA	85¼
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf.	116,274,900	Mar. 2, 1914	3½	SA	130
Chicago & Northwestern	130,121,700	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	126
Chino Copper	4,349,400	June 30, 1914	75c.	Q	32
Colorado Fuel & Iron	34,235,500	Apr. 15, 1902	1¾		21½
Colorado & Southern	31,000,000	Dec. 31, 1912	1		20
Consolidated Gas Co.	99,816,500	June 15, 1914	1¾	Q	116½
Continental Can Co. pf.	5,250,500	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	84
Corn Products Refining Co.	49,777,300				7½
Corn Products Ref. Co. pf.	29,826,900	July 15, 1914	1¼	Q	58⅝
DEERE & CO. pf.	37,828,500	June 1, 1914	1¾	Q	92½
Delaware & Hudson	42,508,000	June 20, 1914	2¼	Q	140
Delaware, Lack. & Western	42,277,000	July 20, 1914	2½	Q	390
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	49,778,400	Jan. 15, 1911	2½		8½
Distillers' Securities Corp'n	30,818,700	Oct. 31, 1912	½		11
ERIE	112,378,900				20¼
Erie 1st pf.	47,892,400	Feb. 20, 1907	2		32
Erie 2d pf.	16,000,000	Apr. 9, 1907	2		26½
FEDERAL MIN. & SMELT.	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1909	1½		10
Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	12,000,000	June 15, 1914	1¼	Q	29½
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.	101,420,800	July 15, 1914	2	Q	139
General Motors	16,067,200				58⅝
General Motors pf.	14,412,900	May 1, 1914	3½	SA	79⅝
Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	60,000,000	Feb. 15, 1913	1		20
Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	30,000,000	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	88
Great Northern pf.	230,978,200	Aug. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	114
Great Nor. ctfs. for ore prop.	1,500,000	Nov. 25, 1913	50c.		23
Guggenheim Exploration	20,391,800	July 1, 1914	87½c.	Q	40½
HOMESTAKE MINING	25,116,000	July 25, 1914	65c.	M	110
ILLINOIS CENTRAL	109,296,000	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA	106
Inspiration Consol. Copper	14,459,160				15
Interborough-Met. vot. tr. ctfs.	60,419,500				11
Interborough-Met. pf.	16,955,900				52
International Agri. Co. pf.	12,970,300	Jan. 15, 1913	3½		20⅝
International Harvester, N. J.	39,909,800	July 15, 1914	1¾	Q	82
International Harvester Corp.	39,998,900	July 15, 1914	1¼	Q	83
International Harv. Corp. pf.	29,991,000	June 1, 1914	1¾	Q	117
International Paper Co.	17,442,900				6⅝
International Paper Co. pf.	22,539,700	July 15, 1914	½	Q	30½
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN	30,000,000				20⅝
Kansas City Southern pf.	21,000,000	July 15, 1914	1	Q	50⅛
Kayser (Julius) & Co. 1st pf.	2,750,000	Aug. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	107½
LACKAWANNA STEEL CO.	35,000,000	Jan. 31, 1913	1		26½
Laclede Gas Co.	10,700,000	June 15, 1914	1¾	Q	85
Lehigh Valley	60,501,700	July 11, 1914	2½	Q	122
Long Island	12,000,000	Nov., 1896	1		31
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	8,000,000				27½
Lorillard (P.) Co.	15,155,600	July 1, 1914	2½	Q	160
Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	11,176,900	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	115
Louisville & Nashville	72,000,000	Feb. 10, 1914	3½	SA	127
MACKAY COMPANIES	41,380,400	July 1, 1914	1¼	Q	61
Manhattan Elevated gtd.	56,898,800	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	128¼
May Department Stores pf.	8,002,500	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	99½
Mexican Petroleum	34,091,800	Aug. 30, 1913	1½	Q	53
Miami Copper	3,734,975	May 15, 1914	50c.	Q	17½
Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. M.	25,206,800	Apr. 15, 1914	3½	SA	104½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	63,300,300				10½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	13,000,000	Nov. 10, 1913	2	SA	27½
Missouri Pacific	83,112,500	Jan. 30, 1908	2½		8
Montana Power	27,057,600	July 1, 1914	½	Q	42½
NASH., CHAT. & ST. LOUIS	16,000,000	Aug. 1, 1914	3½	SA	135
National Biscuit Co.	29,236,000	July 15, 1914	1¾	Q	120
National Biscuit Co. pf.	24,804,500	May 29, 1914	1¾	Q	125
National Lead Co.	20,655,400	June 30, 1914	¾	Q	41⅝
National Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	124,584,800				7½
Nevada Con. Copper Co.	9,997,285	June 30, 1914	37½c.	Q	10⅛
New York Air Brake	10,000,000	June 23, 1914	1½	Q	58
New York Central	224,857,000	July 15, 1914	1¼	Q	80
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	180,013,200	Sep. 30, 1913	1½		51
New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	Aug. 4, 1913	2		18⅛
Norfolk & Western	107,761,000	June 19, 1914	1½	Q	97½
North American	29,779,700	July 1, 1914	1½	Q	64½
Northern Pacific	247,998,400	Aug. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	98⅝
PACIFIC MAIL	20,000,000	Dec. 1, 1890	1		17⅛
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	18,000,000				20
Pennsylvania Railroad	499,265,700	May 29, 1914	1½	Q	105⅛
People's Gas, Chicago	35,000,000	May 25, 1914	2	Q	106
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	37,174,000	Apr. 25, 1914	¾		65½
Pittsburgh Coal Co. of N. J.	31,929,500				16⅛
Pittsburgh Coal Co. of N. J. pf	27,071,800	July 25, 1914	1¼	Q	82
Pressed Steel Car Co.	12,500,000	June 10, 1914	¾	Q	34
Pullman Co.	120,000,000	May 15, 1914	2	Q	153⅛
QUICKSILVER	5,708,700				1
Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 8, 1901	½		1¼
RAILWAY STEEL SPG. CO.	13,500,000	May 20, 1913	2		19⅝
Ray Consolidated Copper	14,549,290	June 30, 1914	37½c	Q	16⅛
Reading	70,000,000	Aug. 13, 1914	2	Q	140
Reading 2d pf.	42,000,000	July 9, 1914	1	Q	82
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	27,352,000				18½
Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	25,000,000	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	78
Rock Island Co.	90,888,200				1
Rock Island Co. pf.	49,947,400	Nov. 1, 1905	1		1⅝
Rumely (M.) Co.	11,908,300	Mar. 3, 1913	1¼		8
Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	9,750,000	Apr. 1, 1913	1¾		22
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRAN.	29,000,000				2¼
Seaboard Air Line	23,469,400				15
Seaboard Air Line pf.	22,576,500	May 15, 1914	1		47½
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	40,000,000	May 15, 1914	1¾	Q	170½
Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	8,000,000	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	122
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & I. Co.	10,000,000	Sep. 1, 1910	1¼		19¼
Southern Pacific	272,672,400	July 1, 1914	1½	Q	84⅞
Southern Ry. extended	119,900,000				17⅜
Southern Ry. pf. extended	60,000,000	Apr. 24, 1914	2½	SA	67½
Standard Milling	4,600,000	June 20, 1914	3		33
Studebaker Co.	27,981,600				28
Studebaker Co. pf.	12,180,000	June 1, 1914	1¾	Q	82⅝
TENNESSEE COPPER	5,000,000	June 20, 1914	75c.	Q	24⅞
Texas Co.	30,000,000	June 30, 1914	2½	Q	113
Texas Pacific	38,760,000				12
Texas Pacific Land Trust	3,670,000				95
Third Avenue	16,476,700				33
Twin City Rapid Transit	21,353,500	July 1, 1914	1½	Q	94⅞
UNION BAG & PAPER CO.	16,000,000				4
Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	11,000,000	Oct. 15, 1912	1		18¼
Union Pacific	222,299,500	July 2, 1914	2	Q	113⅝
Union Pacific warrants					26⅝
Union Pacific pf.	99,569,300	Apr. 1, 1914	2	SA	79
United Cigar Mfrs.	10,847,500	Aug. 1, 1914	1	Q	40¼
United Rys. Invest. Co. pf.	15,000,000	Jan. 10, 1907	2½		22
U. S. Cast Iron P. & F. Co.	12,106,300	Dec. 1, 1907	1		9
United States Express Co.	10,000,000	May 15, 1912	3		72½
U. S. Industrial Alcohol pf.	6,000,000	July 15, 1914	1¾	Q	78⅛
United States Rubber Co.	36,000,000	July 31, 1914	1½	Q	44⅝
U. S. Rubber Co. 1st pf.	59,376,700	July 31, 1914	2	Q	97
U. S. Steel Corporation	508,495,200	June 29, 1914	1¼	Q	51½
U. S. Steel Corporation pf.	360,314,100	May 29, 1914	1¾	Q	106⅝
Utah Copper	16,242,900	June 30, 1914	75c.	Q	46
VIRGINIA-CAR. CHEM. CO.	27,987,400	Feb. 15, 1913	1¼		21
Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf	20,000,000	July 15, 1914	2	Q	96
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	9,073,600				37
WELLS FARGO EXP. CO.	23,967,300	July 15, 1914	3	SA	80
Western Maryland	49,429,200				12⅝
Western Maryland pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 19, 1912	1		30
Western Union Telegraph	99,759,700	July 15, 1914	1	Q	53⅝
Westinghouse E. & M.	35,554,500	July 30, 1914	1	Q	65⅛
Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	3,998,700	July 15, 1914	1¾	Q	110
Wheeling & Lake Erie	20,000,000				2½
Wisconsin Central	16,147,900				29⅝
Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	50,000,000	June 1, 1914	1½	Q	90
Woolworth (F. W.) Co. pf.	14,000,000	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	116

OMIT DRY GOODS DIVIDEND.

Lord & Taylor Think Payment Inexpedient at This Time.

Lord & Taylor have omitted the usual dividend payment on the stock, owing principally to extraordinary expenses in connection with the opening of the new store in Fifth Avenue. The Directors issued this statement:

"In view of the large expense necessarily incurred by the company in removing its place of business to its present location and equipping the new store, and by reason of the present business conditions, it was considered inexpedient to declare a dividend on the stock at this time."

Judge Lacombe in the Federal District Court yesterday denied a motion of the London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited, to intervene in behalf of twenty creditors of the H. B. Claflin Company. The creditors, most of them with large claims, were insured by the English company.

Rushmore, Bisbee & Stern, attorneys for the Claflin receivers opposed the motion on the ground that 2,500 or more creditors were now represented by three committees, and that any unnecessary multiplication of parties to the suit would increase the difficulties and expense of administering the company's affairs.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Rates on New York at domestic centres were: Chicago, no market; Montreal, 46⅞c., discount, unchanged; St. Louis, 50c premium, unchanged.

BROOKLYN BANKS MERGE.

United as the Manufacturers-Citizens' Trust Company.

The merger of the Manufacturers' National Bank and the Citizens' Trust Company, both of Brooklyn, was ratified by stockholders of the former institution yesterday. Similar action had been taken by the stockholders of the Citizens' Trust Company. The title of the merged banks is the Manufacturers-Citizens Trust Company.

The officers are Nathan S. Jonas, President; George Freifeld, S. B. Kraus, Charles Froeb, and William K. Dick, Vice Presidents; James H. Conroy, Secretary, and J. C. Nightingale, Cashier.

Alexander D. Seymour, former President of the Manufacturers' National Bank, has been selected as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Treasury Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 12.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$565,972	$7,766,537	$20,755,002
Ordinary	960,146	7,890,118	22,808,399
Corp. & inc. tax	30,237	226,457	7,360,096
Miscellaneous	55,409	1,475,194	19,758,971
Total recta.	1,144,764	17,458,296	80,682,472
Expenditures	2,414,452	22,446,823	83,151,320
Deficit	1,669,687	4,988,525	2,468,847

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	5⅛	5¾	Jackpot	5	5⅝
Elkton	43	43½	McKinney	38	40
El Paso	125	150	Old Gold	..	2
Findlay	1	2	Portland	105	107
Gold Dol.	2½	4	Vindicator	95	100
Isabella	8⅛	11	S. B. H.	3⅛	4

CASH STOCK DEALS MADE BY EXCHANGE

Special Committee of Governors Authorizes Trading Through Clearing House.

TO BAR SPECULATION

No Purchases or Sales at Less Than Closing Prices of Last Day, July 30, Considered.

The Stock Exchange set in motion yesterday the machinery for moderate trading in securities for cash. The step was taken under such restrictions that any effort toward speculation could not gain headway while dealings in general could be controlled easily. The special committee of five Governors which has had control of the Exchange since the closing decided that it would work for the best advantage of broker and customer to permit operations in the open as an offset to the recent growth of dealings through "over the counter" methods. The leading consideration in making their ruling was the advisability of clearing away contracts left over from the final day of transactions on the Exchange which had not been adjusted.

Business was conducted yesterday and will go on until the Exchange reopens through the Stock Exchange Clearing House. Brokers with stock to sell and others with stock to buy were instructed to send a list of the shares to the Clearing House, which balanced buying orders and selling orders whose prices were the same and notified the prospective buyer where he could get his stock. The Clearing House handled no money and delivered no stock. It acted simply as intermediary.

The rule was made arbitrarily that no bids would be recognized which were below the last prices quoted in actual sales on the Exchange on July 30. Also, no selling prices were to be established lower than the final quotations of that date. The decision of the special committee was contained in these notices:

> The Special Committee of Five rules that members of the Exchange desiring to buy securities for cash may send a list of same to the Committee on Clearing House, 55 New Street, giving the amount of securities wanted and the price they are willing to pay.
>
> No offers to buy at less than the closing prices of Thursday, July 30, 1914, will be considered.
>
> Members of the Exchange desiring to sell securities, but only in order to relieve the necessities of themselves or their customers, may send a list of same to the Committee on Clearing House, 55 New Street, giving the amounts of the securities for sale.
>
> No prices less than the closing prices of Thursday, July 30, 1914, will be considered.

The brokers who sought more information about the plan were informed by the committee that change from the previous iron-bound rule against trading of any sort did not imply that a broad market was to be encouraged. In fact, it was said that the authorities hoped to keep dealings down to the lowest scale possible, and to this end information in regard to quotations established through the Clearing House would be withheld.

The Street for several days had been hoping that some modification of the older order would soon be made because of special conditions uncovered in clearing away evidence of the last big day. There were speculative accounts, for instance, which were so weakly margined as the result of the great decline of prices that the broker felt that his house would be strengthened greatly if they could be closed out. In many cases customers with such accounts were willing to have such measures taken, but with no authorized method of sale in sight nothing could be done. This difficulty now may be overcome, provided buying orders for the weakly margined stock are placed at the Clearing House at a price suitable to the broker making the sale.

It was said at the close of business that a fair number of speculative accounts had been adjusted in the few hours of trading. In most cases, it was understood, transactions were at the prices last established.

For several days before the bars were let down for recognized dealings Exchange leaders knew a lot of business was being done outside. It was forbidden as far as Exchange members were concerned, but other brokers saw an opportunity for making money and grasped it. The put and call men in New Street did a thriving trade on Monday and Tuesday, buying and selling for cash. Their activities grew to such proportions that shopkeepers along the narrow thoroughfare complained to the police, and several policemen were sent to keep the crowds moving.

The Special Committee evidently got an inkling that these and other brokers were having their shares "cleared" through Stock Exchange channels, for a ruling was made on Tuesday that use of members' facilities for clearing stocks for non-members was prohibited strictly.

The adjacent table shows the stocks which were dealt in on the last day of business before the Exchange was closed, with the capitalization of the companies they represent, the last dividends paid and the final prices on July 30.

Pipe Line Cuts Dividend.

The Buckeye Pipe Line Company declared a quarterly dividend of $3 a share yesterday, payable on Sept. 15, to shareholders of record on Aug. 25. This was a reduction of $1 from the last payment. The Directors said that it had been deemed wise to reduce the payment in view of the decline of business and unsettled conditions because of the war.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—Incorporated today:

Chatt Nash Co., theatrical, $65,400; H. F. Kinsey, John H. Haylin, Edward O. Stair, 1,493 B'way.

Akeley Camera Co., $10,000; W. H. Wilson, G. H. Sherwood, C. E. Akeley, American Museum Natural History.

Adler, Fe., Co., ladies' apparel, $15,000; Harry D. Mensher, Julius Kuechner, R. H. Blum, 506 Riverside Drive.

Kingston Dress Mfg. Co., Kingston, women's apparel, $10,000; Morris and Joseph Block, C. Katz, 385 Beck St., N. Y. C.

Argonaut Realty Corpn., $10,000; W. Later, I. A. Levy, J. G. Switzer, 22 William St.

Reinis Cafe, $10,000; J., L., and Morris Reinis, 416 Grand St.

Wright-Holmes Corpn., directories, ratings, reports, publishers, $12,000; Edmund Wright, F. Lomberg, G. T. Holmes, 253 B'way.

National Typewriter Exchange, electric fans, publishers, mail order business, $10,000; B. Cohen, L. Goldstein, Milton Goldsmith, 253 W. 89 St.

Max Engel & Co., braids, textiles, $15,000; A. Stimer, Otto Kapinas, M. Engel, 163 W. 140 St.

Ganton Realty Co., $5,000; A. E. Carroll, M. L. Collins, Clotilde M. Carroll, 310 Mosholu Parkway.

Federal Metal Products Co., mining, $10,000; E. C. Alexander, G. H. Hinnan, A. E. Thompson, 600 W. 183 St.

Cullen-Fleming Contracting Co., $5,000; A. J. Fleming, J. H. and J. H. Cullen, Jr., 1 B'way.

Boyce Extract Co., flavoring extracts, food colors, perfumes, medicines, $5,000; Oscar L. Gabriel, G. Lowenstein, F. Fear, 195 Hopkinson Av., B'klyn.

Edward Heymanson, Inc., commission, slaughtering, live stock, by-products, $5,000; C. F. Huiseman, R. and E. Heymanson, 2,267 University Av.

Redier & Robbins, paper boxes, $20,000; J. and J. Redier, I. Robbins, 258 Hooper St., B'klyn.

No. 501 West 113th Street Realty, $10,000; L. J. Zanderer, J. A. Terry, E. A. Powers, 227 W. 105 St.

Capital Increase—Puncture Seal Co., N. Y., $5,000 to $50,000.

Authorization—Jamestown Poster Advertising, Erie, Penn., $5,000; Rep. A. W. Kettle, Jamestown, N. Y.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Automatic Endorsing Machine Co., N. Y.; American Speaking Telephone Co., N. Y.; Book Lovers Library of New York; Collegian Cap Co., Utica; Samuel Cassel Hat Co., N. Y., and Cullen Contracting Co., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 12.—Charters filed today: Boyer Manufacturing Co., Camden, mill supplies, $200,000; George E. Yerkes, A. M. Garrison, W. H. Sandman, Camden.

Chester L. Colton, Inc., Newark, cameras and photo supplies, $250,000; Frances E. Colton, Frederick W. Bull, Newark; William A. Mackenfeld, Orange.

PLANS $75,000,000 ISSUE.

Canadian Pacific Seeks to Increase Its Capital Stock.

A special meeting of stockholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been called for Oct. 7, the day of the regular annual meeting, to authorize a proposed increase in the company's ordinary capital stock of $75,000,000, from the present total of $260,000,000 to $335,000,000. The company says that it does not propose to sell the new stock at this time, but considers it wise to have it available for issue when conditions are favorable.

Two years ago the company applied for permission to issue $75,000,000 of stock and met with opposition. The new shares were not sold, but $60,000,000 worth of stock which had been approved previously was put out at $175 a share. In a statement dealing with the company's financial position President Shaughnessy said:

"No new works of any magnitude are contemplated at present, and therefore no necessity exists for a further issue of capital stock. It is not unlikely, however, that the Directors will at the meeting in October recommend to the shareholders that the authorized ordinary share capital be made to conform to the amount for which the company has legal warrant so as to provide for the company's future capital requirements as they arise."

VAN VLIET LEFT $121,000.

Appraisal of Other Estates in Queens Filed.

Clinton Van Vliet, former Vice President of the Goodyear Rubber Company, who died on Feb. 6 last, left a total estate valued at $121,258.81, and it all goes to the widow, Mrs. Anna Van Vliet of Douglaston. The appraisal was filed yesterday with Philip Frank, Transfer Tax Appraiser of Queens.

Charles W. Hallett, who died June 2 last, after a business career of more than fifty years in Astoria, left an estate valued at $59,993.61. According to the terms of the will, $15,740.13 is left to each of his children, Charles W. Hallett, Mrs. Alletta M. Stead, and Walter E. Hallett; $7,870.07 to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Adelaide S. Hallett, widow of F. T. Hallett, and $3,000 to a grandson.

John F. Cronin, who died at his home in Far Rockaway on June 13, 1913, left an estate valued at $55,450, against which are debts to the amount of $22,023.90. The entire estate is left to the widow, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Cronin.

William H. Denton, who died intestate in May, 1913, left an estate of a total net value of $40,420 and a personal estate of $1,130.91.

SEEKS TO RECOVER CASH.

Story of Failure of Memphis, Tenn., Bank Told in Court.

The story of the alleged embezzlement of nearly $1,000,000 from the Mercantile Bank of Memphis, Tenn., by its former President, C. Hunter Raine, the subsequent failure of the bank, and the indictment of Raine, was told before Justice Hendrick in the Supreme Court yesterday morning, when a demurrer was argued in an action attaching about $200,000 worth of securities in this city. Raine speculated largely in cotton in an alleged attempt to bull the market.

Madison Foster, a cotton broker of Memphis and a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, handled about $494,000 of the money that Raine lost. Foster had an account of $12,489 in the Mercantile Bank, and when it was forced to suspend he assigned the account to John C. Botts of this city, and the latter, in an effort to save Foster's money, procured the attachment against the securities. The bank is seeking to release the securities by setting up a claim against Foster.

It was said in court yesterday that the bank could not set up against any one its claim against Foster except Foster himself and that it should not be allowed to stand against the assignee. Justice Hendrick reserved decision.

Ex-Corporation Counsel Archibald R. Watson appeared for the bank and David H. Miller for Mr. Botts.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reported so far for the first week of August show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Three roads	$1,174,863	+ $33,700
Five roads	1,897,000	− 581,074
Total (8) roads	3,071,863	− 547,374

Receiver for Texas Rice Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Aug. 12.—On application of the First National Bank of Beaumont, Judge W. H. Davidson of the United States District Court today appointed S. W. Pipkin as receiver for the McFadden, Weiss, Kyle Rice Milling Company, a $500,000 corporation of Beaumont. The appointment was made by agreement of all parties on account of financial difficulties.

Erie Orders Coal Cars.

The Erie Railroad has ordered from the Pressed Steel Car Company, for delivery within sixty days, 200 steel coal cars, a total of 600 cars ordered by the Erie for early delivery.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market declined 2⅛c to 2½c early in the day under continued liquidation on the part of speculative holders prompted by the fear of increased selling against holdings of wheat intended for export, as well as hedges against the movement from the farms. Little or no progress has been made in clearing up the export situation. Closing quotations were ⅝c to ⅛c net lower. Bradstreet's visible showed an increase in the United States and Canada of 6,138,000 bushels for the week, while European stocks decreased 6,800,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 99½c, and No. 2 hard at $1.01, elevator; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.08, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.16, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	98	99⅝	94⅝
December	..	..	104	105⅝	97⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	93⅞	92	93⅞	94⅛	88⅝
December	100⅞	98⅛	99⅝	100⅞	90
May	107⅞	105⅛	107	107⅞	94⅝

OATS.

The market for oats was firm, closing at a net advance of ⅜c to ¾c. The local cash market was firm, standard white being quoted at 46¾@47c; No. 2, 47@47½c; No. 3, 46@46½c; No. 4, 45@45½c; ordinary clipped white, 46@48c; fancy clipped white, 47½@49½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	42¾	41	42¼	41⅞	41⅞
December	45⅝	44⅛	45⅛	44⅝	44⅛
May	48⅝	47⅛	48⅝	47⅞	47⅛

CORN.

The corn market showed a very firm undertone throughout the day, in the face of improving reports on the crop outlook as a result of the recent rains, and at the close was 1c to 1½c net higher. The strength in the cash position and very small stocks seemed to be the basis for the advance.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 92½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and Argentine at 87 to 90c, according to quality.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	80¼	78⅛	80	78⅛	73
December	70⅝	69⅛	70⅝	69⅝	68⅛
May	72⅝	70⅝	72⅛	70⅝	69⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was weak early, owing to very sharp decline in live hog prices and underselling by leading packers. Shorts were good buyers on the decline, and the market rallied and closed firm. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 38,000; estimated for Thursday, 30,000. Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 7,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year
Lard—					
September	9.60	9.32	9.60	9.55	11.00
October	9.80	9.50	9.80	9.72	11.07
Ribs—					
September	12.75	12.72	12.72	12.50	10.62
October	12.45	12.32	12.45	12.17	10.82
Pork—					
September	22.25	21.50	22.25	21.95	20.85
January	..	..	..	21.65	18.75

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was weak during the first part of the day under liquidation prompted by the weakness in the hog market.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.24@6.30	6.20
August	6.22	6.18	6.25@6.27	6.25
September	6.26	6.14	6.25@6.26	6.25
October	6.26	6.22	6.23@6.29	6.30
November	6.15	6.13	6.13@6.17	6.20
December	6.15	6.08	6.14@6.17	6.28
January	6.20	6.11	6.20@6.22	6.31
February	..	..	6.22@6.30	6.30
March	6.30	6.30	6.30@6.32	6.38

COTTON.

While there was sufficient activity in the matter of ringing out old contracts on the floor of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday morning to indicate that some progress is being made daily in the liquidation of outstanding accounts, such a large proportion of the interest existing when the Exchanges closed was involved in trade or international transactions that there are naturally many obstacles to the adjustment.

Measures are being discussed, however, which it is believed will further facilitate the work of closing out all old business, one of the proposals in that connection being to concentrate remaining interest in one month, possibly December, which, once accomplished, would smooth the way to a material reduction in the remaining interest.

The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange at yesterday's meeting ruled that notices may be started on Friday for delivery of cotton on Monday and that the transferable price shall be 9.90c. This notice will not become a short notice until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday.

COFFEE.

Those who had sold future contracts of coffee against holdings of spot coffee appear to have covered, and as the demand yesterday on the Curb was very small, prices developed an easier tone, September selling down to 7.75.

Santos grades, however, were firmly held, with prices irregular according to description, it being quoted from 14 to 13 cents, and some fairly good sales were reported, including one lot of 5,000 bags, which was here on consignment from Brazil.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,920 packages. All grades of creamery show further slight advance, but at the high prices now asked trading is quieter on the top grade, though fairly active on lower grades. High grade process firmer. Otherwise the market is unchanged. Creamery, extras, 29½@30½c; firsts, 26½@29c; seconds, 24½@26c; thirds, 22@23½c; State dairy, finest, 28½@29½c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 22@25½c; process, extras, 24@25c; firsts, 23½@23¾c; lower grades, 21½@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22½c; seconds, 22c; lower grades, 20@21½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 21@21½c; No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 14,888 cases. The market is strong for high qualities of fresh gathered eggs, and for storage stock, and sales reported warranted a slight advance in quotations. Qualities are still extremely irregular, and values show very wide range. The position has been strengthened by some orders for eggs from England; 600 cases American fresh are going out on the American Line this week, and a lot of foreign eggs which has been held in storage here is being reshipped.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 27@29c; extra firsts, 25@26½c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 21@23c; thirds and poorer, 19@20c; dirties, No. 1, 19@19½c; No. 2 and poorer, 12@18c; checks, good to prime, dry, 16½@17c; undergrades, 10@16c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 27c; firsts, charges paid, 25½@26½c; seconds, charges paid, 24@25c; undergrades, charges paid, 19@23½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fancy large, new laid, 34c; hennery whites, defective, 28@33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 27@32c. Western, gathered whites, 24@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 28@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 25@28c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 26@27c.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.

DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.

The National Nassau Bank of New York, located at New York City, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

EDWARD EARL, President.

Dated June 24th, 1914.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates issued in Respect of Preferred and Common Stock of the CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to the Voting Trust Agreement dated September 1, 1909:

You are hereby notified that the above-mentioned Voting Trust Agreement, by the terms thereof, will terminate on September 1, 1914, and that on or after that date said Stock Trust Certificates may be exchanged for corresponding Certificates of Stock of said Railroad Company. Exchanges will be made in the City of New York, at the temporary offices at No. 21 Broad Street of J. P. Morgan & Co., who will act as Agents for the Voting Trustees in effecting such exchange. Not more than one hundred schedules per diem will be received. Pending the preparation of the proper Stock Certificates, suitable receipts will be issued for the Stock Trust Certificates surrendered.

GEORGE F. BAKER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Surviving Voting Trustees.

New York, August 1, 1914.

New York, August 1, 1914.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates issued in Respect of Preferred and Common Stock of the CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to the Voting Trust Agreement dated September 1, 1909, which by its terms expires September 1, 1914:

On and after September 1, 1914, at our temporary office, No. 21 Broad Street, New York, we will receive the above-mentioned Stock Trust Certificates, and on that date we shall be prepared to begin the delivery of Stock Certificates of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company, in exchange for said Stock Trust Certificates duly surrendered for exchange. Pending the preparation of the Stock Certificates, suitable temporary receipts will be issued.

Not more than one hundred schedules per diem will be received.

Holders transmitting Stock Trust Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish the Stock Certificates sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE UNION GAS COMPANY

of Spokane, Washington.

The undersigned, Trustees under the First and Collateral Trust Mortgage, dated July 1, 1905, of the above Company, have received the sum of $13,177.23, to be applied under the provisions of sub-division (1) of Article IV. of said mortgage to the purchase of bonds outstanding thereunder. Holders of bonds are invited to offer the same to the undersigned for such purchase, stating the price, not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, which they will accept therefor. All tenders must be in sealed envelopes indorsed "Offer for Sinking Fund under First and Collateral Trust Mortgage of the Union Gas Company, dated July 1, 1905," and must be delivered at the office of the undersigned, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, August 20th, 1914. The right is reserved to reject any bid.

Dated August 6th, 1914.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, By CALVERT BREWER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. PLATTEN. } Trustees.

PUBLICATION BY THE MUTUAL BANK of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 369, of the Banking Laws of 1892, of New York.

1900...Annie Devine, New York City	985.84
1909...Jno. H. Duncan, New York City	18.99
1909...J. H. or Mary McA. Gilman, New York City	58.99
1904...Lambert Typewriter, New York City	12.06

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: Hugh N. Kirkland, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Cashier of the Mutual Bank and that the foregoing statement is true and accurate in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief.

HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of August, 1914.

ROBT. R. GREASON, Notary Public, New York County No. 1,319, New York Register No. 6,126.

DIVIDENDS.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY. DIVIDEND NO. 73

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock for the quarter ended 30th June last, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from revenue and three per cent. per annum from Special Income Account, was declared payable on the 1st October next to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books in Montreal, New York and London at 3 P. M. on the 31st August. All books will be re-opened on the 15th October next.

By order of the Board.

W. R. BAKER, Secretary.

Montreal, August 10th, 1914.

OFFICE OF American Smelting & Refining Co. 165 Broadway, New York City, Aug. 5, 1914. QUARTERLY COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 44.

The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock of the Company, payable September 15, 1914, to stockholders of record August 28, 1914. The books of the Company for the transfer of Common Stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on August 28, 1914, and will be reopened September 8, 1914.

W. E. MERRISS, Secretary.

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY OF AMERICA. PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 8.

A regular quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) has this day been declared upon each share of Preferred Stock issued and outstanding, payable September 15th, 1914, to Stockholders of record August 31st, 1914. The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business August 31st, 1914, and will remain closed until the opening of business September 16th, 1914.

Dated August 12th, 1914.

GEORGE WATTLEY, Treasurer.

SANTA FE, PRESCOTT AND PHOENIX RAILWAY CO. FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

Coupon No. 44, due September 1, 1914, from the above bonds, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at this Company's agency at the office of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City, instead of at the office of the Bankers Trust Company.

C. K. COOPER, Assistant Treasurer, Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railway Company.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, July 27, 1914.

To the Stockholders of Belanger's, Incorporated:

A special meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, August the 27th, 1914, at 2:30 P. M., to consider and act upon the following matters:

1st. The matter of sale of the business of the Company as a going concern.

2nd. The matter of the sale of the company's assets.

3rd. The matter of reorganizing the company in any such manner or manners as may be deemed advisable at the meeting.

4th. The matter of making changes in the certificate of incorporation and by-laws.

5th. The matter of providing with sufficient power to execute these dispositions, whatever committee may be appointed for any of these purposes.

Yours very truly,
C. C. HANSON, Secretary,
Belanger's, Incorporated.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF CONTINUED USE OF PARTNERSHIP NAME.

Whereas, The business of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which has transacted business in the State of New York for three years and upwards, and has had business relations with foreign countries, is to be continued under said firm name by the undersigned, all of whom, together with Paul M. Warburg, who has retired from said firm, were heretofore partners therein;

Now, therefore, this certifies that the undersigned are the persons intending to deal under such firm name, and that their respective places of residence and Post Office addresses are as follows:

Jacob H. Schiff, 965 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Felix M. Warburg, 1,109 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Otto H. Kahn, Morristown, New Jersey; Mortimer L. Schiff, Oyster Bay, New York, and Jerome J. Hanauer, 159 West 75th Street, New York City.

In witness whereof we have signed this certificate the 10th day of August, 1914.

JACOB H. SCHIFF,
FELIX M. WARBURG,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MORTIMER L. SCHIFF,
by FELIX M. WARBURG, Attorney,
JEROME J. HANAUER.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this eleventh day of August, 1914, before me personally appeared Jacob H. Schiff, Felix M. Warburg, Otto H. Kahn, and Jerome J. Hanauer, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

On this eleventh day of August, 1914, before me also personally appeared Felix M. Warburg, to me known and known to me to be the attorney in fact of Mortimer L. Schiff, one of the individuals described in and who by said attorney executed the foregoing certificate, and acknowledged to me that he, as attorney in fact of said Mortimer L. Schiff, executed the said certificate as the act and deed of said Mortimer L. Schiff for the uses and purposes therein set forth, under and by virtue of a power of attorney from said Mortimer L. Schiff.

JAMES HERBERT,
Notary Public, Kings Co. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co. N. Y. Co. No. 60. N. Y. Reg. No. 5136.

NEW TARIFF LAW HELPS HAWAIIANS

Alarm That Was First Felt by Sugar Planters Gives Way to Optimism.

GOOD PRICES NOW PREVAIL

Treasurer of the Islands Is Here, Trying to Sell Territorial Bonds.

D. L. Conkling, Treasurer of Hawaii, is at the Belmont with a lot of Territorial bonds issued for the purpose of raising money for public improvements, which he wants to sell. They bear interest at 4 per cent., and he wants to sell $750,000 worth out of the issue of $1,500,000.

"The money is to be spent on building wharves, dredging slips, constructing waterworks for the outside islands, and to build a territorial prison in Honolulu," said Mr. Conkling yesterday. "The bonds have been made a legal investment for the savings banks of New York, and they are absolutely exempt from taxation. The last issue of $1,500,000 brought 100.585, and we expect to get above par for these.

"It seems to me that some of our people who were crying out that taking the tariff off sugar would ruin the industry in the Hawaiian Islands were yelling before they were hurt, because the price of sugar is now away up, and it will be for a year, on account of the European war. Nobody in Hawaii that I know of has gone out of sugar planting since the new tariff law was adopted, but the area for the 1916 crop has been cut down, because the growers want to get the best land worked, so as to produce from it the most sugar for the least money. In the Hamakua district of the Island of Hawaii raising sugar cane is attended by tremendous physical difficulties, and it costs from 50 to 80 per cent. more a ton to produce than in some of the more favored districts. These growers would have had to go out of business had the market prices of the last two years continued. In fact, the average price of sugar in bond for ten years has been less than cost of production in that district.

"The pineapple growing industry has overgrown the facilities for taking care of the product. There were something like 5,000 tons of the fruit rotting on the ground when I came away, and the pines were being offered at $6 a ton, with no takers. Hawaii could raise enough pineapples to supply the world, but she cannot yet reach the Eastern markets with them.

"The coffee acreage in Hawaii is increasing, but the trouble with that is that there are only certain districts in which it can be grown, and these are on the one island of Oahu.

"The sugar growers of Hawaii are up against the freight rate question to an extent that is not appreciated by the people in the East. We come under the coastwise regulations for steamships. When the Panama Canal is opened, it will be impossible to ship sugar to any American port, as is the case now, except in American bottoms. With the opening of the canal, the sugar grower of the Philippines will be able to send his sugar through to New York at twenty-six shillings sixpence a ton, or roughly, $6.50. The Hawaiian grower, to reach the New York market, will have to pay $10.25 a ton."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importer Taxed for Mushrooms Returned to Germany by Mistake.

It was decided by the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday that no relief could be granted an importer in instances where he had paid duties on imported merchandise, which by mistake was shipped back to Europe. Edward Jolles, representing the Standard Grocery Company, imported several bags of mushrooms. They arrived here on a vessel of the Hamburg-American Line and were unloaded at the dock. The duties were paid and a part of the shipment was removed to the importer's store.

When he sent for the rest of the goods it was discovered that they had been reloaded on another vessel of the steamship company and sent back to Germany. This was concededly an error, but Judge Waite held that since the goods actually were landed and the duties paid, the importer had no redress.

In sustaining a protest by Henry & Lee, the Board held that fern balls are not to be regarded as nursery or greenhouse stock as assessed by the Collector, but are entitled to enter at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as unenumerated manufactured articles. The Collector's assessment at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem is reversed.

Benguiat & Keresey claimed free entry for various specimens of velvet as being antiques. Notwithstanding witnesses testified the goods were more than 100 years old, Judge Waite affirmed the Collector's assessment at 50 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the old tariff for velvets.

To Investigate East Side Banks.

As the result of a visit to the District Attorney's office yesterday of a committee of thirty, representing the depositors in the M. & L. Jarmulowsky and Max Kobre banks, which were recently closed and are now in the hands of the Superintendent of Banks, Mr. Whitman will begin an investigation into the affairs of the banks. Four of the thirty were questioned at length by Assistant District Attorney Ellison, in charge of the complaint bureau—the Rev. Samuel Abrahamson of 169 East Broadway, the Rev. Hyman Gurland of 251 Henry Street, Michael Dalnowski of 184 Henry Street, and Abraham Berman of 95 Division Street.

Convicted of Bankruptcy Fraud.

Shie Landau, his son Herman, and Abraham Lippman were found guilty in the Federal District Court yesterday of violating the bankruptcy law by concealing the assets of the wholesale grocery firm of Shie Landau. George Lippman, who was named also in the indictment, was acquitted. The failure of the firm involved about $80,000, and to conceal the assets the stock was shipped to stores in the Bronx run under assumed names.

Price of Oil Reduced Again.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 12.—Another cut in the purchase price of oil was announced by the oil-purchasing agencies today, all grades being reduced 5 cents except Ragland. Pennsylvania crude is now 1.55, Mercer Black 1.12, Newcastle 1.12, Cabell 1.15, Corning and Somerset 90, and Ragland 67.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MARGARET M. FRITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Margaret M. Fritz, an apartment house owner, of 419 West Forty-fourth Street.

DAVID KOHAN, a clerk, of 25 Rutgers Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,346 and no assets.

THE BYRNES LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING CORPORATION of 159 East Eighty-eighth Street has filed schedules in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $7,103 and assets of $8,168.

MARMOR & BORAL BROTHERS, INC., wholesale dealers in butter and cheese at 190½ Duane Street, has filed schedules in an assignment showing liabilities of $5,841, nominal assets of $2,275, and actual assets of $1,335.

DALE COMPANY.—Judge Grubb has appointed James N. Rosenberg receiver for the Dale Company, manufacturer of electric light fixtures at 107 West Thirteenth Street, with authority to carry on business thirty days. The assets at cost price are $23,000, but the actual selling value, it is said, will not be more than $20,000.

CONCRETE FINISHING COMPANY.—Judge Grubb has appointed Allen R. Memhard receiver for the Concrete Finishing Company of 58 West Fifteenth Street. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $1,500 in this city, Newark, N. J., and Chicago.

FREDERICK H. MILLS.—Judge Grubb has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Frederick H. Mills, who did business as the Hamlin Supply Company of 101 Warren Street with liabilities of $45,162.

The WECHSLER WOOLEN COMPANY of 176 Essex Street has assigned to Alex I. Hahn.

HENRY ROSENSTEIN, wholesale dealer in toys and novelties at 444 Broadway, has assigned to Morris B. Arnold.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

American Hay Co.—J. Bissert et al., $790.
Brown, May, and Frederick H. Garbe—People, &c., $500.
Baumann, Charles F.—United Wine and Trading Co., $178.
Bartholomae, Philip W.—Charter Construction Co., $330.
Besch, Helen R. G.—Greenwich Savings Bank, $3,000.
Baille, Henry C.—W. E. D. Stokes, $16,173.
Cohen, Elias A.—E. L. Young Co., $1,230.
Collins, William E.—Susser Mfg. Co., Inc., $101.
Coney Island Beef and Provision Co.—Morris & Co., $580.
Cooper, Aaron—L. Greenberg, $187.
Esposito, Joseph—People, &c., $500.
Coleman, Clyde J.—G. H. Foster, $4,262.
De Marco, Benedetto, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $1,000.
Fast Biscuit Co.—American Cotton Oil Co., $173.
Fowler, Charles N.—Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Co., $1,523.
Fertier, Clarence B.—C. H. McManus, $319.
Falleck, Henry—General Electric Co., $114.
Geisler, Jacob—Sam Bernhard & Riegel, Inc., $206.
Golden Restaurant Co.—Silverman & Becker, Inc., $156.
Greenwald, Joseph—I. Rothman, $148.
Foxman, Hyman, Isaac Barr, and Sam Halbir—S. Oliner et al., $118.
Harlem Paper Box Co.—Doty and Scrimgeour Sales Co., Inc., $182.
Howard, Michael D., Joseph Avallone, and James Davito—Bronx House Wrecking and Building Material Co., $331.
Heiberger, Louis G.—J. Heiberger, $1,281.
Kapoes, Charles, Jr.—J. B. Martindale et al., $175.
Morris, Frank—James Olwell & Co., $386.
McLean, Katherine—H. Smith et al., $122.
Popper, H. & Son—A. Dreyfuss, $106.
Peck, Edwin C.—S. Phillips, $300.
Lentz, Louis—J. E. Spingarn et al., $108.
Rogoff, Louis, and Herman Barkan—Emerman & Barmochi Co., $742.
Russell, Sophie—E. R. Bates, $122.
Rosenbaum, Morris—Minsker Realty Co., Inc., and Max L. Typerman—J. A. McCarthy, $220.
Rosdorf Co.—A. Shapira, Inc., $345.
Sturges, Clarence P.—Seneca Distributing Co., $370.
Seides, Isaac, and Maurice S. Weekes—W. Karp, $246.
Strassman, Adolph—H. Goldstein & Co., $170.
Wolff, Julius—Stecher Lithographic Co., $7,177.
Wagner, William—Geo. E. Van Vorst, Inc., $140.
Unico Realty Co.—N. Y. Trust Co., $7,367.
Thompson, John A., or Curley Carter—A. Devital, $215.
Virgilio, Salvatore and Rose—James Olwell & Co., $485.
Wilsonia Operating Co.—D. Israel, $1,583.
Wilson, Maude Y. B.—M. M. Hall et al., $578.
Weisner, Joseph—Potter & Bro., Inc., $188.

In Bronx County.

Avallone, Joseph; Michael D. Howard, and James Davito—Bronx House Wrecking & Building Co., $331.
Bovits, Morris, and Frank Levy—State of New York, $200.
Building Association of the Woodlawn Club—J. Black, $413.
Donohue, Peter J.—J. McCreery & Co., $518.
Katz, Jacob; Fort Masonry Co., Inc., and Jacob Friedman—Glokner & Bliss Co., $215.
Oblenbusch, John and Lily—R. C. Keegan, $669.
Ferna, Martha—B. Brolnitsky, $284.
Sagor, Arnold and James—J. Talcott, $3,888.
Shields, Irene M.—O'Neill & Adams Co., $327.
Sobel, Samuel—Metropolitan Importing and Manufacturing Co., $1,024.
Totaro, Charles—Italian Vineyard Co., $162.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

Premier Realty Corporation—New York Telephone Co., Nov. 16, 1908, $228.
Rodrigues, Lawrence J.—A. Elliott Ranney Co., July 25, 1914, $141.
Sigmond, Charles A.—C. S. M. First, July 7, 1914, $100.
Zibelli, Giuseppe—John A. McCarthy & Bro., June 16, 1914, $2,676.
Eidt, John C.—M. Horowitz, Feb. 3, 1914, $3,334.
Kleban, Louis E.—J. Lasser et al., July 8, 1914, $339.
Levering & Garrigues Co.—T. Doran, May 29, 1914, $4,180.
Isaacs, Moe A., and Harry N. Dine—T. Chevalier, July 3, 1914, (vacated,) $3,106.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to:

13,506. X-RAY APPARATUS.—A French business house wishes to get in touch with Am. mfrs. of X-ray apparatus.

13,507. SPORTING GOODS.—A French house dealing in sporting goods wishes to be placed in communication with Am. mfrs. of these articles and to receive publications, in French, on sports and sporting goods.

13,508. BOOT-FITTING STOOL WITH FOLDING LEG.—A British trade publication recently contained an inquiry for Am. boot-fitting stools with metal folding legs.

13,509. DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLIES.—A business man in the Far East is anxious to communicate with Am. firms dealing in drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical supplies. He furnishes banking references.

13,510. PENITENTIARY EQUIPMENT.—A bill has been introduced in a South American Legislature authorizing the construction of a penitentiary with a capacity for 2,000 convicts, at an approximate cost of $750,000. While the bill has not yet been passed, an official informs an American Consulate that the construction of the penitentiary will in all probability be authorized in a short time. The penitentiary is to be equipped with shops for tailoring, shoemaking, blacksmith work, and printing, also carpenter shops, and the official referred to will be glad to receive literature with information as to prices from Am. firms in a position to deliver equipment suitable for such shops.

13,511. ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, MOTORS, DYNAMOS, &c.—A European business house handling electrical apparatus, ventilators, electric motors, dynamos, &c., would like to receive catalogues and prices from Am. mfrs. of such articles.

13,512. TURBINE.—A foreign resident is contemplating the installation of a 40 horse power turbine and would be glad to receive catalogues with price quotations from Am. mfrs.

13,513. COTTONSEED OIL.—A firm would like to be agents for selling Am. cottonseed oil in up-country districts of India, and would be glad to hear terms which might be offered for agencies.

13,514. STATIONARY FLOATING PUMPING PLANT.—The American Consulate general at Shanghai, China, has forwarded specifications for the supply of one stationary floating pumping plant (for pumping ashore dredged material contained in barges) capable of an actual working output of about 500 cubic yards of sand hourly. Tenders must be received by Sept. 23.

13,515. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.—An American Consul reports that an agreement has been made to extend an electric railway now in operation between two towns in his district.

13,516. GLUE.—A European importer would like to import glues from the U. S. if prices are such that he can compete with local factories. As the cheapest grades are most generally used, he would like quotations on that kind. It is believed that in order to do any business the price, c. i. f., city of destination, must not be over $181 per ton of 2,204 pounds.

13,517. AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.—An importer is anxious to make connections with mfrs. of supplies for automobiles, with a view to acting either as their agent on a commission basis or taking their representation for certain territory. The following are some of the articles required: Cloth for automobile hoods, rubberized cloth for hoods, rubber carpeting, copper and brass goods for automobile bodies, (handles, locks, window-shield frames, &c.,) celluloid in sheets, horns, &c.

13,518. OIL-WELL DRILLING MACHINERY.—A firm in Canada desires to be put in touch with mfrs. of oil-well drilling machinery, as it is anxious to purchase a standard drilling outfit capable of sinking 4,000 feet.

13,519. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.—A report from an American Consul states that an application has been made for a concession permitting the construction of an electric railway between certain points in his district.

13,520. CALCULATING MACHINES AND TYPEWRITERS.—A jobber and importer in a European city wishes to hear from Am. mfrs. of cheap calculating machines and small typewriting machines.

13,521. METAL PRODUCTS.—A French business man dealing in metal products, especially gratings, iron gates, tools, &c., is anxious to secure the representation for some large Am. machinery mfrs.

13,522. SHOE LEATHER.—A manufacturer of leather bootlegs wishes to receive catalogues and price lists from Am. shoe-leather mfrs.; also publications on the leather industry.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Max Goodman, hosiery and underwear, selling agent, is now situated in Room 605, 1,270 Broadway. He was formerly in the New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

The Mutual Skirt Company, 150 West Twenty-second Street, has leased the sixth loft of the building now in construction at 134 West Thirty-seventh Street. This loft contains about 10,000 square feet of floor space.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6% and upward for best names.
Tuesday.....6% " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Brisk Demand for Ribbons.

The ribbon trade is doing a land office business. While the demand for Roman stripes and bayaderes continues as brisk as ever, it also has gone over to a large extent to dark warp prints, wide moires and taffetas for use in girdle and basque effects. It was said yesterday that black satin ribbons were favored strongly.

Gray Goods Show Little Change.

The gray goods market showed practically no change yesterday. While prices were steady for the most part, there were few sales of print cloths large enough to be recorded. Manufacturers of bags still were looking for sheetings, and while they had bought largely of late, there was no apparent falling off in the demand. Forty-inch lawns and organdies were in good demand for quick delivery, but the call for voiles was hardly more than fair. The leno weaves were quiet.

Are Rushing Logwood Dyes.

Whatever scarcity may develop in other kinds and shades of dyestuffs, there probably will be no shortage of logwood blacks. The plant of one of the large dyewood companies is being run night and day to meet the demand as it arises. Only recently the plant was enlarged. With black and black and white effects popular this season in various textiles, it may be that a part of the silver lining of the cloud that is hanging over these trades will soon show through.

Manufacturer as Salesman.

In commenting on difficulties of salesmanship, a traveling man said yesterday that one of the chief sources of trouble lay in getting the manufacturer to look at things from the salesman's viewpoint. He contended that the salesman frequently was in a much better position to realize a customer's needs than the manufacturer, whose knowledge of conditions often was limited to what was going on in his factory. Where the manufacturer took a hand in the selling himself, he added, a perspective of his business was attained that was invaluable in shaping the policy of the house.

Buttons May Be Scarce.

Besides the possible scarcity of piece goods when the domestic mills reach the limit of their dyestuff supplies, the cutting-up trade in both the men's and women's wear lines may have some trouble in obtaining a sufficient quantity of buttons. Germany is a large producer of buttons, and it is said that South America scarcely can be depended upon to furnish adequate supplies, as imports from that country also have been interrupted. A clothing manufacturer remarked yesterday that the trade probably will take up the manufacturing of two-button coats on a more extensive scale as a result of the shortage.

Coat and Suit Trade Picking Up.

The long-expected improvement in the coat and suit trade was at hand, if what manufacturers said yesterday prove true. In the last few days there has been a noticeable increase in business, probably due to the fear of the buyers that a scarcity of merchandise will be felt before long. The uncertainty regarding Fall styles has been diminished to a large extent by the knowledge that Paris will be unable to introduce any new and disturbing features to the fashion world. Buyers are beginning to realize, it is said, that the merchandise now being offered will suffer no depreciation through a change in the styles, and, consequently, they are placing substantial orders.

Machine Counts Money.

An electrically operated machine put on the market by a Washington concern will count paper money. It can be set to give a package of twenty-five, fifty, or 100 bills. Each bill registers one on its respective counter, and two bills cannot be passed through the machine at the same time. In case an error is discovered in one or more packages out of many, the money can be recovered and the error proved on the person who makes the miscount, as no two packages or amounts are put together without first proving the amounts in the wrappers or bands. A three-day demonstration of the machine at one of the local department stores will close today at 5 o'clock.

Wall Paper Auction to Continue.

Buyers from all parts of the country who are here attending the opening of the 1915 wall paper season were in evidence yesterday at the auction sale of regular stock goods held by the Robert Griffin Wall Paper Company. The offerings comprised 1,000,000 rolls and included such special designs as Japanese leathers and grass-cloths, hand-printed cut-out borders and binders, oatmeals, imported English cretonne material, and a general line of novelty cut-out treatments of friezes and other wall papers. Many property owners took advantage of the auction, while trade buyers in many instances made liberal purchases at moderate prices to replenish their stocks. The sale will be continued today.

Urge Increased Export Trade.

The Board of Directors of the Pan-American States Association has passed resolutions urging upon American business men the advisability of taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the European situation to increase export trade with Latin-American countries. It points out that, while imports into South America approximate $1,000,000,000 annually, only 16 per cent. of the goods comes from this country. The Directors also have determined to appoint a committee to study ways of rehabilitating the American merchant marine, and, pending this, to put every available facility in use for carrying our merchandise to the Southern countries. The establishment of American banks in Latin-American countries, the extension of long credits, and the adaptation of American business methods to Latin-American ways also will be considered by a committee.

Retailers' Convention Ends.

The final session of the convention of dry goods retailers, which was held under the auspices of The American Cloak and Suit Review, was held yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin. At the meeting it was decided to form a permanent organization under the name of the Association of American Garment Retailers. Hugh J. Koenig of Kansas City was made Permanent Chairman, and John M. O'Connor of this city was elected Secretary. Arthur G. Ortlepp of Brooklyn and Emil Sostman of this city were elected Treasurer and Vice Treasurer, respectively. These members were appointed to the Ways and Means Committee: Emil Sostman, Chairman; Charles Cook, Harry Hatry, Byron Bush, Clay Meyers, Charles Conklin, Fred Moffet, Ray Lockhardt, John Sprowl, William Findlay, Clarence Bloodworth, Paul J. Bonwit, Frank Ranck, and Morris Herzog. A meeting of this committee will be held on Friday afternoon at Room 1,805, 200 Fifth Avenue.

WAR

is ——— a lamentable, horrible thing. No one regrets the present condition in Europe more than the writer.

But let us close our eyes to the aesthetic for a moment. Look upon the war with the cold logic of business.

It is going to mean more trade, more money for all of us. Let me show you how.

HENRY E. BENNETT—AD.-MAN
51 Leonard Street, New York.
Phone, Franklin 4550.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil & Co.; Miss E. Hallinan, laces, embroideries; J. I. Garvin, notions, hosiery, toilet goods; 37 West 26th.
AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; F. E. Goodman, jewelry, leather goods, gloves; 37 West 26th.
ALLENTOWN—Zollinger-Harned Co.; Miss M. C. Weiser, notions, laces, trimmings, hdkfs.; Great Northern.
ALEXANDRIA—M. Mayer Sons; S. Mayer, general merchandise; Great Northern.
ATLANTA—D. Zabon & Son; D. Zabon, carpets; B'way Central.
ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; W. H. Brittain, furn. goods; 71 W. 23d.
ATLANTA—Keely Co.; Miss Janes, infants' wear; 69 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss F. Shepard, furn. goods; Miss M. Butler, gloves; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, neckwear, laces; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; G. C. Tonolla, housefurn. goods; Pierrepont.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss R. Sperzel, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.
BATON ROUGE—Farnbacher D. G. Co.; S. Farnbacher, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros.-Weldon Co.; Miss K. Heary, curtains; 220 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Parisian Co.; Miss A. Newman, millinery; 253 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Mr. Lussier, mdse. mgr.; Mr. Bussette, silks; Miss Turley, jewelry; Miss Plumber, ribbons; Miss Blitz, notions, toilet goods; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—Shepard Norwell Co.; G. L. Lee, laces, trimmings, hdkfs.; Miss N. Murphy, veilings; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss A. M. Doyle, children's wear; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; G. W. Little, upholstery goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Mrs. Thurlow, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits; 417 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss L. Sweeney, corsets; 60 West 33d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. C. Rose, carpets; H. A. Cook, corsets, muslin underwear, house dresses; 55 White.
BOWIE—Well & Wells; R. Well, ready to wear, dry goods; 27 E. 22d.
BRISTOL—H. P. King Co.; G. King, furn. goods, ready to wear; 17 W. 28th; Flanders.
BUENOS AIRES—Pulastic Co. of America; C. Grunig, millinery; 40 East 21st.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; G. E. Dahus, jewelry; D. Schall, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—Hamlin's; F. E. Flint, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; W. Bryden, linens, white goods; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Hamlin's; M. J. Tubridy, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.; Latham.
BUFFALO—E. S. Bauman & Co.; E. S. Bauman, waistings; Herald Square.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; Miss S. Gray, corsets; 214 Church.
CALUMET, Mich.—Glass Block Store; Miss V. Lyle, ready-to-wear waists, corsets, muslin underwear, millinery; 417 5th Av.
CALUMET, Mich.—Glass Block Store; G. T. Miller, dress goods, clothing, rugs; 417 5th Av.
CARTHAGE—A. Colonna, dresses; 15 East 26th.
CHANDLER, Okla.—Heineman & Jacobs; H. Jacobs, general mdse.; Cumberland.
CHARLESTON, West Va.—Diamond Shoe & Garment Co.; L. T. Mathes, ladies' garments; Martinique.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.; Belk Bros.; Miss S. Houston, millinery, ribbons; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—"The Fair"; A. F. Brockman, housefurn. goods; J. Zack, notions, (basement;) C. N. Manser, Miss M. Clifford, muslin underwear, petticoats, infants' wear, corsets; S. Barnett, clothing, (basement;) 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, W. L. Pearson, knit and muslin underwear, hosiery, infants' wear; 33 West 25th.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field Co.; H. S. Manchester, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear; W. R. Bettcher, silks; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; O. Glassner, carpets; 114 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Madigan Bros.; J. M. Kelly, furn. goods, ready to wear; Broztel.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss M. Gardiner, corsets; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. R. Bettcher, silks; D. Schenck, laces; A. E. Riouffe, muslin underwear; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; F. Moffit, ready to wear, (basement;) 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. S. Ritchie, men's, boys' clothing; W. E. Babcock, gloves, shawls, infants' wear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; O. J. Lowenberg, Miss R. Levee, notions, leather goods; K. C. Johnstone, millinery; 215 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; M. Herzog, suits, dresses; Miss D. Livingstone, suits; 95 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI—Cincinnati Cloak & Suit Co.; H. S. Livingston, cloaks, suits; Woodward.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss G. Pease, notions, jewelry; M. Zellner, representing; 214 Church.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; C. D. McCormack, general mdse.; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Moorehouse Co.; W. Robbins, domestics; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS—Morehouse-Martens Co.; Miss Seringer, waists; Miss McKay, muslin underwear, corsets, house dresses; Mrs. J. Rumberger, laces, trimmings; Miss E. Magrath, notions, neckwear, jewelry; 60 West 33d.
COLUMBIA—M. Lefkowitz; M. Cohen, ready-to-wear, cloaks, suits, dresses; 97 5th Av.
COLUMBUS—Moorehouse-Martens Co.; C. L. Maas, women's ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.; R. A. Rodenfeld, men's neckwear, gloves; 417 5th Av.; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—I. Saul, general mdse.; Hermitage.
COLUMBUS—Feibel Bros.; J. C. Feibel, notions, cloaks; Woodstock.
CYNTHIA, Kan.—Reister's; J. H. Reister, ladies' suits, coats, wraps, skirts; Mrs. J. H. Reister, misses', juniors', children's ready-to-wear; Miss Belle, ladies', children's millinery; 104 Madison Av.
DALLAS—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; M. Conway, millinery; 621 Broadway.
DANVILLE—Meis Brothers; G. M. Meis, notions, embroideries, handkerchiefs; 118 West 32d.
DANVILLE—Meiss Bros.; A. Meiss, cloaks, suits, waists; 118 West 32d.
DANVILLE—Emery Dry Goods Co.; W. E. Emery, domestics; 116 West 32d.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; A. F. Pohlman, housefurn. goods; R. J. Shadford, domestics; W. F. Van Wyck, furn. goods, gloves, women's knit underwear; 214 Church.
DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; J. R. Smith, ladies' hosiery, knit underwear, men's furn. goods; 30 East 20th; Navarre.
DENVER—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; Mr. Koch, millinery; 621 Broadway.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; J. Slaughter, domestics, linens, white goods; 71 W. 23d.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; Mrs. E. I. Holtz, laces, notions, trimmings; H. B. Scott, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—A. M. Barnes & Co.; A. M. Barnes, cloaks, suits, cotton dresses; 170 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; F. L. Diggs, books, stationery; 20 W. 23d; Sherman Square.
DUBOIS, Penn.—Martin Brothers; E. B. Martin, ready-to-wear; sixth floor, 60 West 33d.
ENID, Okla.—Kennedy Merc. Co.; G. D. Mathews, dress goods, silks, hosiery, gloves; 39 West 32d.
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GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; J. H. Mustard, notions; 55 White.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; W. H. Smiley, dress goods, silks; 320 Church.
HASTINGS—Stein Bros. Co.; L. H. Stein, domestics, dress goods, silks; 31 Union Square.
HASTINGS—Stein Bros. Co.; Miss G. Myers, notions; 31 Union Square.
HIAWATHA, Kan.—Bierer, Shadel & Co.; S. Bierer, general mdse.; Great Northern.
HOUSTON—W. C. Munn Co.; S. M. Samuels, millinery; Woodstock.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; Miss R. Frank, waists; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—New York Millinery Co.; S. B. Whitman, skirts; 1,133 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; L. Wolf, cloaks, millinery; 42 Leonard.
KEOKUK—Irwin-Phillips Co.; W. S. Phillips, notions, laces; 72 Leonard.
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KNOXVILLE—M. B. Arnstein & Co.; Mrs. J. O. Hicks, millinery; Mrs. R. T. Levy, cloaks, suits, women's, infants' wear; 73 Leonard.
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MANSFIELD—W. Berno, general mdse.; Herald Square.
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MEMPHIS—Summerfield & Co.; H. I. Summerfield, millinery; Plaza.
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MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss M. Sullivan, trimmings, buttons; 1,170 Broadway.
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NEW ORLEANS—C. A. Kaufman Co.; A. I. Kaufman, millinery, ribbons, waists, muslin underwear; 1,123 B'way.
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OKLAHOMA CITY—Aurora Store; M. D. Herskovits, ladies' ready to wear; 170 5th Av.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Scott-Halliburton Co.; R. B. Halliburton, domestics; 13 E. 22d.
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OMAHA—S. A. Adler Co.; S. A. Adler, clothing, furn. goods; 43 W. 27th.
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WACO—Sanger Bros.; J. C. Daniels, laces, embroideries; L. B. Cohen, notions; 19 E. 24th.
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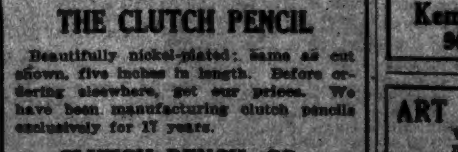

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Contraband a Question Wholly of Destination—Best to Have War Insurance.

The Special Committee on Shipments During the European War of the New York Chamber of Commerce issued a bulletin of information to American shippers yesterday signed by J. Parker Kirlin and Charles C. Burlingham, counsel to the committee.

According to the bulletin there is only one exception to the international rule that goods shipped by American shippers as neutrals to a neutral destination are exempt from capture, whether shipped on an American or other neutral ship or on a belligerent ship. This exception is where the goods are intended to be transshipped to a hostile destination. Then a captor must prove intention to tranship to justify the capture.

"Shipments by Americans, made in good faith to neutrals, in a neutral port, can never be considered as contraband," the bulletin continues. "It is the destination of the goods and not their character which makes them contraband. The character of the goods, whether contraband or not, becomes important only where shipment is made to a belligerent port.

"The title to goods shipped on the basis of cost, insurance, and freight, or cost and freight, ordinarily vests in the buyer of the shipment," the bulletin says, and adds, "If such goods are consigned to a belligerent port they become at once enemy's goods as to all other belligerents, and as such are subject to capture when carried in a neutral bottom."

Contraband goods are of two classes, according to the bulletin, absolute and conditional. Absolute contraband is subject to capture even in an American bottom. Goods known as conditional contraband are not subject to capture in an American or other neutral or a belligerent bottom unless destined for the military use or benefit of a belligerent country. By way of warning, the bulletin here adds:

"As, however, the prize court of the captor has jurisdiction to determine the question of contraband, shippers should contemplate the possibility that both classes of contraband may possibly be seized and condemned."

The bulletin then gives a list of the absolute and conditional contraband goods as set forth in the Declaration of London of Feb. 26, 1909, which declaration has been ratified by the United States but not by the other nations which were a party to it. The list has been published with the Government's orders to customs officials that followed President Wilson's Neutrality Proclamation. After the list of contrabands this is added:

"In the event of the capture of a belligerent ship, the practice of nations requires that she be taken before a prize court in the country of the captor for adjudication. An exception to this rule has been recognized in cases where it may be impossible, or practically so, for the captor to take his prize to a prize court; in which event he may sink the ship. It may thus result that a neutral cargo will also be destroyed. If the ship be taken into a prize court that court determines, in accordance with its own jurisprudence, whether the cargo shall be condemned as enemy property or as contraband, or shall be released to its owner as neutral. It is evident, therefore, that the owners of goods shipped in a belligerent ship to any destination or in a neutral ship to a belligerent destination, are subject to risks which they will wish to cover by insurance."

The remainder of the bulletin is used for a discussion of insurance, it being brought out that ordinary marine insurance does not cover war risks. Special war risk policies are, however, obtainable from marine insurance companies.

Marine insurance for cargo to South America was quoted yesterday at 5 per cent. for the "war risk," but brokers said these rates could only be had for sailings within a few days and that no company would make commitments for remote dates.

IMPORTERS WANT U. S. SHIPS.

National Association Favors Quick Transfers to American Flag.

At a meeting of the National Association of Importers held yesterday at 165 Broadway, the war situation was discussed. Representatives of several big import houses were present and plans for relief were taken up. The question of getting ships either under neutral flags or under American register was gone into. The Underwood bill or any measure for the immediate transfer of the American flag to available vessels was favored.

Secretary Morris Douw Ferris said the meeting probably would be followed by others to plan commercial intercourse with neutral nations, and with France and Great Britain. The importers thought Germany's commercial isolation would continue for some time.

Another matter discussed was what American importers might do if a foreign vessel carrying American goods was seized. The Secretary was instructed to look into the matter and advise members.

Some wanted to know whether importers would get their goods back if they were in British or German ships, but coming from neutral countries. Another question was the disposition of cargoes if vessels were driven into ports other than those legally cleared for. It developed that when the Mauretania, cleared at Liverpool for New York, ran into Halifax, the Cunard Company asked consignees to designate points to which goods should be trans-shipped.

The importers also wanted to know whether the purchaser or shipper is expected to pay the war insurance where contracts do not mention such insurance. It was also decided to make to steamship lines a proposition to have bills of lading payable in dollars rather than in pounds, so as to simplify the exchange question. Steamship companies have demanded that freight be paid in British money. It was also brought out that some banks refuse to accept lading papers where goods are not insured against seizure.

The administrative features of the tariff law, the amended consular regulations, and the requirements to be met in bills of lading relating to the stowage of goods at Hankow, China, were also discussed.

APPEAL FOR OUR GOODS.

South and Central America Suffering for Lack of Imports.

South and Central American countries are beginning to feel the lack of imports from Europe as a result of the war, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce through its branch office in this city. Telegrams have been received by the bureau from these places, giving a list of articles required:

COLON—Cheap laundry soap, cotton piece goods, canned milks, and rice.

VALPARAISO—Different kinds of implement machinery, railway material, metallic items for domestic and building purposes, furniture, Portland cement, different kinds of cloth and paper, starch, and sugar.

PORT LIMON—Butter, matches, oils, paints, crude drugs, liquors, iron roofing, condensed milk, and rice.

ROSARIO—Chemicals, drugs, photographic supplies, except kodaks; kitchen utensils, crockery, cheap glassware, enameled ironware, galvanized wire, steel overwire, small motors, dynamos, electric supplies, coal, news and writing paper, and cardboard.

PANAMA—Foodstuffs at present. Possibly clothing and piece goods.

PORT AU PRINCE—Scarcity of American products, notably flour, rice, salt fish, salt meats, salt pork, butter, lard, and kerosene. Prices have advanced 50 per cent. in the last four days.

In Buenos Aires high prices are being offered for American coal. Buenos Aires also reports a demand for the following goods, each of which represents more than $1,000,000 in annual importations: Pig iron, machinery, colored prints, coal, galvanized iron, automobiles, woolens, steel rails, cotton goods, railway material, cement, wrought iron, structural iron, wire, electrical equipment, silk, sheep dip, rice, glass, glassware, tramway material, knit goods and yarn, iron pipe, linen, writing paper, sugar, wax candles, malt, copper manufactures, tea, sanitary appliances, bolts and nuts, tinplate, bridge materials, preserved and canned goods. Coal short now; railroads restricting service.

SKIPPERS OUT OF JOBS.

War Ties Up Ocean-Going Tugs and Steam Lighters.

Capt. A. B. Devlin, an officer of the Masters, Mates, and Pilots' Association of America, said yesterday that one immediate effect of the war had been to throw out of employment Captains and crews of steam lighters, ocean-going tugs, and other small craft. Regarding the bill which will permit the American flag to fly over foreign-built vessels owned in this country, he said:

"We have no objection to the bill as a whole, but will watch the operation of the clause which gives President Wilson the right to allow a foreign Captain to take charge of a ship where an American Captain cannot be found. Later we will seek a conference with President Wilson in order to be sure that Americans will always have the first call."

TOLSTOY NO BIGAMIST.

Count Wasn't Married Several Times, His Father-in-Law Declares.

When word was received here last week of the death in Paris of Count A. G. K. Tolstoy, who was married to Mary K. Frothingham, daughter of Charles T. Frothingham, broker of this city, the story was generally republished to the effect that Count Tolstoy had committed bigamy when he married Miss Frothingham, as records existed of his marriage to Julia Jackson at Hull, England, in 1898, and to Flora Maria Coriat in London in 1893.

Mr. Frothingham, father-in-law of the Count, yesterday said:

"The reports which came to this country of the marriages of Count Tolstoy prior to his marriage to my daughter were based almost, if not entirely, on publications made in Le Matin of Paris. Of the alleged marriage to Julia Jackson I was never able to find any trace, and so far as I know she never took any legal proceeding to establish it. The case of Flora Maria Coriat was different. The Count did marry her, according to the record at the Strand Registry, but he denied the legality of that marriage, and in the only legal action which grew out of the entire affair—an action in the French courts to compel Miss Coriat to cease using his name—the Count won.

"Furthermore, I received ample proof that all Miss Coriat wanted was money. A firm of London lawyers representing her put her claim in the hands of a firm of New York lawyers, and I was asked to settle. I sent my attorney to the New York lawyers who were acting for Miss Coriat's London lawyers, and he was told frankly that she did not want the Count's name and that she would drop the whole matter for cash. Of course, I refused to pay a penny. So far as I know she never brought an action in court against the Count."

WIFE SUES BRICE CAWLEY.

Tells of Romantic Wedding and Then a Search for Husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Brice Cawley first met on a boat bound for New Orleans and, when they got ashore they were married because they had fallen in love with each other during the trip. The wedding took place on Jan. 23, 1912. Now Mrs. Cawley has begun an action against her husband in the Supreme Court for a separation on the ground of abandonment. The honeymoon, Mrs. Cawley says, was very short. She lived in New Orleans and her husband remained at her home a short time after the marriage, she says, and then made a business excuse to return to this city.

She waited for him to come back to her, and when he didn't she came here and began searching for him. Then her mother fell ill and she had to go home again. Her mother died and as soon as the funeral was over she came here again and resumed her search. At last she found him. In her complaint filed in the County Clerk's office she says her husband is a food inspector in the Health Department and earns $50 a week and lives with his father, Samuel Cawley, an insurance broker, in a handsome house at 1,211 Dean Street, Brooklyn, while she is penniless. She wants the court to allow her $25 a week alimony.

GOULD DENIES COLLUSION.

George J. Files Answer to Suit Instituted by Sister-in-Law.

George J. Gould filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday an answer to the accusations made against him by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould, that he and her husband, Howard Gould, were acting in collusion to deprive her of her dower rights in the property on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-third Street, that is worth about $800,000. Mr. and Mrs. Gould were legally separated in September, 1908, the court awarding to Mrs. Gould alimony of $8,000 a month, with the understanding that the alimony would not affect her dower rights.

On June 18 last Howard Gould was sued by his brother George for $17.82 interest on the tax lien against the property for $54,600. It was in answer to this suit that Mrs. Gould filed her charges of collusion against her husband and his brother. She declared that her husband's income was more than $1,000,000 a year, and that therefore there was no reason why the taxes against the property should accumulate until they developed into a lien against it. She said the lien was bought by George Gould last November, and that he agreed to carry it at the rate of one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum, but that six weeks later, when the interest amounted to $17.82, George Gould began foreclosure proceedings.

In his reply to the accusations Mr. Gould says he knows nothing about any attempt to destroy Mrs. Gould's dower rights in the property, but that from 1909 to 1912 inclusive his brother Howard failed to pay the taxes on the property.

Mrs. Duryea's Allimony Increased.

The alimony of $30 a week that Mrs. Nina L. Duryea has been receiving was increased yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Hendrick to $4,000 a year. Mrs. Duryea is the wife of Chester B. Duryea, who killed his father, Gen. Hiram Duryea, last May and who is now in Matteawan. Mrs. Duryea is living in Paris with her son Chester, who is nearly 14 years old. She wants to bring her son back to this country and have him educated here. She said she was forced to live abroad because her income was too small for her needs here. Her counsel told the court that Duryea inherited $1,200,000 from the estate of his father and is hopelessly insane.

Commission Appoints Counsel.

The State Workmen's Compensation Commission has appointed Jeremiah F. Connor of Oneida, N. Y., as counsel. Mr. Connor has been counsel to the State Conservation Commission since June 18, 1913. He was City Clerk of Oneida in 1902-8, City Attorney there in 1906-7, and City Judge in 1909. He was later appointed a deputy in the office of Attorney General Carmody.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:07 | Sun sets..7:08 | Moon rises..10:21

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:22	12:00	6:08	6:40
Governors Island	12:06	12:51	6:44	7:44
Hell Gate	1:56	2:41	8:24	9:24

Arrived—Wednesday, Aug. 12.

SS Ansonia, Greenock, Aug. 1.
SS Potsdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 2.
SS Philadelphia, Southampton, Aug. 8.
SS Chicago City, Swansea, July 22.
SS Parima, St. Thomas, Aug. 7.
SS Indrani, Penang, July 27.
SS Norheim, Havana, Aug. 4.
SS Danube, Colon, Aug. 4.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Aug. 6.
SS Cristobal, Cristobal, Aug. 5.
SS Conrad Mohr, Shields, July 27.
SS Lillie, Charleston, July 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Nickeria	Trinidad	Aug. 1
Guantanamo	Progreso	Aug. 8
Germania	Marseilles	July 28
Stephano	Halifax	Aug. 12
Zacapa	Kingston	Aug. 8
Caribbean	Bermuda	Aug. 11
Pawnee	Hamburg	July 29
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 8

DUE TOMORROW.

Zulia	Mayaguez	Aug. 8
Francisco	Hull	July 31
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 11
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Aug. 11
El Oriente	Galveston	Aug. 8

DUE SATURDAY.

Celtic	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Alamo	Galveston	Aug. 8
L. Van Nassau	Haiti	Aug. 10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caserta, Naples	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tennyson, Bahia	10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

New York, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Guiana, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Kroonland, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
America, Naples	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
U. S. S. Celtic, Vera Cruz	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Horatius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Dochra, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Afghan Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cedric, Liverpool	———	1:00 A.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	———	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Marseilles	———	1:00 P.M.
Danube, Jamaica	———	1:00 P.M.
Ansonia, Glasgow	———	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Zulia, San Juan to New York, was 444 miles S. at noon.
SS Perfection, Baton Rouge to New York, was 321 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Nelson, Port Arthur to New York, was 612 miles S. of Overfalls at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, anchored off Indian Hill, Tampa Bay, at 7:45 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 195 miles S. at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Progreso to New York, was 187 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 480 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Brilliant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 165 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 233 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 20 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 748 miles S. at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 40 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 13, SS New York.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—Service suspended.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 14, SS Kroonland.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 27, SS Themistocles.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Salaga.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 17, SS Potsdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 14, SS America.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru ...Aug. 13
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra...Aug. 13
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Moana..Aug. 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India...Aug. 15
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia...Aug. 17
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru...Aug. 20

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 11; Manila, July 13; Yokohama, July 28, and Honolulu, Aug. 2—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Persia, were dispatched east on Aug. 10, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, Aug. 14.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GRAND UNION COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, August 25th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 2 player-pianos and certain shares of stock of the Reliable Sewing Machine Co. and the Terminal Clearing House Association. Inspection August 24th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. IRVING L. ERNST, Trustee. OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorney for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for New Jersey.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of ISIDOR PILZER, doing business as the IDEAL WAISTBAND COMPANY, bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer sells Friday, August 21st, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at store No. 15 Cowperthwaite & Van Horn Co., Newark, N. J., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, piece goods, satinette linings, buttons, etc. Inspection August 19th and 20th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. NATHANIEL WALKOF, Ancillary Receiver. EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Ancillary Receiver, 366 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER McCARTHY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Aug. 26th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 59th St. and First Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of butcher's machinery, tools and utensils, fixtures, etc. Inspection Aug. 24 and 25 from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. WILLIAM HENKEL, JR., Trustee. JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee, 277 B'way, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 18,926.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—LESLIE A. HENNIG and SAMUEL BLITZ, individually and composing the firm of HENNIG BLITZ & CO., and said firm of HENNIG BLITZ & CO., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Leslie A. Hennig and Samuel Blitz, individually and composing the firm of Hennig Blitz & Co., and said firm of Hennig Blitz & Co., bankrupts have filed their petition, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, September 14, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. J. J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—G. FALLARA & SON, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that G. Fallara & Son, bankrupt, have filed his petition, dated July 8 1914 praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday September 14th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 7th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 19,894.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB WEISSMAN and MEYER WEINSTEIN, both individually and as co-partners doing business under style of WEISSMAN & WEINSTEIN, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Jacob Weissman and Meyer Weinstein, both individually and as co-partners doing business under style of Weissman & Weinstein, are hereby given notice that on May 22, 1914, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 245 Cedar Street, N. Y. City, September 10, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—CARL ACKERMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Carl Ackerman bankrupt has filed his petition, dated April 16 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, September 14th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 7th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,182.—In Bankruptcy.—LEONORA WISE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Leonora Wise are hereby given notice that on August 8, 1914, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City, September 10, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,184.—In Bankruptcy.—FREDERICK J. BUTLER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Frederick J. Butler are hereby given notice that on August 8, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City, September 10, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

"The New York Times Index is so excellently arranged and so complete that I can see no way in which I could suggest an improvement."—Francis A. Jones, Editor, The Strand Magazine, New York.—(Published quarterly; $3 a volume, $8 a year.)—Advt.

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Greatly enlarged; finest location in Pocono Mountains; rooms en suite, with bath; electric lights, steam heat, telephone in rooms, sun parlor, music, dancing, saddle horses, golf, tennis, bowling, garage; illustrated booklet; Lackawanna R. R. to Cresco station. W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"MOUNTAIN AND LAKE RESORTS"

Beautifully illustrated booklet describing attractive resorts in New Jersey and Pennsylvania—Pocono, Water Gap, Cresco, Stroudsburg, Lake Hopatcong, etc.; giving lists of hotels, boarding houses and camps, railroad fares and rates. Free at the following Lackawanna Railroad Ticket Offices: New York: Broadway, Cor. Wall, Cor. Howard, Cor. 28th, Cor. 42d St.; Brooklyn: 505 Fulton St.; Newark: Broad and Market Sts.

"The New York Times Index is of very great value. I am one of thousands who will use the Index with ever-increasing profit. The Index, like wine, becomes increasingly valuable with age."—A. J. Aubrey, Librarian, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y.—(Published quarterly; $2 a volume, $8 a year.)—Advt.

HUSTIS EXPLAINS SETTLEMENT TERMS

New Haven's President Says Company Didn't Yield Time Limit.

2 1-2 YEARS FOR B. & M. SALE

If Road and Legislature Come to Terms by July 1, 1915, Agreed Plan May Be Adopted.

President Hustis of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company issued a statement before leaving at midnight for Boston, where he is to confer with Chairman Elliott. On Saturday Mr. Hustis is to become President of the Boston & Maine. He said:

"An erroneous impression seems to have gone forth that the company has yielded in its settlement with the Government the time limit set for the sale of the Boston & Maine stock.

"The agreement between the Attorney General and the representatives of this company of March 21, which was ratified by the stockholders, provided that the company should have two and one-half years from July 1, 1914, to complete the sale, but, for good cause shown, the time may be extended by the United States District Court.

"The arrangement just agreed to provides that the company shall have until Jan. 1, 1917, to dispose of the stock, unless, for good cause, the court grants additional time.

"But if by July 1, 1915, the New Haven Company and the Massachusetts Legislature agree on terms on which this control shall be parted with, satisfactory to the United States and approved by the court, such plan shall be adopted by order of the court."

Although the Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company consented to the dissolution decree asked for by Attorney eGneral McReynolds in the suit brought by the Government under the Sherman law, more papers in the criminal action were filed yesterday in the United States District Court. Charles M. Sheafe, Jr., filed eleven more appearances as counsel for these defendants: James H. Hustis, James S. Hemingway, Robert W. Taft, Henry K. McHarg, the Norwich & Worcester Railroad Company, D. Newton Barney, Frederick F. Brewster, A. Heaton Robertson, James L. Richards, Francis T. Maxwell, and Howard Elliott. O'Brien, Boardman, and Platt also filed appearances for Samuel Rea and T. DeWitt Cuyler.

The time of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to answer the equity suit has, by order of the Federal Court, been extended until Sept. 10.

PLEASED WITH SETTLEMENT.

Boston Transcript Says It Is a Happy Augury for New England.

In an editorial article on the New Haven settlement The Boston Transcript says:

New England has heard no such cheering news in many a long day as the announcement that the Federal Government and the New Haven Railroad are soon to sign a peace protocol. In the place of a long struggle in the courts there is to be a pacific dissolution of the New Haven mergers, which will square with the Government's interpretation of the Sherman law and save the stockholders from the losses threatened through litigation, and possible bankruptcy.

Instead of constituting a "surrender" by the railroad, as was heralded in some quarters, the agreement is in accord with the proposal made last month to the Attorney General and rejected. The New Haven then offered to transfer immediately its Boston & Maine stock to the Trustees elected by the Government, the same to be held until such time as the "string" law of the Massachusetts Legislature should be repealed or the legislation could be passed upon by the courts. Upon sober second thought the Government now gives the New Haven one year in which to secure from Massachusetts the repeal of the "string" law, and failing in that the New Haven will be permitted to ask the Federal Court to pass upon the validity of both the Boston holding company law and the "string" enactment of the last Legislature. This will afford all the time necessary for the disposal of the New Haven's Boston & Maine holdings at a fair price.

Nor will the New Haven be forced to sell this stock under the conditions imposed by Massachusetts unless their validity is upheld by the Federal Court. It is difficult to see how any court can sustain the "string" law giving Massachusetts an option to purchase the New Haven's Boston & Maine stock without also sustaining the Boston Holding Company law, under which the New Haven obtained that stock. To sustain the law as being not in conflict with the Sherman law would be to knock the prop from under the whole Government suit for dissolution. In the event that the Massachusetts Legislature refuses to repeal the "string" law, the New Haven can well afford to take advantage of the privilege granted it by the Government to appeal to the courts for a decree that will review both the "string" and the Boston Holding Company laws.

Of course, the demoralizing effect of the war upon the money market of the world, even on this side of the water, is primarily responsible for the renewal and happy outcome of the negotiations which the New Haven began with the Government nearly a year ago.

The administration made a serious mistake in accusing the new management of bad faith because it objected to legislation by Massachusetts which added new, and, from the standpoint of the railroad, undesirable conditions to the McReynolds-Elliott compact of last March. The condemnation by the administration's most conspicuous newspaper supporters of its attitude has also apparently not been without its effect at Washington. Certainly the terms of "the agreed decree" which are now to be carried out substantially as they were adopted last March, appear under present circumstances, which could not have been foreseen, a wise and fair solution, and the result reflects credit enough for all concerned.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CONSERVATION Commission.—In the matter of the APPLICATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to section 522, Article 9, of the Conservation Law, the Conservation Commission will meet at the Greene County Court House, in the village of Catskill, on the 15th day of September, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day for the purpose of hearing all persons, water works or municipal corporations or other civil divisions of the State of New York that may be affected by the execution of the plans of the City of New York for securing from Schoharie Creek a new and additional supply of water, plans for which have been filed with the New York State Conservation Commission, at its office, 28 Washington Avenue, Albany, N. Y., where the same are open for public inspection; and for the purpose of determining whether said plans are justified by public necessity, whether they provide for the proper and safe construction of all work connected therewith, whether they provide for the proper protection of the supply and watershed from contamination or provide for the proper filtration of such additional supply, and whether the same are just and equitable to the other municipalities and civil divisions of the State of New York and to the inhabitants thereof affected thereby, and whether said plans make fair and equitable provisions for the determination and payment of any and all damages to persons and property, both direct and indirect, which will result from the execution thereof.

The execution of such plans will affect lands situate in the counties of Greene, Ulster, Delaware and Schoharie, will also affect the flow of water in streams flowing in or through the counties of Albany, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Greene, Montgomery, Orange, Putnam, Rensselaer, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Ulster and Westchester, the riparian rights on said streams, and also the water rights of said streams.

All persons, water works or municipal corporations and other civil divisions of the State of New York, who have objection to the execution of said plans, in order to be heard thereon, must file such objections thereto in writing in the office of the Conservation Commission in the city of Albany, N. Y., on or before the 14th day of September, 1914. Every objection so filed must particularly specify the grounds thereof.

No person, water works or municipal corporation or local authority can be heard in opposition thereto except on objections so filed.

Dated Albany, N. Y., July 30, 1914.

GEORGE D. VAN KENNEN,
JAMES W. FLEMING,
JOHN D. MOORE,
Conservation Commission.

JOHN J. FARRELL, Ass't Secretary to Commission.

CARMANS TALK WITH NURSE

Woman in Asylum Tells Little About Bailey Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 12.—Dr. Edwin Carman, in whose office here Mrs. William Bailey of Hempstead, L. I., was killed, and his wife's counsel, George M. Levy, returned tonight from Niagara Falls, where they interviewed Mrs. Helen Cohan, the nurse who, it was reported last week, confessed to the shooting of Mrs. Bailey. Mrs. Cohan, who was known also as Mrs. Hanley, was in the State Hospital for the Insane in Niagara Falls under observation.

"Although Mrs. Cohan told the Chief of Police and several detectives of Buffalo that she had fired the shot that killed Mrs. Bailey," Dr. Carman said, "she denied this when I saw her. She said she had meant only that she knew all about the shooting—who had done it, why it had been done, and where the guilty person was. She named one of the supposed eyewitnesses to the shooting who testified at the inquest and said that he had been 'planted' before the shot was fired.

"When I pressed her for information she became reluctant and said that she was under obligations of secrecy to a 'gentleman friend' and could not talk. She promised to see this friend as soon as she was released from the hospital and assured me that after she had talked with him she would be in a position to give me important information."

Dr. Carman said that he did not recall ever having seen Mrs. Cohan before, but that she knew him as soon as he entered her room in the hospital.

Linemen Unhurt After Fall.

Eric Johnson of 64 Irving Street, Jersey City, employed by the Lackawanna Railroad as a lineman, was working at the top of a pole at the foot of Seventh Street, Harrison, yesterday afternoon. He came in contact with a wire, through which about 1,500 volts were passing, and was thrown to the ground, where he lay stunned. Fellow workmen hurried over to him, expecting to find him mortally injured, but he was able to get to his feet before the arrival of the ambulance. The fall had not injured him, but the contact with the wire had slightly burned his hands.

Court Considers Election Frauds.

Supreme Court Justice Seabury reserved decision yesterday on the application of William Jay Schieffelin of the Citizens Union, for an injunction on the ground of fraud, restraining the State and Municipal Boards of Election from proceeding with the work preliminary to choosing delegates to the constitutional convention this fall.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

In re Burden, (Hyatt) Young<White.
In re Woodland Rd. Llewellyn Rlty<McCullough.
De Alzugaray<Am Vanadium.
Albany Sav Bk<Hamilton Holding.
Luciardello<Atl Stav.
Sarewich<Hollender & Co.
Hyman<O'Callaghan.
Faber<Ruppert.
Sanecki<Deffaa.
Donohue<Dounay.
In re Young, (Castle Hill Av.)
Rosenstein<Levinson.
Racheblare<Guichard.
Straus<Masia Shoe.
In re Abroms.
In re same.
In re Soloff.
In re Divak.
In re Kensely.
MacNamara<MacNamara.
Murray<24 and 26 Vandewater St.
Bushby<Berkeley.
Levy<Goldberger.
Higgins<Quintand.
Sildes<Tobias.
Cont'l C. L. & T Co<Kilpatrick.
Hirshenhause<Goldm'n.
De Gregorio<Levi.
Same<Mandelman, (2 acts.)
Falk<Ackerman.
Kingsland<Hecht.
Howell<Bradley Steel.
Earle<Kohn.
Corn Ex Bk<Ensign Rlty.
Sadowsky<Turkel.
Wagner<Wagner.
In re De Anguinea.
Hall<Hall.
Husson<Husson.
Lloyd<Silverthorne.
Mayer<Loeffler.
Bothera<Avery.
Briggs<Gouraud.
Meltzer<Chernoff.
Gootman<Gootman.
R C Orphan Asy<Scott.
Same<Marasco.
In re King.
Abrams<Abrams.
Slawin<Slawin.
Corse<Steiner.
Slawin<Slawin.
In re King.
In re Chelsea Biker Cholem, &c.
Seckoska<G B Raymond & Co.
McCarthy<Domino M M P Co, (3 acts.)
Allison<Heinze.
Stiefel & Co<O'Donovan.
Geld<Geld.
Golconda Rlty Co<Hlstone Pl.
Marsh<Ward.
Bates<Dox.
Wagner<Fullman Co.
Cent Trust<Wall.
Gulin<Eastn Dist Dye.
Bronson<Am Chemival.
Kerwin<Linch.
Ernst<Nixon.
People<Sander.

PART II.—Seabury, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate: Margaretha Blottin, David Marsh, August Muller, Benj E Hall, Alfred Noble, Matilda Holsman, William H. Fairchild.

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

PART I.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Greenwich Nat Bk<Klenk.
Lazaro<Holbrook, Cabot & R.
Costo<same.
Fucci<Mandelman.
Guillaume<Mulhall.
Heidelberger<Gelbin.
Wolff<Stopf.
Finkel<Cohen.
Duffy<Reilly Co.
Froist<Durkin.
Epstein<Enoch.
Patrox<Werner.
Buckstein<Eichelman.
Friedman<Weiss & K.
Gallipoli<Castellano.
Epstein<Solomon.
Kovelsky<Kocher.
Straus<Reinig.
Lewis<Gordon.
O'Rourke<Swift.
Frank<Miller.
Levy<Comml Trust.
Drusin<Abrams, Wiener & G.
Rabinowitz<Ornstein.
Barkovitz<Ne Brit, &c, Ins.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. O'Gorman<McKeon Realty Co.—Peter L. Mullaly. Hickey<Stoops—Joseph A. Lynch. Hadden<Forges—Samson Friedlander.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. In re Viagut—Charles A. Runk. Freas<Mainick—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Timothy J. Flood<Holm Building Corp.—William Grant Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Lillian R. Sire<28th St. & 7th Av. Realty Co.—John H. Van Tyne.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Adjourned.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.

Ludecke<Nas R R.
Pendleton<Nas El RR.
Nevius<Chambers.
Lieberman<Kalmanne et al.
Spiess<Forward Assn.
In re Brandon-Sylvester R'lty, (dissolution.)
In re Peoples' Surety Co. (Motion 1.)
In re same, (Mot. 2.)
Mokarzel, Nahoum<Mokarzel, &c.
Homins<Parker et al.
McCunn<Keogh.
Cholomovits<Wilkemia J L B A.
Trosz<So Pac.
Lindsay<Lindsay.
Luyster<Savage.
Unit Fireprg Co<Wright.
Tracy<Columbia Chem Works.
Cowen<Pottberg et al.
Cooper & Evans Co<M B So Line.
Heidelberg<Linch, &c.
Tiederman<same.
Fein<Fein.
Berwick<Martin et al.
Lorillard<Lorillard.
Irwin<Konenkamp.
Grogan<B. Liebman's Sons.
Schaeffer<Schaeffer.
Reuter<L'view Acreage & al.
Hofman<Hofman.
Stumm, &c<Fick.
Beck<Jaffe et al.
B'klyn Poster<Philip.
Nechell<Sandford et al.
Stewart<Hinkle Iron.
Martins<Bergan.
Buganis<N. Cooper.
Matter of Helen G. Duffy.
Hunter et al<Anderson et al.
Hanbury et al<O'Connor.
Bushwick Pub<Reilly.
Katz<Eastern Brew.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned until October.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Ex parte. Motion calendar adjourned to Aug. 18.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Southard, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Southard, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Southard, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. American Real Estate Co<Mercury Realty Co—Florence J Sullivan. Hobbe<Wellwood—Phoenix Ingraham. Harlem Savings Bank<Siegal—James C Brady. Appleby<Carr—Edward D Dowling.

WANT EXTRA FORCE FOR SCHOOL CENSUS

$45,000 Appropriation Advocated to Employ 200 Attendance Officers to Make Count.

GREENE RAISES OBJECTION

Plan Laid Before Education Board to Save Children from Handling Old Books.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Education was not held yesterday because a quorum was not present. There were, however, twenty-two members of the board on hand, and they held a meeting under the new rule constituting fifteen members a quorum of the board during the Summer months. President Churchill was among those in attendance.

A communication from Isadore M. Levy was read submitting a plan for eliminating or minimizing the danger to teachers and pupils from handling old textbooks. A resolution by him that copies of this plan be sent to the Board of Superintendents and to the Committees on Hygiene, Studies, and Textbooks and Supplies for consideration was adopted. The plan is that whenever a pupil is permitted to take a textbook or dictionary home it becomes his property and can only be used by him or her in the school.

Vice President John Greene, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, said that it had received certain recommendations from various sources with regard to items to be placed in the budget for 1915, which the committee did not feel justified in accepting unless the recommendations were adopted by the board. One was for the appointment of five physicians, at $2,000 each a year, to investigate the absences of teachers. Another was to appoint 200 attendance officers for three months at a cost of $45,000 to make a census of children of school age. Miss Martha Lincoln Draper said that the employment of these 200 attendance officers was necessary to bring the census work up to date.

Mr. Greene said that a census that extended over three months in a city of such constant changes as New York would naturally be imperfect. The City of St. Louis, he said, took such a census in ten working days. The work was done by the teachers. He argued that the work could be done by the teachers of this city for much less than $45,000. The visits of the teachers to the homes of the children would, he thought, be beneficial to both.

Miss Draper replied that the attendance officers would not only take a census, but would also make an index of the result and do other work which would consume the three months' time.

Joseph Barondess objected strongly to increasing the present burdens of the teachers. They had already, he asserted, quite enough work. It would be better for the board to pay extra money than to impair the efficiency of the instructing force.

Action in the matter was deferred until the next meeting.

FIGHT IN A COURT HOUSE.

Losers at Dice in Queens Attacked by the Winners.

A craps game behind a fence inclosing an abandoned baseball field in Long Island City yesterday led to a fight on the ground floor of the Queens County Court House, near by. The losers suspected the winners of using loaded dice, and instead of paying their losses ran away. They sought refuge in the Court House, but the winners followed them into the building, and, according to complaints, began to fight.

The uproar was heard on the second floor, where Assistant District Attorney Wallace Dreyfoos was in his office. As Mr. Dreyfoos stepped out of his door to investigate he met Edward Williams of 72 West Avenue, Long Island City, who had fled to the second floor. On information given by Williams, Mr. Dreyfoos telephoned for the police, who arrested Leroy Regan of 167 East Ninety-first Street, Manhattan. The others escaped.

WEDDING OFF, SEEKS DEATH

Couple Arrested Because of Girl's Youth—Fiance Attempts Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 12.—The marriage of Miss Lillian Mosorctti, 16 years old, of this place, and Joseph Markesno of Garfield, N. J., was prevented yesterday afternoon by their arrest in Garfield. The girl and Markesno had planned to walk across the continent from New York to San Francisco after their marriage, as Markesno had been employed to make the trip to test the durability of a shoe.

They visited several ministers in Garfield, but on account of the girl's youth none would perform the ceremony. Then word was sent from here and they were arrested. The girl was sent back to the house of her father, Harry Mosorctti.

Tonight when passing Markesno's cell Policeman Maitland heard groans. Investigating he found the prisoner had attempted to hang himself with his belt. A doctor revived him.

IN NEW JERSEY.

PATERSON.—As a result of swallowing a small button, three-year-old Viola Baron of 72 East Clifton Avenue, Clifton, strangled to death yesterday.

OGDENSBURG.—On a dare made by some older children, three-year-old Raymond Beierlie, son of Henry Beierlie, last night placed a chokecherry in his ear, and today is in a serious condition following an operation which had to be performed to remove it. The youngster had told his friend that by putting the cherry in his ear it would come out of his mouth.

TRENTON.—For the first seven months of 1914 the receipts of the State Department of Motor Vehicles amounted to $734,573.31. For the same period of 1913 the collections tallied $589,008.18.

TRENTON.—Vice Chancellor Backes has entered a rule in the Court of Chancery requiring Joseph Breidt and Jacob Lubetkin, Newark lawyers, to show cause Sept. 3 why they should not be disbarred. They are charged with malpractice, fraud, and misconduct in connection with the receivership proceedings of the Boyd Commercial Loan Association of Newark.

COLD SPRING.—The two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Cold Spring Presbyterian Church will be observed next Sunday with special services, at which an effort will be made to raise a $10,000 endowment fund.

TRENTON.—While endeavoring to save Ralph Burechi, seventeen years old, from drowning in the Delaware River last night, Peter Curtin lost a wallet containing $50. It was washed ashore and picked up by a man who started to run. He was captured by a crowd and roughly handled. The body of Burechi has not been recovered.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, s e corner of 12th St, for a four-story store and loft, 44.8x124.8; City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, owner; C. E. Birge, 29 West 34th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

Watts St, n s, 66.4 ft w of Sullivan St, for a two-story garage, office building, and warehouse, 41.11x84.9; E. & J. Mergonzi, 28 Grand St, owners; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, 320 5th Av, architects; cost, $12,000.

145th St, 119 to 133 West, for three six-story tenements, 88.4x99.11; William Slattery Construction Co., 159 West 145th St, owner; G. F. Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $165,000.

40th St, s s, 147.6 ft w of 5th Av, for a twenty-story office building, 61.10x98.9; 8 West 40th St. Corp., 111 Broadway, owner; Starrett & Van Vleck, 45 East 17th St, architect; cost, $500,000.

Alteration.

Broadway, 241 and 243, and Murray St, 2½, to three five-story buildings; G. Davis and Domestic and Foreign Mission Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, owners; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal Closed for New York Central Park Avenue Corner—Over $100,000 in Bronx Building Loans—Harlem Apartment Changes Hands—Heidelberg Building Troubles—Suburban Buyers.

There was more activity in the realty market yesterday than has been the case for several days. Of chief importance was the announcement that negotiations have been definitely closed for the leasing on a long term of the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street from the New York State Realty and Terminal Company, which is the real estate holding company for the New York Central Railroad. The property has been taken by the Four Hundred Park Avenue Company, incorporated a few days ago, of which S. Fullerton Weaver is President.

The plot is 125 on the street by 100.5 on the avenue, and is practically the upper portion of the track work improvements recently completed by the railroad. Mr. Weaver states that the site will be improved at once with a high-class twelve-story apartment house, for which Warren & Wetmore are now preparing plans. There will be but two apartments on a floor of fourteen to fifteen rooms. The facade will be of limestone. The building will be ready for occupancy by Oct. 1, 1915. The contract for the structure has been awarded to the Fullerton Weaver Realty Company.

In the negotiations for the property Frank E. Smith & Son were the brokers.

Harlem Apartment Deal.

The Nason Realty Company has taken title from Edward A. Kerbs to the six-story Benmore apartment house at 449 to 453 West 123d Street, a plot 75 by 100.11, between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues. Mr. Kerbs acquired the property for $109,000 on July 8 as plaintiff in foreclosure proceedings brought against the New York Real Estate Security Company.

Auction Room Bargains.

Another upper west side apartment house was sold in foreclosure proceedings yesterday to the plaintiff on a single bid of $79,314. Halcyon Hall, at 406 and 410 West 150th Street, was sold the previous day in similar proceedings to the plaintiff on one bid of $105,000.

The property sold yesterday was a six-story structure at 605 and 607 West 115th Street, known as the Bellemore. It was sold at the stand of Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street salesroom to Abraham Davis and others as plaintiffs. The property was sold to satisfy a second mortgage which, with interest, amounted to about $13,000. There was a prior mortgage of $70,000 on the property. But one bid was necessary to determine the new ownership to the house, the plaintiffs' attorney making an offer of $8,000 over prior liens, which brought the total price up to $79,314.

On the east side three tenements and stores at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and 108th Street, 60 by 75, were sold in foreclosure proceedings to secure a judgement of about $10,000 due on a second mortgage.

The property carried a prior mortgage of $38,000. Arthur M. Wilner was the successful bidder, getting the property on a bid of $3,950 above the prior lien and making the total price $40,825. Samuel Marx acted as auctioneer.

Building Loans Placed.

Over $100,000 in building loans were placed yesterday for new apartments in the Bronx. The Hubener-Escher Company obtained two loans aggregating $65,000 from the Rockland Realty Company for two five-story houses, one covering a plot 50.4 by 75 feet on the southeast corner of German Place and 157th Street, and the other adjoining on German Place, a plot 50 by 75 feet. The Bronx County Construction Company obtained a loan of $48,000 from the Lawyers Mortgage Company for a five-story apartment to be erected on the northeast corner of Marmion Avenue and 177th Street, 40.2 by 115.8 feet.

The Allerton, Thirty-eighth Street Company has obtained a building loan for $80,000 from the New York Life Insurance Company for the bachelor apartment building to be erected at 311 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-eighth Street.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has secured a first mortgage loan on 1,802 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story plot, for $32,000 at 5 per cent. for five years, for Charles M. and L. A. Ware. The plot is 25 by 100 feet.

Heidelberg Building Sale in Court.

The difficulties which have attended the Heidelberg building, occupying the short block front on the south side of Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, were revived yesterday in the United States District Court, when Nash Rockwood, who, as attorney for the 1,482 Broadway Corporation, on March 11 last, purchased the building from Kenneth McEwen, receiver of the Godair-Wimmer Company, asked Judge Lacombe to modify the order confirming the sale, so as to protect him against a lien of a blanket mortgage for $700,000, given by the Coe estate, covering that and other real estate.

It was shown that the buying company paid $200,000 for all the stock and bonds of the insolvent corporation, supposing it was free and clear of incumbrance, and that thereby it became owner of the leasehold of the premises.

Judge Lacombe denied the motion to modify the sale order, with leave to renew it when the notice of motion is accompanied with a form of order proposed to take the place of the one now on file.

A Recent Buyer.

Albert J. Baum is the buyer of the four-story private dwelling 150 West Seventy-eighth Street, reported sold recently by Mrs. Charles E. Wilcox.

Bronx Borough.

The four-story apartment house at 943 East 179th Street has been sold by Robert M. Fulton, in conjunction with Joseph A. Wasserman, to a client for investment. The plot is 37.6 by 100 feet, between Daly and Vyse Avenues, and this property has been held at $28,000.

Brooklyn.

B. Devoe has purchased from the Alco Building Company the one-family dwelling 2,030 Sixty-third Street.

John H. Delack and J. J. Levey report the sale of the northeast corner of Avenue P and East Fifteenth Street, a vacant plot, 80 by 80 feet, for Julius Cohen to a prominent builder, who will improve it with high-grade one-family houses.

I. Salzberg has sold for George M. Schinsel a plot 60 by 100 on the south side of Forty-eighth Street, 220 feet west of Fourteenth Avenue, to M. Wolfinger, and a forty-foot plot on the north side of Forty-sixth Street, 300 feet from Fourteenth Avenue, to John Connelly.

Long Island.

A plot 75 by 105 at Plandome, on the south side of South Drive, has been sold by L'Ecluse, Washburne & Co. to Edward C. Clerg for immediate improvement with a residence.

Jersey Farm Sold.

Martin Taendler sold a thirty-seven-acre chicken and truck farm with buildings and stock located at Toms River, N. J., for Garfield R. Nickel to Theodore Klusek of New York.

Apartment Houses Leased.

Two seven-story apartment houses known as Albert and Eleanor Court at 309 to 317 West Ninety-third Street have been leased for a term of years for the De Peyster Realty Company by Goodwin & Goodwin to the Wingwood Realty Company. The aggregate rental will amount to about $300,000.

Commercial Leases.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for the Briarcliff Farms, Incorporated, the store and basement in the building 12 East Forty-eighth Street to the firm of A. Schmidt & Son, who have been forced to move on account of building operations preparatory to the erection of the new twenty-story Starrett Building, opposite the Public Library in Fortieth Street. The same brokers have leased for the Cordette Building Company the building at 104 West Sixty-fourth Street for a term of years.

Pease & Elliman have leased stores at 44 West Thirty-ninth Street to F. Luce and L. St. Leon.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Nathan Ottinger the store and basement at 29 Columbus Avenue to Barnet Zucker for a term of five years.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased 301 West Seventy-seventh Street for Mrs. J. Farr, the five-story 24-foot American basement dwelling, for a term of years to H. A. Hadley.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have leased for the Smith-Singer Realty Company the dwelling 29 Rodney Street, Glen Rock, Ridgewood, N. J., to Charles Roehm of Brooklyn.

Shaw & Co. have leased for T. G. Galardi the three-story dwelling 358 West 123d Street to Harry B. Finn.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for a term of years 54 East Sixty-seventh Street, a four-story house on a lot 20 by 100 for Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, who recently purchased this property for investment, to William R. Mowe.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Santiago P. Cahill the three-story house at 123 East Seventy-eighth Street to Mrs. F. M. Stowell, and for George E. Jones and others the house, 32 feet wide, at 561 Madison Avenue, adjoining the corner of Fifty-sixth Street, to Mrs. Rebecca Wall.

Plans for Big 40th Street Building.

Plans were filed yesterday for the construction of a twenty-story office building at 6, 8, and 10 West Fortieth Street, 147.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue. It will have a frontage of 61.10 feet. The facade will be of brick, and the cost has been placed at $500,000. The 8 West Fortieth Street Corporation, Jesse Metcalf, President, is the owner. Starrett & Van Vleck are the architects. The building will face the Public Library and work will begin in September, when the existing leases expire.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for a four-story loft building on the southeast corner of Broadway and Twelfth Street for the City Real Estate Company. It will have a frontage of 43.8 feet on Broadway by 124.8 on the street. Charles E. Birge is the architect, and has placed the cost at $20,000. The building was originally planned for twelve stories and the steel work was erected to four stories.

The Thirty-seven St. Mark's Place Company has been incorporated at Albany with a capital of $10,000 to take over the old Ketoltas house site at the location mentioned.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Wakefield Park, Yonkers, N. Y.—Laurel Place, w s, 208.2 ft n of Wakefield Place, 26.5x84x irregular; vacant, voluntary sale; to Helen Smith Sartorius for $250.

115th St, 605 and 607 West, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11, six-story apartment house; Abraham Davis and others against S. R. Smith and others; J. H. Ziesser, attorney; H. N. French, referee; due, $12,405.06; taxes, &c., $1,000; prior mortgage $70,000; to the plaintiff for $79,314.

13th St, 526 East, s s, 295 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3, five-story tenement and stores; Florence Kafka against George Bendfeldt and others; R. E. Walsh, attorney; Warren Leslie, referee; partition; to George Bendfeldt, a party in interest, for $22,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Lexington Av, 1,720 to 1,730, s w corner of 108th St, 60x75, three three-story tenements and stores and two one-story stores; C. M. Cohen and others against Rose Lukather and others; S. C. Steinhardt, attorney; T. K. McCarthy, referee; due, $9,175.53; taxes, &c., $367.90; subject to prior mortgage of $36,000; to Arthur M. Wiener for $40,825.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

18th St, 215 East, n s, 460 ft w of 1st Av, 20x92, three-story dwelling; W. K. Grunhols against H. A. James and others; Adolph Waxenbaum, attorney; Harry Cronn, referee; due, $2,772.22; taxes, &c., $100.60; prior mortgage $13,000; to the plaintiff for $13,651.

By Henry Brady.

131st St, 59 East, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11, five-story tenement; H. V. Molter against Fortunato D'Onofrio and others; L. S. Goebel, attorney; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $21,556.41; taxes, &c., $716.93; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Bradhurst Av, s e corner 147th St, 49.11x100, six-story, Miriam Court apartment.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Walton Av, 2,407, w s, 808.8 ft n of 184th St, 19.10x96.6, three-story dwelling; E. K. Upham against A. C. Jones and others; Merrill & R., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $7,000.15; taxes, &c., $279.14.

By George Price.

Park Av, 4,595 to 4,607, w s, 287.8 ft s of 187th St, 150x96.3x150.2x105.8, 4 five-story flats and stores; Hamilton Securities Co. against Tremont Park Realty Co. and others; Fletcher, S. & L., attorneys; Max Bendit, referee; due, $41,501.64; subject to four first mortgages aggregating $96,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Van Nest Av, s e corner Hancock St, 25x100; W. L. Brown against John McNulty and others; C. B. Augustine, attorney; Neilson Olcott, referee; due, $2,437.56; taxes, &c., $756.65.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,632, w s, 74.11 ft so of 141st St, 25x100; Lena Clark to Patrick J. McSherry, 108 West 91st St, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, Aug. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ... $1

BRADHURST AV, 79.10 ft s of 152d St, 99.11x100; Montrose Realty Co. to Loyal Building Co., 391 East 149th St, (mtg $8,000,) Aug. 1; New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway ... $100

COLUMBIA ST, 75½, w s, 60 ft n of Rivington St, 20x49.3, (foreclosure Aug. 7;) Warren Leslie, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Aug. 11; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St ... $12,000

DELANCEY ST, n s, 82.6 ft e of Orchard St, 27.5x75; Gilbert H. Montague, referee, to Albert A. Volk, 422 State St, Brooklyn, July 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ... $51,150

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Heckler to same, quitclaim, July 24; same attorney ... $1

SAME PROPERTY; Albert A. Volk to Percival C. Smith, 310 West 79th St, (mtg $37,000,) Aug. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ... $1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 85th St, 100.8x22, (foreclosure Aug. 10;) E. H. Davis, referee, to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, Aug. 11; attorney, B. A. Sands, 46 Cedar St ... $35,000

2D AV, 2,101, w s, 101.2 ft s of 109th St, 25x100; David H. Hyman to Emandee Holding Corporation, 149 Broadway, (mtg $28,000,) Aug. 5; attorney, B. H. Stern, 149 Broadway ... $100

5TH AV, 99 and 101, s s, 29.6 ft s of 17th St, 50x100; City Real Estate Co. to United States Life Insurance Co., 277 Broadway, (mtg $380,000,) all liens, Aug. 11; attorney, William E. Elliott, 275 Broadway ... $1

12TH ST, s s, 445.6 ft e of Av A, 25x103.3; Tillie Suss to Sam Jacklowitz, 121 Chambers St, Aug. 11, (mtg $21,500;) attorney, Union Bay Co., 121 Chambers St ... $100

15TH ST, 111 West, n s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 25x103.3; Progress Holding Co. to Ensign Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, all liens, Aug. 11; attorneys, McLaughlin & B., 15 William St ... $1

51ST ST, 248 East, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Emanuel Jacobus and another, executors of Emanuel S. Kahn, deceased, and Nettie Altmayer, 235 East 51st St, and Josie Lee, 600 West 183d St, to Sol E. Kahn, 235 East 51st St, (mtg $19,000,) July 28; address, 74 Broadway ... $1

65TH ST, 32 East, s s, 82.6 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5x irregular; John C. Tomlinson, Jr., to Marie B. Ray, Winsborne, Dorset, England, and Florence T. Ivory, 18 Coates Gardens, Edinburgh, Scotland, 1-3 part, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, Aug. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ... $100

77TH ST, s s, 37.6 ft e of Madison Av, 12.6x102.2; Justa Realty Co. to Lena Matherny, 37 East 77th St, July 17; attorneys, Stanchfield & L., 11 Pine St ... $1

77TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 12.6x102.2; Justa Realty Co. to Lena Matherny, 37 East 77th St, July 23; same attorney ... $1

101ST ST, 100 East, s e corner of Park Av, 18x100.11; Gertrude L. Smith to Albert L. Kelly, 38 East 39th St, (mtg $18,500,) all liens, Aug. 8; attorney, A. J. Smith, 1,931 Park Av ... $1

115TH ST, 167-167½ East, n s, 248 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Emanuel Alexander to Alfred W. Binns on Sagamore Road, Bronxville, (mtg $9,000,) all liens, Aug. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ... $100

128TH ST, s s, 158 ft w of 2d Av, 26x99.11, (foreclosure July 17;) Emanuel Jacobus, referee, to Long Realty Co., 2,004 Nostrand Av, Brooklyn, Aug. 11; attorneys, Davison & W., 50 Court St, Brooklyn ... $10,000

160TH ST, n s, 146 ft e of Audubon Av, 25x51.7; Mary J. J. Campbell to Max H. Scharf, 515 West 169th St, July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ... $100

SAME PROPERTY; Max H. Scharf to Caroline Scharf, 515 West 169th St, Aug. 12, (mtg $5,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ... $100

155TH ST, n s, 170.5 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 19.10x106, (foreclosure July 16;) Richard R. Costello, referee, to Noah C. Rogers, 19 East 58th St, trustee of John L. Rogers, deceased, Aug. 8; attorneys, Merrill & R., 111 Broadway ... $8,250

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 72.6 ft s of 186th St, 20.6x88x20.11x92.11; Josephine Murphy to Sarah J. Schaefer, 784 East 179th St, July 28, (mtg $4,750;) attorney, S. J. Schaefer, 784 East 179th St ... $100

BRISTOW ST, w s, 30 ft s of Jennings St, 70x100; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Abraham Ufland, 645 West 111th St, Aug. 11; attorney, C. L. Denks, 119 Nassau St ... $10,000

CLINTON AV, s e corner of 180th St, 107x 99.9x107x40; Hamilton Holding Co. to John H. Bodine, 149 Madison Av, Nov. 15, 1913, (mtg $38,000;) attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway ... $1

COSTER ST, e s, 200 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100; John J. Bynes, referee, to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ... $4,000

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 300 ft s of Elizabeth Av, 25x125; Julia G. Larty to Rosie Straus and another, 1,056 Tiffany St, Aug. 3; attorney, J. De Hart, 1,059 Fox St ... $100

HOFFMAN ST, w s, 100 ft s of 187th St, 50x96.11; Checchina Carucci to Carucci Holding Co., Inc., 641 East 183d St, Aug. 10; attorney, A. J. Romagna, 31 Liberty St ... $1

KATONAH AV, s w corner of 239th St, 100x55; Morris Lowenstein to Estelle King, 293 Central Park West, Aug. 10, (mtg $3,000;) attorney, Myers & G., 160 Broadway ... $100

LOTS 31, 38, and 39, map of Section 2, Bronx Terrace, William Loeb to Annie Huss, 1,461 Bryant Av, Aug. 5, (mtg $1,050;) attorney, Samuel J. Siegel, 32 Park Row ... $100

MORRIS AV, 1,009, s w corner of 165th St, 79.7x50x79.10x50; Checchina Carucci to Carucci Holding Co., Inc., 641 East 183d St, Aug. 10; attorney, A. J. Romagna, 31 Liberty St ... $1

OLMSTEAD AV, e s, 98.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 47.6x78.11x29x10.8; Tri-Chester Improvement Co., Inc., to Empire City Exhibition Co., Inc., 149 Church St, July 29; attorney, J. F. Sheridan, 149 Church St ... $100

PERRY AV, w s, 54.10 ft s of 208th St, 27.8x104x26x115.8; Julia Bierach to Church of St. Brendan, Perry Av and 207th St, Aug. 7, (mtg $8,800;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ... $100

RAILROAD AV EAST, e s, 54.6 ft s of 158d St, 54x131.6x50x109.8; George E. Hayes, referee, to National Bank of Far Rockaway, Aug. 1, (mtg $8,000;) attorneys, Erwin, F. & C., 15 William St ... $1,000

ROGERS PLACE, s e corner of 165d St, 100x168.8, to Dawson St, x101.10x187.1; George F. Johnson to Rogers Place Realty Corp., 1,029 East 163d St, Aug. 5; attorney, Max Stern, 64 Wall St ... $100

VILLA AV, e s, 231 ft n of Potter Place, 18x100; Edgar M. Troutfelt, referee, to George F. Dobson, trustee, Hotel St. George, Clark and Hicks Sts, Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ... $1,000

VYSE AV, w s, 150 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Checchina Carucci to Carucci Holding Co., Inc., 641 East 183d St, Aug. 10; attorney, A. J. Romagna, 31 Liberty St ... $1

WALTON AV, n e corner of 179th St, 25x100; Hugh P. Skelly to Hamilton Holding Co., 149 Broadway, Aug. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ... $100

183D ST, 923 East, n s, 50x100; Checchina Carucci to Carucci Holding Co., Inc., 641 East 183d St, Aug. 10; attorney, A. J. Romagna, 31 Liberty St ... $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADHURST AV, e s, 79.10 ft s of 152d St, 99.11x100; Loyal Building Co., incorporated, to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, Aug. 11, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway ... $37,500

BROADWAY, e s, from 35th to 36th St, 204.4x100.1; The Abertus Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 1, prior mtg $125,000, due April 1, 1925 ... $400,000

DELANCEY ST, n s, 82.6 ft e of Orchard St, 27.6x75; Albert A. Volk to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 12, due as per bond ... $27,000

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner 38th St, 24.8x100; Allerton Thirty-eighth Street Co. to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, Aug. 4, due Aug. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ... $80,000

24TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of 10th Av, running 79.1x w 90x n 19.8x w 100x s 98.9x e 190; The Mitchell-Vance Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 1, due as per bond ... $60,000

51ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Sol E. Kahn to Nettie Altmayer, 235 East 51st St, July 28, 5 years; attorney, E. Jacobus, 74 Broadway ... $15,000

93D ST, s s, 116.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.8; Mary U. Quinn to Meyer Abraham, 175 Elliott Place, Brooklyn, Aug. 11, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Maxwell Wyckoff, 27 Broadway ... $3,000

95TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; David Paley to Jane Besthoff, 40 West 77th St, Aug. 11, prior mtg $12,500, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ... $4,000

115TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Alfred W. Binns to Emanuel Alexander, Hotel Chamberlain, Brooklyn, prior mtg $9,000, 2 years, 6 p. c., Aug. 11; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St ... $2,500

118TH ST, n s, 212.6 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100.10; Giuseppe Balocchi and others to Henrietta Vickers, 1,764 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $28,000, April 1, due Oct. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Fischer & R., 115 Broadway ... $3,000

123D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; Nason Realty Co. to Isaac Rosenfeld, 430 West 118th St, Aug. 10, prior mtg $102,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ... $9,000

128TH ST, s s, 158 ft w of 2d Av, 26x99.11; Long Realty Co. to Valentine E. Macy, trustee, Ossining, N. Y., Aug. 11, 3 years, 5 p. c.; attorneys, Davison & W., 50 Court St, Brooklyn ... $10,000

160TH ST, n s, 146 ft e of Audubon Av, 25x51.7; Max H. Scharf to Mary I. J. Campbell, 600 West 187th St, Aug. 12, 3 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ... $5,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Frederick Grasmuck, 207 Edgecombe Av, prior mtg $5,000, Aug. 12, due as per bond; attorney, same ... $500

Bronx.

CLAREMONT PARKWAY, 417, s s, 87.6x 81.5; Jennie Walker to John B. Schadel, 515 Claremont Parkway, Aug. 1, due Feb. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, John B. Schadel, 515 Claremont Parkway ... $1,500

CLEVELAND AV, s w corner of Baker Av, 146x100; Max Wulfsohn to Eastchester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, United States Title Guaranty and Trust Co., 51 Chambers St ... $7,000

LOTS 970 and 998, map of Gleason property; Jacob Oken to Charles Oken, 900 East 163d St, Aug. 11, due Jan. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ... $500

ROGERS PLACE, s e corner of 163d St, 100x irregular; Rogers Place Realty Corpn. to George F. Johnson, Hanover Township, Morris County, N. J., prior mtg $169,000, Aug. 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Ferris & B., 165 Broadway ... $30,000

3D AV, 3,063, w s, 25x100; Harris B. Goldman to Leo Lesinsky, 1,229 Park Av, prior mtg $10,000, Aug. 10, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ... $3,000

138TH ST, s w corner of Brown Place, 25.7x 55; Louis Wiebke to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, July 30, 3 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St ... $22,000

163D ST, s w corner of Dawson St, 72.1x 101.10; Rogers Place Realty Corpn. to City Mtg Co., 15 Wall St, Aug. 11, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St ... $75,000

163D ST, s e corner of Rogers Place, 25x100; same to same, Aug. 11, demand, 6 p. c.; same attorney ... $75,000

163D ST, s s, 75 ft e of Rogers Place, 25x100; same to same, Aug. 11, demand, 6 p. c.; same attorney ... $45,000

165TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Stebbins Av, 50x irregular; Angel Construction Co. to Samuel Kadin, 1,800 7th Av, Aug. 12, due Oct. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. L. Berman, 346 Broadway ... $8,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 365 and 367, part of first floor and basement; the Holtz & Freystedt Co. to Regensburg's Stores of New York, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorney, Sol De Young, 280 Broadway ... $9,250

38TH ST, 56 to 60 West, tenth floor; Oppenheim-Collins Realty Co. to Bert Nachman and another, 932 Madison St, Brooklyn, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorney, Benjamin Swartz, 192 Broadway ... $3,500

39TH ST, 441 West, store and part of cellar; Bernard J. Foss to Felix Gianotta, 488 West 39th St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1914 ... $780

39TH ST, 443 and 445 West, all; Lucy L. E. Mott to Bernard J. Foss, 340 West 33d St, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, J. Pheelan, 261 Broadway ... $3,600

61ST ST, 235 East, all; Jacob Gumpel to Gabriel Nemeth, 333 Pleasant Av, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1914 ... $2,000

118TH ST, 200 to 204 West, all; County Land and Mortgage Co. to Max Bliss and another, 206 Eldridge St, 3 years from July 1, 1914; attorney, Samuel Schack, 132 Nassau St ... $12,864

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,999, all; Bloom Realty Corporation to Aris S. Leidhold, 1,834 Intervale Av, 3 years from July 1; attorney, David Segal, 51 Chambers St ... $6,400

CLAREMONT PARKWAY, s s corner of Park Av, store and cellar; Louis M. Kleban

BUILDING MATERIAL.

EDWARD CORNING CO. BUILDERS

192 W. 44 St. NEW YORK

Co., Inc., to Henry Stern, 808 Westchester Av, from Oct. 1, 1914, to May 1, 1918; attorney, Henry Steinbock, 886 Morris Av..........$1,500

INTERVALE AV, 1,017, corner store; John Eggers to Baym A. Goldstein, 1,017 Intervale Av, 5 years and 9 months from Aug. 1; attorney, B. Philips, 309 Broadway.........$480 and $600

3D AV, n w corner of 186th St, corner store; Reville-Siesel Co. to Ralph Litchman, 230 East 190th St, 10 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Ralph Litchman, 230 East 190th St..........$900 to $1,500

150TH ST, 292 East, store and cellar; Nazareno Guarriello to Michele Salerno, 284 East 150th St, from May 1, 1915 to May 1, 1918; attorney, Harry Steinbock, 586 Morris Av..........$900

163D ST, 971 East, store; Jacob Schultz to Theodore Krainin, 960 Prospect Av, 5 years from Aug. 15; attorney, Theodore Krainin, 876 Prospect Av..........$1,200 to $1,250

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 31st St, 25x103; William Koch against William Walter, owner; Fulton Building Co., lessee; Tolkow & Co. and Fleischmann Bros. Co., contractors..........$127

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x171.10 to 109th St; Paul Scherbner Iron Works against Woman's Hospital, owner; Isaac S. Rossell, contractor..........$2,874

49TH ST, 140 West; Harry Fischer against Emilie Simon, owner; Kaufman Simon, contractor..........$41

75TH ST, 507 East; James De Fago against Bernet C. Gerken, owner and contractor; Sidney F. Oppenheim, contractor..........$1,537

87TH ST, 47 West; Louis Cohen against Heloise T. Willis, owner; Pascal Cohn & Son, contractors..........$179

136TH ST, 124 and 126 West; Sam Fox against Fourth Moravian Church, owner; Stephen Wilcox, contractor..........$35

214TH ST, s s, 93.8 ft w of Barnes Av, 25x100; George Bonavia against Annibale De Luccia, owner; Nicola Ottomano, contractor, (renewal)..........$15

Bronx.

MAHAN AV, e s, 200 ft s of Tremont Road, 25x100; Frank Goldman against Julian Baily, August Tfelt, and Alphonse De Bouver, owners and contractors..........$33

UNION AV, 1,233; Sam Burstein against Gustave L. Becker, owner and contractor..........$71

3D AV, 3,882; William T. Hookey & Son, Inc., against Paseidan Realty Co., Inc., owner; Angelo Restibo, contractor..........$600

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 335 to 305; Borea Contracting Co. against Hargood Realty and Construction Co. and others, Oct. 19, 1911, (canceled)..........$1,150

SAME PROPERTY, same against same, Oct. 19, 1911, (canceled)..........$800

PARK AV, 1,024; Otis Elevator Co. against Christine Haguet and others, Jan. 9, 1914..........$865

PARK AV, 1,022; Otis Elevator Co. against Louis De M. Milhau, Jr., and others, Jan. 9, 1914..........$900

WEST ST, 350 and 352; Clarkson St, 80 to 72, and Washington St, 578 to 582; Communipaw Steel Co. against William A. Aitken and others, Aug. 11, 1914..........$500

39TH ST, 621 to 627 West; Harry Odwak against Carleton, Co., Inc., and others, July 6, 1914, (by bond)..........$136

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 259.10 ft n of 175th St, 99.11x100; Joseph B. Marx against Shelburne Realty Co. and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lese & Connolly.

CONVENT AV, w s, 198.6 ft s of 133d St, 135.5x127.6x131.6x100; Austin B. Fletcher against Convent Park Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. P. S. Melvin.

MADISON AV, n e corner of 82d St, 95x85; Doty & Orr Co. against Redesdale Corporation and others, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorneys, Pressinger & Newcombe.

81ST ST, 239 West; Henrietta M. Kleinberger against Josephine S. Bennett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Godnick, Wilson & Ranzenhofer.

133D ST, 115 and 117 West, two actions; John C. Wilmerding and others against Rachel Lederer and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

Bronx.

149TH ST, s e corner of Timpson Place, 26.7x104.7, (2;) Cypress Av, s e corner of 149th St, 50x84, (3;) Tinton Av, n w corner of 149th St, 94x100, (4;) Union Av, n e corner of 149th St, 75x100, (5;) Lot 1, map of 145 lots, being part of Fox estate; Patrick H. Sullivan and others against Patrick H. Sullivan and others, (partition suit;) attorneys, Ellison & Ellison.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WEST 12TH ST., Between 5th & 6th Aves.
Plot 109.6x103, and 58.6x103.
Ripe for Improvement.
Will exchange equity for Investment property.
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
28 West 32d St.
Full Commission to Brokers.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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High ground. Superb views, walks and drives in every direction. Fine trees. Ten rooms, 3 tiled baths; house is new. Large living room, with open fireplace; beamed ceilings, panelled walls; dining room is finished in same style; likewise the central hall. Fine neighborhood, select country club, social organizations, boating, fishing, bathing; best of outdoor sports Summer and Winter. 45 minutes on Lackawanna R. R. Near express station, schools, churches, markets. For further particulars address OWNER, Post Office Box 702, N. Y. C.

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Nos. 126-132 West 46th Street
LEAVITT BUILDING

Store has	5,500	Sq. Ft.
Mezzanine has	2,000	"
Basement has	5,500	"
Total Area	13,000	"

Ceilings are 18 ft. 8 in.
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Tenant has use of Freight Elevator and Sidewalk Lift.
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NEW—11 STORIES.
Absolutely Fire and Sound Proof.
Every Room an Outside Room.

5 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 Rooms
$900, $1,000	$1,000, $1,100	$1,400, $1,700

2 AND 3 BATHS,
Spacious foyer, abundance of closet room.
Many New Features
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MOST CENTRAL LOCATION.
7, 8 AND 10 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.
RENTS $2,000 TO $3,500.
INCLUDING ELECTRIC LIGHT AND REFRIGERATION.

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5, 6, 7, 9 AND 12 ROOMS, 1 TO 3 BATHS.
RENTS $720 TO $2,000.

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Eight large, light rooms and two baths.
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One whole square block.
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Two blocks north of 181st Subway station.
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Unusually Large Rooms and Ample Closets.
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4 Rooms and Bath, $42.50.
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All-night elevator; hardwood floors.
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7 & 8 Rooms,
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6 rooms and 2 baths, rent $840; 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths, Cor., rent $1,320. Inquire of Supt. on premises, or owners,
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An imposing, artistic, fireproof building.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths..........$1,800
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Extra rooms for servants if desired.

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Ideally located on Straus Square.
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Simple, dignified, substantial, homelike.
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Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
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Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
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Superior Elevator Apartments.
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Fully Equipped Kitchens.
Living Room about 19 ft. square.
Unfurnished, $62.50 to $90.
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Near Central Park West.
4 Rooms & Bath,
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Exceptionally Large and Light.

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Suitable for physicians; private street entrance.

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Kitchens and Kitchenettes.
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Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.
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7 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$2,250 & $2,500
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$4,000
Private House Rooms and Large Closets.
Supt. on Premises.
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Doctor's Apartment,
3 & 6 Rooms & Bath
Designed especially for physicians.
New building—rents moderate.
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8 Large Rooms, 2 Baths
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Convenient, central location; desirable
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A house of individuality.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths. **$1,500 up**
S. E. Cor., "ST. JAMES COURT."
Large, Light Rooms.
7, 8 Rooms & Bath. **$1,100 up**
Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 185 Broadway. Tel. 7475 Cort.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,200-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,380. Supt., on premises.

Washington and Jefferson,
318-328 West 51st.—Attractive apartments 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms; all modern improvements. Premises, or [illegible] Freedman, 489 5th Ave.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Apartments,
122-128 East 34th Street,
S. W. Cor. of Lex. Av. & 34th St.
Apartments of
7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
Convenient to the Subway, Madison Av., Lexington Av., and 34th St. surface cars.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR,
31 Nassau St. Tel. Cort. 4061.

29 EAST 48TH STREET
CORNER OF MADISON AV.
8 ROOMS, FOYER and BATH
Elevator and Maid Service
Rents $780 per annum and up
N. Brigham Hall & Wm. D. Bloodgood
548 5th Ave. Or on premises

STRICTLY **NEW ENGLAND** FIREPROOF
45, 47, 51 E. 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 E. 59th.
7 and 8 rooms and two baths, $1,300-$1,500; standard service; all night elevators.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.
or superintendent, on premises.

784 PARK AVE.,
S. W. Cor. of 74th St.
First-class modern fireproof apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2 baths. Rents $1,400-$1,800. Inquire of Supt. on premises, or owners, Buck Construction Co., 7 East 42d St.

995 MADISON AV.,
Northeast Corner 77th St.
Highest class modern fireproof building; 8 large sunny rooms, 3 fine baths.
LIGHTEST AND BEST VENTILATED APARTMENTS IN CITY.
Supt. on premises, or Chas. Gulden, 30 Elizabeth St.

NO. 24 GRAMERCY PARK
Park Privileges.
Duplex Apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $3,000
Duplex Apartment, 6 rooms, 1 bath, 2,100
Apply to Superintendent, or
GAINES & DRENNAN CO., INC.,
25 East 26th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 314.

NO. ONE LEXINGTON AVENUE.
Gramercy Park.
Duplex Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $1,900.
Duplex Apartment, 11 rooms, 4 baths, $4,000.
Apply to Superintendent, or
GAINES & DRENNAN CO.,
25 East 26th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 314.

BRONX.

2,490 TIEBOUT AVENUE,
NEAR FORDHAM ROAD.
NEW BUILDING,
3-4-5 Rooms and Bath,
$21-$35.
Select people only.
Unusually large; every improvement; telephones; near Grand Concourse and Park; 3 minutes' walk WEST from 3d Av. "L" and N. Y. Central R. R. Fordham Station.

BROOKLYN.

St. James Pl., Near Fulton St.
6 and 7 room apartments, $42-$45; central; select; booklet furnished.
Apply on premises.
Golden Realty Co., Owners.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Thunder showers continued in the Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and the greater portion of the Atlantic States, but with a decided moderation in temperature and higher pressure, except in the South.

In the lake region and the West, temperatures again rose above 90 degrees, except in the extreme Northwest, and the weather was fair except in a few scattered localities.

Local thunder showers will continue Thursday and probably Friday in the Gulf States, and locally in the South Atlantic States. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday. It will be somewhat warmer Thursday in the western lower lake region, and on Friday in the eastern lower lake region, the middle Atlantic States and New England.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be gentle to moderate and variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, mostly northeast to east; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern and Western New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Southern New England and New Jersey—Partly cloudy Thursday. Friday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	65	71	4 P. M.	78	77
6 A. M.	65	70	6 P. M.	71	75
9 A. M.	70	74	9 P. M.	69	71
12 M.	70	76	11 P. M.	68	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperature, 79 degrees at 12:30 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 91 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.08 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
1:30—315 E. 23 St.; not given......$300
4:05—167 St., near railroad......Not given
8:15—420 E. 106 St.; Cook Spring Co....None
8:30—396 U Av.; William J. McKee......$50
10:10—52 Ridge St.; Emil Schwartz....Slight
P. M.
2:15—1,323 Intervale Av.; Harry Okus.Slight
7:25—701 B'way; Royal Children's Fashion Co..........Not given
7:30—1,400 5 Av.; Haltam & Getter..Slight
8:10—511 E. 75 St.; City & Suburban Homes Co..........Slight
8:40—Mosholu Parkway, near Putnam R. R.; auto 49,713..........$2,000
10:30—182 E. 73 St.; Geo. Risen.......Slight
10:40—534 E. 138th St.; Geo. Zinchen..Slight
11:40—1,387 3 Av.; Ernest Egerle.........$50

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement—To take effect Aug. 11: As patrolman (first grade,) by order of the courts, H. W. Rosenberg to 277 Prect.

Transfers—To take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 12: Sergt. M. A. Noonan, from Traffic D., Subdiv. C, to 164 Prect., assignment to motorcycle duty discontinued; Patrolman R. J. O'Connor, 172, to clerical and house duty, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily (Mutual) Bicycle Patrolman Michael Lawless, 276 to 283 Prect.; Ralph G. Dunham, 283 to 276.

Temporary Assignments—Lieuts. J. C. Vissers, 15, to 90, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 12; Frank Kunis, 144, to 19, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 12; David Murphy, 147, to 6, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 12; Max Neumaier, 165, to 66, 30 days, from 1 A. M., Aug. 12; Edward McDonald, 148, to 63, 5 days, from 1 A. M., Aug. 12; W. J. Dooley, 164, to command 173, for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 17; J. A. Cooper, 156, to command 171, for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 18; E. G. Duffy, 172, to command 168, for 15 days, from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 27. Patrolmen F. G. Lisa and T. C. Dowd, 39 Prect., to 3 Insp. Dis., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 11; T. E. Enright, 69 Prect., to 4 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 12; B. J. McQuade, 146 Prect., to C. O., clerical duty in Special Squad 2, for 5 days, from 2 P. M., Aug. 11; Denis Murphy, 274 Prect., to 25 Prect., as operator of electric patrol wagon, for 13 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 12.

To Detective Bureau: De Lancey C. Miller, 38, for 10 days, from 5 P. M., Aug. 14.

For 10 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 14: M. H. Crowley, 4; J. J. Wilson, 20; T. J. Martin, 18; C. B. Hooker, 48.

For 10 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 14: Romolo Pagano, 10; J. J. McCarton, 42; Joseph Pesciano, 20; W. J. McCafferty, 31; William Prantner, 42.

For 10 days, from 8 P. M., Aug. 14: Edward F. Kelly, 1 Dist; Thomas F. Coffey, 8 Dist.

Assignments Discontinued—Patrolmen, to School for Recruits, from 4 P. M., Aug. 11: F. J. Alletshauser, 10; Daniel O'Neill, 68; T. F. J. Cavanagh, 87; James J. Grady, 149.

Leaves—(With pay) Capt. F. A. Creamer, 166, 15 days from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 27, (deducted from vacation;) Edward Gallagher, 171, 14 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 18, (deducted from vacation;) Thomas Cullen, 173 Prect., 14 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 17, (deducted from vacation.)

Without Pay, Patrolmen—C. A. Mieran, 81, 3 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 15; M. J. Manisof, 37, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Aug. 11; F. R. Bruns, 38, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Aug. 12; F. A. Sass, 48, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Aug. 23.

Full pay while sick: Patrolmen—John Gaffney, 145, from June 28 to July 7; Charles Campbell, 149, from July 27, during disability.

Advancement to grades: To $1,400 grade, Aug. 30—T. J. Fitzgerald, 15; F. C. Stegman, 12; G. J. Borrho, 23; J. H. Carroll, 25; Edward Keaveny, 35; Daniel McGrath, 40; E. A. Finnell, 146; Herman Assmann, 188; Joseph Green, 163; William Nevin, Traf. C.; J. C. Ryan, D. B.; H. J. Rice, 12; D. J. Crosson, 16; C. W. Funk, 22; August Bogen, 28; G. B. Greet, 30; Malachy Ryan, 42; J. F. Nugent, 146; E. A. O'Connor, 160; J. T. Meade, 270; J. A. DeMilte, 15th Dist.; Joseph Connors, D. B.

To $1,300 grade: W. J. Burke, 15, Aug. 28.

Fined: Patrol—W. T. Gatewood, 10, absent without leave, 2 days; Frank Michaelis, 17, improper patrol, 2 days; F. W. Landmann, 28, absent from fixed post, 3 days; William Wiegand, 30, failed to signal, ½ day; F. J. McGrath, 33, conversation, &c., 1 day; H. A. Fogarty, 79, absent from school crossing, 5 days; D. J. Sullivan, 147, failed to signal, 5 days.

Reprimanded: Lieutenant — Charles J. Schlunsen, 163, failed to make entry in blotter, failed to forward report to Police Commissioner. Patrol—W. J. McCormack, 153, improper patrol; J. G. Pittschau, 170, off post.

Charges dismissed: Patrol—F. H. Pennell, 149, intoxicated; H. H. Wagner, 161, struck citizen; Isaac McLoughlin, 166, struck prisoner; James Dobson, 166, struck citizen; G. O. Diffin, 170, improper patrol; F. L. A. O'Connor, 279, improper patrol.

Change of name—On reading and filing copy of order of the City Court, authorizing Joseph Zatrepalak to assume the name of Joseph Z. Trepal on the 31st day of August, 1914, it is directed that the records of this Department be changed.

Fire Department.

To report at the 7 Reg. Armory for practice at 10 A. M. Thursday: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 12; J. T. Foote, Eng. 13; B. F. Donovan, Eng. 26; Ralph Bornholz, Eng. 26; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 36; William Clancy, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 93; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; Charles Charous, Eng. 221; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; F. Ergensinger, 237; Frank Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 260; J. A. Chattaway, Eng. 271; Herman Brenner, Eng. 288; B. A. Woolley, Eng. 257; Ernest Bernsen, H. & L. 11; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; A. M. Forster, H. & L. 108; Joseph Miller, (No. 2,) H. & L. 110; William H. Breuer, H. & L. 116; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 126; George Olsen, H. & L. 129; Charles G. Brown, H. & L. 137; John J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; Joseph Stack, H. & L. 148.

William J. McGough, H. & L. 36, is fined $6 for loss of badge.

Leaves of absence, without pay, Peter Farrell, H. & L. 147, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 13; F. J. McGuinness, H. & L. 24, 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Aug. 16; J. J. Mahoney, H. & L. 48, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 13; N. F. George, H. & L. 34, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 13; Charles Sahina, Eng. 11, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 16; J. F. Heffernan, Eng. 209, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 16; Lieut. E. B. Murphy, Eng. 33, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 17.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—14. Com. J. M. Reeves, the Alabama, to the Hydrographic Dept.

Jr. Lt. S. O. Greig, the Oregon, to the Charleston.

Asst. Dental Surg. A. A. Sohre, the Norfolk Yard, to the Virginia.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Mars, at Vera Cruz; Perry, at La Paz; Paducah, at Key West; Walke, Terry, Perkins, Sterett, and Monaghan, at Newport; Prairie, at Santiago de Cuba; Dubuque, at Buffalo; South Dakota at Tiburon; West Virginia, at Mare Island Light.

Sailed—Rhode Island, Boston for Hampton Roads; Eagle, Key West for Portsmouth, N. H.; Caesar, Guantanamo for Cape Haitien; Maine, Gibraltar for Tangier; Culgoa, Vera Cruz for Lobos Island, Tampico, and New York.

Roe and K1, now at Newport, ordered to the New York Yard for repairs.

"As a Librarian, I have found The New York Times Index very helpful in looking up particular and special items, and as a student I have found it exceedingly valuable in tracing movements and events."—Robert A. Campbell, Librarian, The New York Public Library, Municipal Branch.—(Published quarterly; $2 a volume, $8 a year.)—Advt.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The time for receipt of applications for Farm Superintendent has been extended to Aug. 26. Thus far there are eighteen applicants for this position.

Ninety-three applications are on file for examiner, Law Department. The age limits are twenty-one to fifty years.

The applications for electrician number 268. Receipt of applications for pathological chemist will be closed on Aug. 26, and for alienist, fourth grade, on Aug. 17.

There are thus far three applications on file for Director Public Health Education. The receipt of applications will be closed at 4 P. M. tomorrow.

Eleven persons have thus far applied for Inspector of Licenses. The closing day is Aug. 24. The age limits are twenty-one to forty-five years.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 18 a competitive examination for marine oiler in New York City at $780 a year. No educational test will be given and applicants will not be assembled for a mental examination. The examination will consist of physical ability, training, and experience. The age limits are twenty years or over. The age limits are waived in the case of persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds received or sickness incurred in the line of duty. Further information may be obtained from Secretary H. C. Coles, New York Custom House.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Thurs. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s. w.

S. Car.—Thunder showers Thurs. except fair near the coast. Friday, fair; gentle to moderate winds.

Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Thunder showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle shifting winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Thurs. and Fri., except fair in n. w.; gentle to moderate winds, except over n. w.

La.—Thunder showers Thurs. and Fri., except fair in s. w.; gentle to moderate s. winds on the coast.

E. Texas—Fair in s., thunder showers in n. Thurs. and probably Fri.; warmer Thurs. in n. w.; moderate s. winds on the coast.

W. Texas—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Okla.—Unsettled Thurs., probably showers. Fri. fair, warmer.

Ark.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., probably thunder showers.

Tenn.—Cloudy Thurs.; slightly warmer in w. Fri. fair.

Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ohio—Fair, slightly warmer Thurs.; Fri. fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle winds, mostly s. e. and s.

Ill.—Fair Thurs.; warmer in n. e.; Fri. cloudy; gentle s. winds.

L. Mich.—Fair, slightly warmer Thurs., except showers in the afternoon or night in extreme n.; Fri. fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

U. Mich.—Showers Thurs. or Thurs. night; warmer Thurs. in n. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Wis.—Fair in s., showers in n. Thurs. or Thurs. night. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate s. w. to n. w. winds.

Minn.—Fair Thurs., except showers in n. e., cooler in s. w. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate and n. w. winds.

Iowa—Fair Thurs., except probably showers and cooler in n. w. Fri. fair.

Mo.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; little change in temperature.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

S. Dak.—Cooler and fair Thurs. Fri. fair.

Neb.—Fair Thurs., except probably showers in extreme e.; somewhat cooler in n. and w. Fri. fair.

Kan.—Cloudy Thurs., probably showers. Fri. fair.

Utah—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A—A—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park. Summer Roof Garden.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Beautifully furnished four-room apartment near Drive, for Winter months or longer; rugs, draperies, and piano; to responsible party; $85 per month. Millie L. Loeb, 312 West 109th St. For particulars, address Hotel Ostend, Atlantic City, N. J.

Furnished or unfurnished 7-room apartment for remainder of lease, end September; tenant may renew lease; 2 bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, maid's room, two baths, large foyer. Telephone 6123 Riverside.

89th, 53 West.—Two rooms and bath; extension room; 8 windows; easterly, westerly, southerly exposure; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension; immediate possession.

Exquisitely furnished seven rooms; two baths; seven clothes closets; near Drive; $125. 583 West 111th St. Apt. 77.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,
small furnished apartments on west side, below 118th St. TO SUBLET, both short and long terms; must be good values; very desirable applicants waiting. Howard's Renting Agency, Suite 703, 1,482 Broadway. Phone Bryant 3816.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Apartments of nine and ten rooms, three bathrooms, to lease, northeast corner 5th Av. and 88th St., one with southern exposure of one hundred and nineteen feet and thirty-seven feet on 5th Av. Inquire on premises.

94th, 306-308 West.—Earl's Court and Norfolk; near river and Subway express; finest location; 6 light rooms, 1 bath, 2 toilets; and one first floor, 8 fine rooms, 2 baths, extra large.

SUCCESSFUL and well recommended renting agent would like to take full charge of first-class apartment house in exchange for free rent of six or seven room apartment. M 94 Times.

Entire floor for business or living purposes, or both, 25 West 42d St.; $75 per month. APPLY D. R. JAMIESON, 500 5TH AVE.

6 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $40.
CORNER APARTMENT; ALL OUTSIDE.
368 West 117th St., facing Morningside Park.

118th, 617 West, off Riverside Drive.—To sublet, five-room apartment; $50; possession now. Conkling. Telephone Rector 9428.

126th St., 607 West.—5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath; very large, light, and attractive; all modern improvements; $22 to $35.

128D, 547 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Elevator apartment; southern exposure; six rooms, bath; $50, $65.

151st St., 565 W.—Five large, light rooms; all modern improvements; elegant location; telephone; $30-$32.

Large studio, bedroom, living room, bath, kitchenette; electricity; $1,200. 40 West 59th St.

97th St., 129-135 W.—6 large, light rooms and bath; hot water; new management; rent $27-$30.

At special inducements now, 6 rooms, bath, 55 West 106th, $38; 6 rooms, (elevator,) 521 West 141st St., $42 up.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance, 161 Park Ave.

Lenox Av., 542; five rooms, bath; hot water, steam heat; near 135th Subway; $32.

57th St., 140 West.—Single Studios, $720-$840. Three rooms and bath, rents $900 to $1,200.

HOPKINS & BOYD,
Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

Wellsmore, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway: 5, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,900.

63d St., 150 West.—6 large, light rooms and bath, single flat, newly decorated; $32.

Columbus Av. 973.—4 large, light rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water; $19.

ADMASTON—N. W. Cor. 89th St. & B'way. 5 to 8 Rooms, $1,200 to $2,300.

181st, 720 West.—3 to 5 rooms; elevator; every improvement; $25-$40.

Old Broadway, 35.—Five large, light rooms and bath; hot water; $16.

Seven grand outside, sunny rooms, two baths; $55-$60. 615 West 176th.

East Side.

49 EAST 69TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 9 rooms, $500, $900.

124th St., 214 East.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; heat, &c.; newly decorated; $26.

Madison Av., 1,787, (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $31.

Madison Av., 1,765.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $31.

Floor in private house; first class; good neighborhood. 136 East 96th St.

Bronx.

Anthony Av., 1,911.—Six large, light rooms and bath; all outside; very desirable; all improvements; $35.

Tremont Av., 265 East.—Six large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; very desirable; $28.

Storage
Thirty cents a line.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 127-133 West 69th St., or Telephone 3000 or 3463 Riverside.

EDUCATION NOTES.

City Supt. Maxwell is on his vacation at Norfolk, Litchfield County, Conn. At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education his place was taken by Asst. City Supt. Edson.

Morris E. Siegel was appointed yesterday as teacher in charge of the Murray Hill Evening Trade School.

The resignation of William J. Le Mothe, Jr., clerk in the Bureau of Audit and Accounts, was accepted yesterday.

The salary of Louis P. Pitt, architectural draughtsman in the Bureau of Buildings, has been increased from $1,851 to $2,098 a year.

Semi-annual reports have been received by the Board of Education from Local School Boards of Districts 8, 28, 33, and 44.

The Board of Education has approved plans for a workshop in the cellar of P. S. 109, Manhattan, and for four-room portable buildings in P. S. 90, Annex, Brooklyn.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

COHN, SOLOMON, (Feb. 23;) net estate, $11,067, all to family; realty, $10,590; personal, $351.

PHILIPSE, MARGARET G., (Dec. 25, 1913;) net estate, $34,023; two-thirds to Catharine W. Philipse, sister, and one-third to Mary P. Satterlee, cousin; realty, Woodlawn, at Garrison, (equity $11,000;) equity and interest in 17 and 19 W. 17th St. and 171 and 173 Macdougal St., $6,000; lots in Cold Spring, $450; bank, $220; personal, $21,886.

PREHN, CHARLES F., (Nov. 25, 1912;) net estate, $14,588, all to family; bonds, $1,820 B'klyn R. T., $2,415 Inter.-Met.; stock, 10 shs. U. S. Steel pf., $1,110; 10 shs. Mil. & St. P., $1,128; 20 U. P. pf., $1,795; 10 B. & O., $1,051; 21 the Palestine Compress Co., $1,050.

STRANSKY, SOLOMON, (Oct. 4, 1907;) net estate, $6,591, all to family; bank, $4,457; leasehold, $5,200.

WILL FOR PROBATE.

HOYT, FRANK C., (Aug. 2;) value of estate, $26,000, all personal, to mother, Frances L. Hoyt of Stamford, Conn.

Mortgage Loans.
Thirty-five cents a line.

Absolutely safe second mortgage $9,000, (originally $1,500,) new law Amsterdam Av. apartment; actual investment over second mortgage $22,000; must procure immediate purchaser. Joseph Gans, 140 Nassau St. First mortgage $41,000; actual rent $7,668.

$10,000 wanted on first mortgage at 6 per cent. on property valued at $21,500, one of the best locations between Bronxville and Tuckahoe; now being used as permanent home of occupant. John A. Clarke, 334 5th Av.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

AT NEW ELEVATED STATION.
New Utrecht Av. elevated; three three-story store and double flats, 14th Av. and 61st St., Brooklyn, for sale; fine store property when elevated now in course of construction is completed. H. H. Pettit, 78 Schenck Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Boarding house, located in best residential district, Brooklyn; has 13 rooms (each with running water,) 3 baths; parlor, dining room, and kitchen, all newly and completely furnished; owner retiring; terms on application. M 5 Times.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach bungalow sites for sale, with permanent beach rights; $90 to $100. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone New Dorp 449-W.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT
KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Fifteen and Seventeen West Fifty-eighth Street, adjacent to the Plaza Hotel, two four-story and basement houses, each twenty feet wide; connections on parlor floor; seven thousand dollars, ($7,000.) Inquire C. H. Dugro, main office of Hotel Savoy, corner Fifth Av. and Fifty-ninth Street. May separate the houses.

Desirable three-story dwellings, 114 and 120 W. 91st St.; caretaker, premises; particulars. Fountain, 316 West 88th St.

Bay window front dwelling, 316 W. 88th St.; foyer hall; fine block; particulars of G. E. Fountain.

90th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St. 4-story building.

Real Estate Wanted.

5 or 6 room bungalow in good condition or one-acre lot in developed section of Larchmont, Scarsdale, or White Plains wanted; in payment stock of successful industrial concern will be given. Address Y 238 Times Annex.

Desirable tenant wants to lease for a term of years, Manhattan apartment house; cash security. 1506 257 Broadway.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Mount Vernon.

GOOD BARGAINS AT MOUNT VERNON.
$3,200, 9-room corner house, with garage; lot 50x125; restricted neighborhood; modern and in perfect order; possession. $8,000, 10-room house on Chester Hill. $5,500, 8-room corner stucco house; possession.
ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle.

Residence Park.—Nine rooms; convenient; rent, sell at bargain. C. B. ALLEN, 283 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Party wishing to sell for $18 a month, home of 7 rooms and bath; all improvements, electricity and gas, on large garden plot, in very fine business town; only 30 minutes from Herald Square, within 3 blocks of all kinds of stores, &c.; very handy to trolley and station; want $150 cash, willing to do some decorating for buyer. Owner, Box 126 Times Downtown.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$50,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 15 East 34th St.

THINK AND ACT AT ONCE.
Three cottages with gardens; modern and improved; within easy distance of New York City; can be seen any time; write for particulars. M 24 Times.

North Shore, 22 minutes, electric express, acre, restricted; $250 down, balance easy; electric light, water, gas. Mallis, Bayside.

Great Neck.—85x125; refined colony; near depot; $2,000; terms. Urgent. 120 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Handsome house to let, five minutes Lackawanna Depot, nine rooms; all improvements; rent $40 per month. C. A. Steadman, 3 Cloverhill Place, Montclair, N. J.

Bonds taken account of rent, discount and interest allowed per advance payment; modern, first-class houses, New Jersey, $30 month; two left. M 98 Times.

Fanwood, the Beautiful. See it and you will be convinced. New houses cheap; easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Beautiful old suburban home; large buildings, large grounds, exceptional location; rent $100 monthly. 666 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

Rutherford, N. J.—For rent, furnished 8-room house, with garage; $65. Clark, 12 Courier St., Rutherford, N. J.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.
MAYLAND FARM,
Frederick County, Md., 3 miles from Emmitsburg, ¼ mile from Mattare Station; 246½ acres of level land, improved by 14-room brick dwelling; water in every field; adjoins Mount St. Mary's College; price $45 per acre.
W. P. BIRD & BROTHER,
211 North Paca St., Baltimore, Md.

To Let—Unfurnished.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Beautiful old country home, large residence modernized; barn, grounds, fruit; equity $15,000; rent $100 monthly; exceptional opportunity. Owner, 666 Springfield Av.

To Let—Furnished.

56 Clinton Av., Snug Harbor, Staten Island—Furnished or unfurnished, comfortable 9-room "home;" spacious garden; select neighborhood, near station; lease $45; sublet $35.

Arverne.—Large cottage, small price; location corner, near station and ocean; fifteen rooms completely furnished; $2,500 cash wanted. Address Necessity, Y 244 Times Annex.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

To let, attractive price, desirable office space, 2,400 square feet, and 1,235 square feet on West 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av. M 97 Times.

Broadway, corner 158th St.; Subway station; store suitable for confectioner, jeweler, delicatessen, florist, tailor, barber, &c. Apply on premises, or Phillips, 3,787 Broadway.

Furnished office, Whitehall Building, unexpired lease May 1st, 1916. Free use of furniture to lessee. M 201 Times Downtown.

Lofts, 31x45; steam heat, electric elevator; $30. 730 Madison St., corner Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—On the beach; bathing, boating, fishing, tennis; excellent cuisine; rooms, baths, furnishings modern; references.

Large, airy rooms; shaded grounds; tennis; dairy; beach near by; 45 minutes from city. The Beechwood, Jenkins, Rossbank P. O.

Long Island.

BELLE HARBOR,
BAY VIEW LODGE,
Montauk Av. and bay.—Beautiful rooms, modern improvements; large porches; directly on Jamaica Bay; references. Phone 1603 Hammels.

New York State.

I am a DOCTOR and PHYSICAL TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c. will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y.

New Jersey.

IDEAL HOME CONDITIONS for a few invalids, convalescents, or those needing quiet and rest; beautiful grounds; all conveniences; near New York; moderate prices. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Country Board Wanted
Thirty cents a line.

Couple with 2 children and maid desire suite of rooms, with first-class board, within 50 miles of New York City; references exchanged. Address Box 55, 1,364 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking.

17TH ST., 180 EAST.—Well furnished, desirable rooms; large and small; reasonable.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small rooms, private baths; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Double and single rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Second floor, three rooms, bath; separate rooms; excellent table.

ACCESSIBLE, large, small rooms, superior table; table guests; telephone; references. 241 Lexington Av.

West Side.

53D, 64 WEST.—Single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L" Subway; phone.

70TH, 161 WEST.—Second-story room; private bath; hot water; room telephone.

72D ST., 111 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; ideal location.

73D, 136 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable single, double rooms; homelike; refined environment; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Large, small rooms; board optional; table guests; transients accommodated.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 133 WEST.—Large room, with bath; attractive small rooms; home cooking.

80TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; Southerners; table guests.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; reference.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

83D ST., 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; first-class accommodations; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 28 WEST.—Splendid, large, small rooms; baths; meals; high-class house.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access, car lines; references.

86TH St., 174 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; ideal location; electricity; parlor dining; table guests.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Desirable rooms; table guests; hot water; telephone; Subway, "L."

94TH, 56 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD ING. SMITH.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric lights; first-class cuisine; references.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting or singly; excellent table.

124TH, 7 WEST.—Large and small rooms, facing park; electricity; parquet floors; hot water supply; German table; Hebrew family.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Desirable location; rooms, with, without private baths; electricity; references.

141ST, 608 WEST.—Attractive room, suitable two; German meals; private apartment. Brockmann.

147TH ST., 535 WEST.—Large rooms, nicely furnished; excellent table; private residence; references.

140TH ST., 540 to 558 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway and beautiful Riverside; healthiest section in town.
THE AUDUBON.
Newly renovated, bright rooms, excellent meals, $8 up for one, $14 up for two; accommodations A1; transients accommodated; special rates for entire season. Tel. 2707 Audubon.

Rockhurst.—Year round country home, city limits; high, cool; grounds; references. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil. Tel. 1042M Kingsbridge.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
a charming suburban residence, 20 minutes Manhattan, fare 5c., offering to its guests the rare combination of a most excellent cuisine among delightful surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up, including meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, Staten Island.

THE WOODBURY, 385 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

59TH, 129 EAST.—Good neighbors wanted; quiet, temperate, respectable gentlemen exclusively. Stevens.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 886, (52d.)—Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

MADISON AV., 160 and 162 (34TH)—Rooms furnished or unfurnished; transients accommodated.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single; gentlemen; permanent; electricity; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant, large front room, running water; private house; reference.

15TH, 104, (west of 6th Av.)—Large and small, adjoining bath; references.

38TH, 40 WEST.—Clean, airy rooms, running water, bath; $4-$4.50.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms; large, single; private baths; board optional. 4580 Bryant.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room; hot, cold water, bath; electricity, telephone; gentleman; references.

55TH, 21-23 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; electricity; telephone; $7, $10.

58TH, 328 WEST.—Suite suitable for four; large and small rooms; refined.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

58D, 106 WEST.—Room, with bath; very moderate to permanent gentleman; references.

69TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive two rooms; bath; also single room; charming apartment. Wilde.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH ST., 158 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 65 WEST. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—Large and small rooms, high-class elevator apartment. Nolan.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room for gentleman; private house; moderate terms.

71ST ST., 166 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, minute from Subway express and elevated.

72D ST., WEST, and upward; choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 and up. Howards, 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings and Sundays.

72D, 122 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms, with bath; Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, running water; table board; Subway, "L"; references.

73D, 115 WEST.—Large and small rooms; also suite with private bath; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Cool rooms, large and small; private bath; reasonable; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Large, medium, small; all conveniences; Summer rates; private house.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one private bath; suitable physician; Summer rates.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; electric light, telephone; references.

78th St., 136 West.—Attractive large rooms, all conveniences; light housekeeping; $5-$9.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Delightful room; private bath; twin beds; Subway; references; reasonable.

79TH ST, 225 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electric light; Summer rates; reference.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.—Cool rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; reference.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Beautiful two-room suite; twin beds; refinement; cleanliness; $10. Sharples.

82D, 146 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; electricity; lavatories; elevator. Haskins, 8706 Schuyler.

83D, 56 W.—Large and small rooms; electric lights; Summer rates; references.

82D ST., 65 WEST.—New house; large, small rooms; home comforts; conveniences; board.

82D, 134 WEST.—Summer rates; large rooms; private bath; also single room.

88D, 11 WEST.—Cool, large, small outside rooms, overlooking park; special rates.

93D, 35-47 WEST.—Desirable, cool, large, small front rooms; phone; $2.50 up.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, with, without bath; select neighborhood; telephone.

89TH ST., 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptionally cool rooms; private bath; also single; electricity.

89TH, 320 West, (near Riverside.)—Elegantly furnished rooms; electric light; private house.

91ST ST., 205 WEST.—Independent, large room, near Subway; adjoining bath; gentlemen. Nicoll.

93D ST., 148 WEST.—Inspection invited; newly renovated and decorated house; sanitary, large, small rooms, private baths; extremely low rates.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Two large rooms, beautifully furnished; all conveniences; reasonable. 7296 Riverside.

103D ST., (73 Manhattan Av.)—Large front room; private corner house. 9219 River.

111TH, 528 WEST, (Apt. 77.)—Elegance, cleanliness; room, 14x16; spacious closet; private bath; suitable one, two gentlemen or couple; reasonable.

112TH ST., 625 WEST, (Morningside 8136.)—Out-of-town guests accommodated; terms reasonable.

114TH ST., 510 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; running water, electricity.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Smith.

118TH, 450 WEST.—Whole or part of furnished apartment; dining hall. Apt. 28.

122D ST., 529 WEST.—Unusually comfortable single and double rooms, $3 up. Sherman.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two rooms, private kitchen; $30 month; elevator. Rose.

145TH, 355 WEST, (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, airy parlor, bedroom; single or en suite; elevator; Subway express; private family. Robinson.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 800 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, (684, 221 West.)—Two connecting rooms, facing Broadway; private. Apply janitor.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (Corner 66th.)—Lovely room, adjoining bath, overlooking park; private family; seventh floor; references. Railing.

CLAREMONT AV., 25, (116th St. and Riverside.)—Attractive front room; meals optional. White.

ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Apt. 87.)—Large outside room; southern exposure, in private family; reasonable. Phone Morningside 211.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (79d to 145th.)—Choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 up. Howard's 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (opposite Claremont.)—Choice of two cheerful rooms; $5, $7; private family. Phone 2016 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful, large room; electricity; running water; private family; 91st St. Subway; Summer rates; reference.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished
Twenty cents a line.

Gentleman—Gentile—would change hotel to economize if satisfactory environment; well furnished large room, with bath; breakfast, and near 6th Av. Elevated; above 42d; state details and price. M 86 Times.

ELDERLY GERMAN MAN wants comfortably furnished room with private German family; below Forty-second St., and near Subway or surface cars; permanent. S 161 Times.

YOUNG, SINGLE MAN would like nicely furnished room, good board, private family; German cooking preferred; near Hudson Tube, 33d St., 6th Av. M 108 Times.

BY BUSINESS WOMAN, room and breakfast, in private family, near 96th St. Subway. Hobart, 151 West 105th St.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 W.—Floor, private house; rooms, bath, single, en suite; bachelors; references.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, stenographer, typewriter; German-American; electric import house; state salary; references required. N 213 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.
Wanted, first-class waist fitter and designer to take full charge of dressmaking establishment in an exclusive shop in Philadelphia that caters to the best trade only. To receive consideration state details, which will be kept confidential. Address Y 240 Times Annex.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY for bright, fine-appearing young woman, capable, becoming direct assistant to manager; must have brains and energy; position requires full knowledge of stenography, handling of collections, filing, and billing; must be willing, accommodating, and have pleasant disposition; American concern; references required; salary to start, $18. Apply Mr. Lewis, 222 West 17th St.

GIRL.—Experienced girl for the Singer embroidery machine; good salary. The Paris Infants' Wear Manufacturing Co., 195 Ebbling St., Brooklyn.

LADY, over 25, of culture and refinement, can find permanent position where one can be advanced; salary. Room 1,014, 222 5th Av.

LARGE FASHION PUBLICATION REQUIRES SERVICES OF A YOUNG LADY, WITH PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, WITH EXCLUSIVE RETAIL SHOP OR HIGH GRADE GARMENT MANUFACTURER; MUST THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND HOW GOWNS SHOULD BE WORN; DESIRABLE PERMANENT POSITION. S 159 TIMES.

MODELS FOR DRESS DEPARTMENT; SIZE 36; PERMANENT POSITION. JOSEPH, 424 5TH AV.

NEW moving picture company requires attractive "types." Telephone Bryant 6809. M 85 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Beginner preferred; must be very bright, quick, accurate, and a high school graduate, who has made record in school while learning stenography and typewriting. N 209 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty cents a line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced, of good character, not afraid of hard work, and able to furnish first-class references; one familiar with plug switchboard telephone and has had experience in real estate office; do not apply unless you possess these qualifications. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, Box M 104 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, a stenographer; young lady; must be accurate at figures; capable of managing the office; references required. Call after 1 o'clock. Bovio Bros. & D'Donna, 126 West 22d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright American wanted in law office, must have had previous experience; state experience and salary. M 81 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and BILL CLERK.—Young lady on No. 11 Remington; state experience. Apply Rapid, S 158 Times.

TYPIST.—Have you spare time for extra work, home or office? S 160 Times.

WOMAN.—Wanted, a woman to help an invalid; salary, $6 a week. R 205 Times Downtown.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR
TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Special Summer session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

YOUNG LADIES.—Three wanted for motion pictures to complete class; several positions open to our pupils; terms moderate; rapid advancement. Studio, 53 West 38th St.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty cents a line.

CASHIER for first-class hotel, out of town; only experienced man wanted to whom permanent position is offered. M 80 Times.

CLERK.—Young man wanted for general office work; wages, $12; state age, previous occupation, and reference. N 220 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—An experienced man to take charge of a New York electrical manufacturing plant for automobile lighting specialties; must have satisfactory references and state past experience. Y 245 Times Annex.

MEN, 18 up, qualify for railway detectives. Call or write for particulars. National Railway Checking Bureau, 116 Nassau St.

RULERS.—Must be first class job hands and willing to leave New York, steady work guaranteed; apply by letter to George Redfern, care St. Denis Hotel, 799 Broadway, City.

SALESMAN of good address, with large personal acquaintance, to solicit business direct from the consumers of high-grade cigars; such position is open with the manufacturers of one of the established standard brands of cigars; liberal salary and commission paid. M 90 Times.

SALESMEN (two) experienced in selling to the drug trade; good reference; salary and commission; first two weeks commission only. Address by mail to Dermin Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN.—Study advanced salesmanship. Highest paid profession. Real opportunities guaranteed. Free booklet. Bradstreet System, Inc., Park Row Bldg., New York City, Dept. 15.

SALESMAN.—Specialty man on electric novelty; commission. Room 216, 1,547 B'way.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Building, steam heating; all kinds of repairing; total abstainer; salary, $75 up. Write K. K., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 18-19, wanted to take charge of information desk in large office; must be of neat appearance, active, and thorough; experience not necessary, but applicant must have good knowledge of English; in replying give full particulars, stating salary expected. Information, Box M 110 Times.

YOUNG married man wanted for clerical position in large textile mill out of town; steady employment. Apply by letter only to E. E. Fay, Room 1,118, 52 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN of the banking business; partial knowledge German; modest salary. B 100 Times.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work; big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $5 to $20 a day while you learn. National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001 C, Candler Bldg., Times Sq.

Agents Wanted
Thirty cents a line.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter seeks position as secretary or office manager. M 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experience double entry; excellent references; desires position where Saturday work is not required. E 26 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—As children's useful companion, by refined young Canadian girl. E. Smillie, 326 Maine Av., Atlantic City, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner, plain writer, anxious for position; small salary. Elsie Roereck, 695 Madison Av. Phone 2064 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; good bookkeeper, penman; attended Wadleigh. Richardson. M 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Employer desires position for his efficient stenographer, immediately. Telephone Farragut 5570.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; high school education; good grammarian; executive ability; $18. N 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, correspondent, executive, desires position where brains, efficiency count. M 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; rapid, willing worker; refined American; $8. M 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; experienced; can operate switchboard; filing; start $8. M 106 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; desires position reliable house; $12-$15. N 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 18; capable business school graduate; refined American; $8. N 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER. — Reliable; five years' experience; educated. Box 5, 515 East 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, refined, beginner wishes position, busy office; $6. M 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; rapid typist; assist office routine. M 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; familiar with office routine; $10. M 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, intelligent beginner; business school graduate, $6. N 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; familiar filing, billing, &c.; $15. M 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—19; two years' practical experience; references; $8. N 221 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,418 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9465 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 214 West 80th. Phone 8022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COMPETENT, reliable colored servants procurable, short notice; references. Progressive Agency. Harlem 2870.

COOK, WAITRESS together; sisters; willing, obliging; excellent references; wages, $30, $26. Domestic Exchange, 234 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9169.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young Irish girl, recently landed, $16; several experienced girls, $22. Domestic Exchange, 234 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A—A—A—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 140 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A—A—A—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, audited, disentangled, systematized, investigations, certified reports; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 182 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960.

A—A—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2851 John.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, disentanglements; special arrangements; $2.50 weekly. 27 Liberty St. Phone 308 John. Room 508.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty cents a line.

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
ENTIRE CONTENTS PRIVATE GARAGE WILL BE SACRIFICED IMMEDIATELY, INCLUDING FOLLOWING THREE EXCEPTIONALLY FINE, HIGH-CLASS, LATE MODEL, FOREDOOR TYPE AUTOMOBILES, NAMELY: STUDEBAKER, model "35," six-passenger, electric starter and lights, $700; Cole special "40" five-passenger touring car, $675; also miniature light four-passenger toy tonneau touring car, including self-starter, $425; above cars are practically new, guaranteed mechanically perfect, only used one season, fully and luxuriously equipped, including many extras. Inspection and demonstration at owner's private garage, 457 Vanderbilt Av., near Fulton St. "L," B'klyn. Phone Prospect 2108.

An extraordinary opportunity to purchase the two following late model, high-class automobiles: One 6-cylinder, 5-passenger touring car; cost $1,900; only used 3 months; runs and looks like a brand new car; is equipped with self-starter, electric light equipment, demountable rims, extra tire, extra inner tube, tools, &c.; price $800; also one 1914 foredoor roadster; has electric self-starter and lighting system; cost $1,650; only used two months; fully equipped, including extra tire, tube, tools, &c. Can be seen and inspected at owner's private garage or residence, 186 South 9th St., 2 blocks from Broadway, Brooklyn.

REBUILT CARS, $100-$2,000.
Touring and runabout bodies, $25 up. Tops, $10; top covs., $1; sh'lds, sp'd'm'ts, $5; Steer. cols., L. H. A., ltg. bat'ries, sundries. 20th Century Co., 1,692 B'way, near 53d.

Lozier 1914 light six; just completely overhauled; perfect condition; an unusual bargain on quick sale. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 245 West 55th St. Telephone 9175 Columbus.

White, 1913, 30 H. P. roadster; run less than 4,000 miles; electric self-starter and complete equipment; cost $2,700; will sacrifice $1,500. E 24 Times Annex.

WILL SELL MY PACKARD CAR WITH EXTRA LIMOUSINE BODY, WHICH IS IN FIRST CLASS SHAPE; CAN BE SEEN AT 112 EAST 75TH ST.

American Underslung, new 1914 six-cylinder touring car; full equipment, electric lights and starter, at big sacrifice. Chas. E. Riess, 1,690 Broadway.

HUDSON FOR SALE.
40 H. P. Roadster, 1913 model, slightly used; perfect condition; $1,850 cash. M 78 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

$3 PER HOUR UP.
Best up to date service. Packard Garage Renting Co. Murray Hill 181.

Late model touring cars for rent; rates reasonable. J. C. Greene, 28 West 63d St. Phone 9086 Columbus.

Packard landaulet car; hour, day, week, month; $3.50, second hour, $3. Plaza 354.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert. 7476 Columbus.

Packards and Renaults by hour, day, week, month. Bayart, 248 West 50th. Col. 9602.

Beautiful Packards, $3 HOUR.
7-passenger. 5324 R. River.

Automobile Storage.

HARD TIMES.—Don't sacrifice your car in a hopeless market; put it on dead storage at a nominal cost until conditions are better; fireproof dead storage only; no garage or shop. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Tel. 7194 Lenox.

Storage for 50 autos, $10-$15, cleaning included. Fordham Garage, 561 Fordham Road.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS. Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St. (at Broadway.) Col. 8886.

Automobile Instruction.

Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Brooklyn.—Owners' course featured; eight years' successful experience; write for free booklet and visitor's pass to school. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

AMERICAN, twenty years last employers, trusted clerical position, desires employment, city or country, (not bookkeeper;) not afraid to soil hands; highest references. M 101 Times.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER SALESMAN.—Established; desires change with progressive flower and feather concern; can show results. Hustler, 316 Times.

ATTENTION!—Paper manufacturer; large jobber; young man, 11 years' experience in wrapping paper, desires position sales manager, assistant sales manager, sales correspondent. M 102 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; eight years' experience; take complete charge of corporate or partnership books; financial statements; correspondent; university student; conscientious worker. M 31 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, (26;) nine years' varied experience credits, correspondence; full charge; well recommended. Victor Epstein, 31 West 129th St.

BOOKKEEPER, office worker, (24;) educated, experienced, recommended; rapid, accurate. M 270 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22;) experienced; capable taking full charge; expert figurer. H 50 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (28;) 9 years' experience; A1 references. N 208 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Good home training; school graduate; neat, writes well. Thomas, M 289 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, experienced, desires position on farm. Lamm, 1,835 Vyse Av., Bronx.

BUTLER AND VALET.—Two Filipino young men wish positions as butler and valet; highest references furnished. Address Pablo Sanches, 27 West 67th St., City.

CHAUFFEUR. — Mechanic; intelligent, courteous, thoroughly honest, sober, reliable, whose references, appearance bespeak character, ability. Streller, 155 West 80th St.

CHAUFFEUR, &c.—Married man; good chauffeur, gardener, &c.; not afraid of work; good references. R. D., P. O. Box 270, Great Neck.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; position, private, anywhere; best references; any car. M 83 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ten years' experience; careful driver. J. Elmore, 25 West 64th St.

CIVIL ENGINEER.
Eight years' location and construction experience in U. S. A., Mexico, and Spain; Latin-American employment preferred. R 204 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position with chance for advancement; salary no object. M 109 Times.

COLLEGE STUDENT, farm experience, desires outdoor work; wages no object. M 77 Times.

FARMER.—Swede, single, wishes position on gentleman's estate, care of horses; understands general farming; no milker. M 88 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Japanese butler wishes position; sober, honest, willing. Toka, 465 East 57th.

MANAGER.—Capable office manager and accountant, (32,) at present engaged, desires position with manufacturing or jobbing house; highest references. M 202 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, position as traveling salesman in Western New York by young man with thorough knowledge of grocery and tobacco line, wishing to make a change in his territory; at present connected with a reliable house; experience, good record, and pushfulness; valuable man to represent enterprising firm. E 28 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, MANAGER.—Position wanted as salesman or manager, or both, retail, wholesale, or manufacturing concern; cigar, tobacco, &c., line preferred; 16 years' general business experience; further details if accorded an interview. F 328 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (28,) energetic and experienced, of character and ability, desires position with reliable concern; highest references. M 105 Times.

SALESMAN.—Talking and writing Spanish fluently; live wire; best references; open for good proposition; salary or commission. M 91 Times.

SALESMAN.—Hustler would connect manufacturing concern; references; salary or commission. M 92 Times.

SALESMAN.—Cloak salesman; experienced; commission. A. Herman & Co., 11 West 20th St.

SECRETARY, or companion; young man, age 28; highest references. M 95 Times.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXPORT MANAGER.
An energetic American, experienced in South American trade, intimately acquainted Argentina and generally other countries, speaking Spanish and French fluently, is open for engagement. Will make immediate trip to establish trade relations, take introductory orders on both coasts, and develop and manage export business. Will call with references to talk over opportunity. E. D., 1,307 Candler Bldg. Telephone 8633—Bryant.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, (22,) three years' experience; well educated, neat appearance, excellent grammarian; learn manage office; best references. A., 709 Lexington Av. Telephone 1927 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated, experienced, intelligent; correspondent, office assistant, (20.) N 202 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, American, 21, accurate, neat; $15. Whitehead, 982 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; ambitious American boy; 5 months' experience; $6. N 222 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found
Thirty-five Cents per agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Lady's white crochet handbag, containing man's watch, initials "I. L."; large reward offered. Nat. Lovenacha, 28 West 114th St.

LOST—Physician's instrument case, on Long Beach train, Wednesday; owner will appreciate return. Dr. L. D. Alexander, 3 East 37th St.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, Friday night, around 41st St. and 7th Av.; big reward. Ann Pennington, 142 West 44th St., New York City.

LOST—Aug. 10, vicinity West 14th St., package of papers. Finder please return to George F. Hinrichs & Co., Bliss St. and 12th Av.

LOST—Ring, one ruby, two diamonds, in bag at Hammerstein's or Kaiserhof; suitable reward offered. Room 155, Astor Hotel.

LOST.—Blue-white enamel gold class pin, Perseverimus. Reward. C. G. Terwilliger, care of Charles E. Miller, 97 Reade St.

LOST—Open face watch, monogram fob, initials "L. C. P."; reward. Pierce, 467 East 170th.

WILL finder of lady's emerald diamond ring, Sunday night train from Boston to New York, return to owner and receive reward? No questions. 'Phone Wagner, Hunterspoint 3676.

Public Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL Bank of Brooklyn, located at 84 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE, Cashier.
Dated August 12, 1914.

Business Opportunities
Forty cents a line.

A FINE LIVERY STABLE
and business for sale, 22 horses, 75 carriages of all kinds, 4 coaches, 3 automobiles, 50 sets harness, robes, blankets, &c.; city of 30,000, 24 miles from New York. Apply to W. R. Abbott, Plainfield, N. J.

WELL-RATED CONCERN DESIRES HEARING FROM OTHER RATED CONCERNS FOR EXCHANGE OR MUTUAL DISCOUNT. ONLY ANSWERS WRITTEN ON YOUR LETTERHEAD CONSIDERED. ADDRESS STRICTEST CONFIDENCE. EXCHANGE M 103 TIMES.

PAWN SHOP FOR SALE.—Excellent location; old established and very successful; owner retiring account age and ill-health; does not require very large investment; good long lease at reasonable rent; chance of lifetime. M 66 Times.

CONCERN MANUFACTURING ARTICLES of universal necessity desires to engage up to date young man as Superintendent of shop; experience, references, and investment of not less than $3,000 required. Address Y 239 Times Annex.

Modern up-to-date plant for sale, consisting 12 machines, factory, show room, office; suitable for manufacturing skirts, dresses; big bargain for buyers; no dealers. Box Y, 241 Times Annex.

A LADY WILL SACRIFICE LEASE AND BEAUTIFUL FURNISHINGS of high-class rooming house, West 70th; full of paying guests. Nolan, 65 West 70th.

Young, energetic, thorough business man wishes connection, manufacturer or jobber; $2,000 to invest; good salesman. N 206 Times Downtown.

$5,000 profitable half interest in five-year established business; must be thorough business man, able to take care of office. Write S 157 Times.

Moving picture theatre, open all year, wants investor with $1,000 for interest and salary; weekly receipts, $250. H. S. Goldman, Strand Theatre, Broadway (47th).

ESTABLISHED COTTON TEXTILE IMPORTER and domestic mill selling agent, being alone, seeks partner; unusual opening. Y 246 Times Annex.

$5,000 for profitable one-half interest in five-year established business, must be thorough business man to take care of office. Write Box M 107 Times.

Partner.—Have established dressmaking, millinery shop at 2,315 7th Av.; large metropolitan clientele; want interested party; small capital.

Energetic man, some capital, can find excellent opportunity in first-class family hotel and cafe, opening heart of city. S 150 Times.

Motion-picture theatre, 420 seats, being erected, west side, for lease; reasonable. Call personally, Room 606, 1,480 Broadway.

HALF INTEREST established electric novelty business cheap to active man. M 99 Times.

Owner Havana tobacco plantations wants partner with capital. Seidel, 336 West 118th.

Business Notices
Forty cents a line.

FIREPROOF WINDOWS and fire-escape work; Labor Department violations removed. J. Geschaidt, 213 East 52d St. Phone 3552 Plaza.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Pawn Tickets.

Cash for pawntickets, jewelry. Halpert Jewelry Co., 1,460 B'way, 42d. Room 1,013.

Physical Culture.

PROF. ATTILA AND MISS BAUMANN
Leading athletic instructors and exponents of Naturopathic Culture for both sexes; all ages. Strength doubled in one course. Undue obesity reduced without dietary restrictions. 42 W. 32d St. Greeley 2234.

Pianos and Organs.

Grand square Steinway piano, in fine condition; $75. 35 West 14th St.

Business Loans.
Forty cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Estate and Legacy Loans. Companies Incorporated. L. N. Rosenbaum, 80 Wall Street.

Accounts discounted without notice to customers; all or part. Trust, M 107 Times.

For Sale—Miscellaneous
Thirty cents a line.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. TEL.
966 Broadway, at 23d St. 5406
60 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. FRANKLIN.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Purchase and Exchange
Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1354 Madison Sq.

A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST.
Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

JOHN DALEY BUYS PLATINUM, GOLD DIAMONDS, PAWN TICKETS, ANTIQUES. 654 6TH AV., COR. 38TH ST.

Dogs, Birds and Poultry
Thirty cents a line.

FOR SALE.—Chow chow puppy, 8 weeks, prize winning stock, $100; also grown male. Axtell, 18 East 90th St.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

VALET.—Position wanted by man 37; speaks English, French, and German; in the army at present; best of references. Boy, 146 Fishers Island, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 21 years of age, with present employer for the past 5 years, seeks position as assistant to office, factory, or sales manager; at present assistant to department manager in large importing house, but war makes position insecure; is a student of business and factory management, and can furnish the best of references; interview will be convincing. M 70 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17 years of age, desires position at anything; am ambitious and desirious of earning an honest living; I am also strong and healthy. Can furnish references as to character. If you desire the services of such a young man, address Charles Rusicka, 35 Kidort St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 21, experienced stenographer, typewriting, office system, thorough correspondent, understands credits, seeks position where is opportunity for advancement; best references. Moderate. N 214 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Opportunity wanted by competent and hardworking young man, good bookkeeper and stenographer; have also had selling experience; salary secondary; A1 references. Address M 89 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, needs position; experienced clerical work, salesmanship; references. M 93 Times.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, hard, intelligent worker, seeks permanent connection, established business. Y 243 Times Annex.

HARVESTER TRUST IS FOUND ILLEGAL

Combination in 1902, but Not Subsequent Acts, Violated Sherman Law.

METHODS FAIR AND JUST

Judges Order $140,000,000 Corporation Split Up Into at Least Three Concerns.

DISTRICT COURT DIVIDED

Judge Sanborn Dissents Wholly from Smith and Hook—Appeal to Supreme Court Planned.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 12.—The International Harvester Company today was declared to be a monopoly in restraint of interstate and foreign trade, and was ordered dissolved by a majority decision in the United States District Court.

Unless the $140,000,000 corporation shall submit a plan for the dissolution of the combination into at least three independent concerns within ninety days, or, in case of appeal, within ninety days of the issuance of an appeal mandate from the United States Supreme Court, the decision announces, the court will entertain an application for the appointment of a receiver for all the properties of the corporation.

The case is to be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The decision was given by Circuit Judge Walter I. Smith of Iowa, with which Judge William C. Hook of Kansas agreed, and from which Judge Walter A. Sanborn of Minnesota dissented.

The majority opinion held that the International Harvester Company was, from its organization in 1902, in violation of the Sherman law. The original corporation, formed of five concerns, violated the first section of the Sherman act by restraining competition among themselves. The combined organization also tended to monopolize trade in contravention of the second section of this law.

The decision declares that while the International Harvester Company and its selling organization, the International Harvester Company of America, control from 80 to 85 per cent. of the trade in agricultural implements manufactured by them, their treatment of smaller competitors in general has been fair and just.

The court finds fault with only two actions of the corporation, aside from the technical violation of the Sherman law. The opinion declares that there was no excuse for the advertising of the products of D. M. Osborne & Co. as independent for two years after that concern had virtually entered the International Harvester Company. This advertising was to induce purchasers, the court finds, from those who were opposed to buying from the combination.

The other act censured by the decision was the manner in which the five original concerns were turned over to the International Company by William C. Lane, a New York banker, who contended that he had purchased the properties.

"The court is clearly of the opinion," the decision reads, "that the process by which it was made to appear that the properties were sold to Lane was merely colorable."

No Overcapitalization.

The court holds, however, that the property turned in to the International company was greater than the stock issued for it, and that the case involves no question of overcapitalization.

The court cites portions of the decision in the cases of the Standard Oil Company, the American Tobacco Company, the du Pont de Nemours & Co., and other cases as to what constitutes the restraint of trade, reasonable and unreasonable, and concludes:

We think it may be laid down as a general rule that if companies could not make a legal contract as to prices or as to collateral services they could not legally unite, and as the companies named did in effect unite the sole question is as to whether they could have agreed on prices, and what collateral services they would render when their companies were all prosperous, and they jointly controlled 80 to 85 per cent. of the business in that line in the United States. We think they could not have made such an agreement.

If the five companies which formed the International had been small and their combination had been essential to enable them to compete with large corporations in the same line, then their uniting would, in the light of reason, not have been in restraint of trade, but in the furtherance of it; but when they constituted the largest manufacturers of their articles in America, if not in the world, and held jointly about 80 to 85 per cent. of the trade, and two at least of the companies forming the combination were prosperous, their combination was, when similarly viewed, an unreasonable restraint of trade. If the business of the separate companies combining was unsuccessful, it could be plain that their combination was reasonable in view of the rule of reason as proclaimed by the Supreme Court, but it is conceded that the McCormick and the Deering companies "had established reasonably successful and prosperous businesses," so that question is eliminated.

There is no limit under the American law to which a business may not independently grow, and even a combination of two or more businesses, if it does not unreasonably restrain trade, is not illegal; but it is the combination which unreasonably restrains trade that is illegal, and if the parties in controversy have 80 or 85 per cent. of the American business, and by the combination of the companies all competition is eliminated between the constituent parts of the combination, then it is in restraint of trade within the meaning of the statutes under all of the decisions.

Formation of Combination.

The decision reviews the history of the manufacture of harvesting implements in the United States, asserting that prior to the organization of the International Harvester Company the principal manufacturers of harvesting implements in the United States were the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company of Chicago, founded about 1849; D. M. Osborne & Co. of Auburn, N. Y., founded about 1860; the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company of Springfield, Ohio, founded about 1860, and the Deering Harvester Company of Chicago, founded about 1875; the Milwaukee Harvester Company of Milwaukee, and the Plano Manufacturing Company of West Pullman, Ill.

The court then points out the successive steps in the organization of the combination, and finds that in January following the consolidation of the five companies the International Company acquired the D. M. Osborne & Co. stock. The decision continues:

The five companies, except the Milwaukee company, all took stock in the new company, and, with the exception of the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company, took stock for the entire amount turned over by them, and this amounted to $83,400,000 of the $120,000,000 capital of the new company; $6,600,000 of the capital of the new company was paid to J. P. Morgan & Co., of which $3,148,196.66 was for the Milwaukee Harvester Company's property and business and $3,451,803.34 was for the services and expenses in connection with the organization of the International Company.

Thus, $100,000,000 of the capital of the new company was clearly covered without any new or additional working capital.

When the D. M. Osborne & Co. purchase was made, while the International bought all the stock, it permitted the Osborne company to continue to appear to be independent. It is claimed that this was done to enable the Osborne concern to collect its bills receivable, which were not acquired by the International. There was commercial advantage in claiming not to be associated with the International. Many persons were opposed to buying from it, and for two years the Osborne company persistently advertised that it was independent.

While under the old-time law of warranty it might be justifiable for the Osborne company to conceal its relations with the International, there can be no excuse for the affirmation upon its part that it was independent after it had been acquired by the International.

The International had bought all the stock of the Osborne company and it had been transferred to a trustee, and there was the fact that the Osborne company might better collect its bills receivable no basis to justify the International in making a contract under which the Osborne company would continue to advertise falsely that it was an independent concern when it had in fact been merged with the International. It is safe to say that from January, 1903, the competition of the Osborne company was in name only, and did not exist in fact.

What has been said of the Osborne purchase is true in principle of purchases made by the International of the Keystone Company, the Minnie Harvester Company, and the Aultman-Miller plant.

Competition Wholly Ceased.

Prior to the consolidation the first five companies were in fierce competition for trade, and especially was this true of the McCormick and Deering companies, and this competition extended not only to price but to the granting of expert assistance and numerous free items with machines. The result of the combination was that all this competition at once wholly ceased except within the limitation of agents' commissions.

The defendants claim that the objects of the organization were: First, to build up the foreign trade; second, by the combination to secure more capital to enable them to continue the battle in the foreign market; third, by enlarging the scope of the business so as to include other lines of agricultural implements, to make an all-the-year-around business. They also claim that it was not the intention to oppress the domestic market, and that they have not done so.

It does appear that since the combination the foreign trade has been greatly increased. This trade of all the combining companies was $10,400,000 in 1902, and has grown under the defendants' management to $50,000,000 in 1912. This vast growth is to the credit of the energy and enterprise of the defendants. But the growth of the trade of the companies who formed the combination was at the time of the consolidation very recent, and the trade was rapidly increasing just prior to the combination. With the knowledge that the foreign trade was making such a remarkable growth at the time of the consolidation, whether the separate companies would have increased their business as much as the defendants have done is a mere matter of speculation on which we can venture no opinion.

It is claimed that the consolidation brought sixty millions of available cash to the new company with which to expand the foreign trade. This is not true. The Government claims that not more than ten millions of new cash was furnished, but in no event did it exceed twenty millions. Forty millions of this so-called working capital was furnished in bills receivable of the old companies, just as available to the old companies as to the new. And sixty millions was issued for the tangible property of the old companies and the expenses of J. P. Morgan & Co. in connection with the organization of the new company and for the Milwaukee Company.

It is contended by the Government that the International used its prior monopoly of the old lines to impose its new lines upon dealers, and it includes this among numerous charges of oppression upon purchasers.

Methods Fair and Just.

While the evidence shows some instances of attempted oppression of the American trade by the International and the American companies, such cases are sporadic, and in general their treatment of their smaller competitors has been fair and just, and if the International and America companies were not in themselves unlawful, there is nothing in the history of the expanding of the lines of manufacture, so as to make an all-the-year-around business, that could be condemned.

The real question is whether the combination of the companies was illegal in their beginning or became so with the additions subsequently made.

The Court quotes parts of Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman law, and asserts that the statutes must be construed, in the light of reason. The Court then quotes from the decision of the United States Supreme Court as to the rule of reason in the case of the American Tobacco Company, and continues:

No weight is attached, therefore, to the means by which the combination was formed, if the combination was within the purview of the statute as created. The fact that this combination took the form of a new corporation is immaterial.

Was this combination in restraint of trade? It substantially suppressed all competition between the five companies, and the restraint of competition between combining companies is as illegal as destruction of competition between them without combining. * * *

Congress has condemned any combination in restraint of either the foreign or interstate trade, and if the International Harvester Company was in restraint of either the interstate or foreign it was unlawful. It would not be lawful to restrain the interstate trade in order to build up the foreign trade. The International by suppressing all competition between the five original companies was in restraint of trade as prohibited in the first section of the Sherman law, and it tended to monopolize within the meaning of the second section of the same law, and this restraint and this monopoly were the direct and immediate effect of the consolidation, and were not incidental and uncertain in their effect.

We conclude that the International Harvester Company was from the beginning in violation of the first and second sections of the Sherman law, and that this condition was accentuated by the reorganization of the America company and by the subsequent acquisitions of competing plants, and that all the defendants' subsidiary companies because from time to time parties to the illegal combination, and the defendant companies are combined to monopolize a part of the interstate and foreign trade.

It will, therefore, be ordered that the entire combination and monopoly be dissolved, that the defendants have ninety days in which to report to the court a plan for the dissolution of the entire unlawful business into at least three substantially equal, separate, distinct, and independent corporations, with wholly separate owners and stockholders, or in the event this case is appealed and this decree superseded then within ninety days from the filing of the proceedendo or mandate from the Supreme Court the defendants shall file such plan, and in case the defendants fail to file such plan within the time limit the Court will entertain an application for the appointment of a receiver for all the properties of the corporate defendants, and jurisdiction is retained to make such additional decrees as may become necessary to secure the final winding up and dissolution of the combination and monopoly complained of and as to costs.

Hook's Concurring Views.

Judge Hook, concurring, says in part:

It may be, as is said, that there is a growing recognition of the need of great concentrated resources for trade and commerce, even though secured by combination of independent, competing concerns. But that is not the Sherman act. And a statute must be taken by the courts as a true estimate of the preponderance of public opinion, which calls for legislative expression. It is not for them to question whether that opinion was rightly weighed or interpreted, whether it is wise or unwise, or whether it has since changed.

It is but just, however, to say and to make it plain that in the main the business conduct of the company toward its competitors and the public has been honorable, clean, and fair. Some petty dishonesties were tracked in at the start, mostly by subordinates who had been in the service of the old companies, but they were soon gotten rid of. In this connection it should also be said that specific charges of misconduct were made in the Government's petition, which found no warrant whatever in the proof. They were of such a character and there was so much of them, apparently without foundation, that the case is exceptional in that particular.

Sanborn's Reasons for Dissenting.

Judge Sanborn gives his reasons for dissenting in part as follows:

First, because it seems to me to give insufficient consideration to the trade conduct of the defendants at the time this suit was commenced, in April, 1912, and for seven years before that date.

Second, because the crucial issue in this case is not whether or not in 1902 or 1903 the defendants or their predecessors, by reason of the suppression of competition between five or more companies, made a combination or an attempted monopoly in restraint of trade, but it is whether or not ten years afterward, in 1912, when the complaint in this suit was filed, the International Company and the other defendants were then unduly or unreasonably restraining or monopolizing interstate or foreign trade or threatening so to do, and,

Third, because the evidence in this case has forced upon my mind the deep and abiding conviction that for at least seven years before the commencement of this suit the defendants had not been and then were not either so doing or threatening so to do.

The controlling issue in this case is not what combination or monopoly was made in 1902, 1903 or 1904, nor whether or not that combination was violative of the anti-trust law. It is, Were the defendants in 1912 doing or threatening to do acts which so unreasonably restrained or monopolized interstate or foreign trade that it is the duty of this court of equity to enjoin and prevent their future performance?

Sections 1 and 2 of the anti-trust law forbid combinations and monopolies in undue restraint of interstate or foreign trade and prescribe punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, for any violation thereof, and Section 725 of the Revised Statutes bars any prosecution under these acts for such violation three years after they are committed. If, therefore, a combination or monopoly in unreasonable restraint of trade was made in 1902, 1903 or 1904, the proceedings to punish for the making thereof was barred many years before this suit was commenced.

Section 4 of this act gives jurisdiction to this court "to prevent and restrain violations of this act," but it grants this court no power to punish past violations thereof. This suit is not a proceeding to punish the defendants for deeds done in the past. It is a suit in equity under Section 4 to prevent and restrain future violations of the anti-trust law. It looks to the future, not to the past, and this court is not only without jurisdiction to punish defendants for past violations of this law, but persons who at some past time combined to unreasonably restrain or monopolize interstate or international trade were not thereby deprived of their right thereafter and now to conduct such trade in obedience to the law.

The particular facts proved in this individual case not only fail to show that the defendants were unduly or unreasonably restraining or attempting to monopolize interstate or foreign trade or threatening to do so at the time this suit was commenced and for seven years before that time, but they establish the converse.

All Its Protests Lawful.

Judge Sanborn declares that the anti-trust law does not forbid all restraint or restrictions of competition, but only those which are unreasonably injurious to the public.

"The facts which have been recited and other facts and circumstances to the same effect seem to me to establish the conclusion that during the ten years of the operation of the International Harvester Company neither it nor the defendants were, nor are they, drawing to its competitors' share of the interstate trade in harvesting machinery, or excluding them therefrom, and that, on the other hand, the International Company's proportion of this trade has been decreasing and that of its competitors increasing.

"Among the innumerable acts of the defendants and their agents in conducting their vast business for a decade, the Government found some that were unfair to competitors, but they never either unauthorized acts of subordinate agents or sporadic and exceptional instances. The weight of the evidence of the officers and agents of their competitors, who came in large numbers to testify, and of all witnesses upon the subject is also overwhelming that the general conduct and the almost universal practice of the defendants and their agents was, and is, free from all methods and acts either unlawful, unfair, or oppressive toward their competitors, that it has left no doubt that the consistent and persistent purpose, policy, rule of action, and practice of the defendants has been, and is, to avoid and prevent all acts and methods unfair, unjust, or oppressive toward their competitors.

"Their prices to the consumers remained nearly stationary and increased far less than the prices of other agricultural machinery, the trade in which was not claimed to have been restrained or monopolized."

Will Cripple the Business.

Judge Sanborn then refers to the claim of the defendants that the main purpose of the combination of 1902 and 1903 was to develop the foreign trade in American harvesting machinery, and that to do so required more capital, and concludes by reciting how this trade was increased and that it gave additional employment to American labor at increased wages, and says:

Any receivership or subdivision of the property and the business of these defendants cannot fail to tend to cripple and diminish this business, to restrain the advance or to decrease the wages of the laborers and the prices of the materials required to carry it on, and thereby inflict injury upon the public.

The evidence in this suit seems to me to present a new case under the anti-trust law. No case has been found in the books, and none has come under my observation, in which the absence of all the evils against which that law was directed at the time the suit was brought and for seven years before, was so conclusively proved as in this suit, the absence of unfair or oppressive treatment of competitors, of unjust or oppressive methods of competition, the absence of the drawing of an undue share of the business away from competitors and to the defendants, the absence of the raising of prices of the articles affected to their consumers, the absence of the limiting of the product, the absence of the deterioration of the quality, the absence of the decrease of the wages of the laborers and of the prices of materials—the absence, in short, of all the elements of undue injury to the public and undue restraint of trade, together with the presence of free competition which increased the share of the competitors in the interstate trade and decreased the share of the defendants.

CLAIM A MORAL VICTORY.

Perkins and McCormick Say Harvester Decision Acquits Company.

George W. Perkins, a Director of the International Harvester Company and the man to whose initiative the organization of the great combination is generally credited, said yesterday that the decision in the anti-trust case against the corporation would be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"What would be the result, in your opinion," he was asked, "if the decree of the lower court should be carried out and the company should be separated into at least three component parts?"

"Just as in the case of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco decisions," Mr. Perkins replied, "it would bring enormous profits to the inside stockholders and much higher prices for the farmer, the ultimate consumer.

"I have not seen either the majority or the minority decision in the Harvester case," he added, "but from what I learn, the three Judges who heard the case have given the company a clean bill of health as to its business conduct; therefore, the company has received a moral verdict. Apparently, two of the Judges say the company was illegally organized because of certain clauses in the Sherman act. The other Judge disagrees with this view.

"Boiled down, the decision seems to mean that, broadly speaking, the company is right under modern morals, but technically wrong under an archaic law. It is gratifying to know that the company has succeeded in fully measuring up to the technical legal requirements and moral standards of the present time. The question arises, is it going to be impossible to do this and live up to the technical legal requirements framed for business twenty-five years ago. Are we after substance or merely form?"

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—An appeal will be taken immediately to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision handed down today in the International Harvester case, according to a statement made by Cyrus H. McCormick, President of the corporation, this afternoon.

"The adverse decision is a great disappointment," Mr. McCormick said. "As I understand it, it is not based on actual wrongs done in the conduct of the business of the International Harvester Company, but upon the elimination of competition more than ten years ago between the companies whose properties were purchased by it.

"The opinion acquits the company and its officers and Directors of the charge of overcapitalization and unfair and oppressive policies and practices. It does not sustain the charge made in the petition of the Government, but abandoned on the argument that the company had charged excessive or unfair prices.

"The conclusion arrived at seems to be that the Harvester is a good but illegal trust. Its business has been conducted fairly, and the economies secured by its organization have inured to the benefit of its customers, the farmers, but nevertheless the majority of the Judges hold its existence is illegal.

"The decision is by a divided court, and the case will not be ended until the Supreme Court has said the last word. We still hope that the great public benefits secured by the organization of the company and the methods adopted in carrying on its business will be made permanent by the final decision in the court of last resort. It may well be that that court will hold the view expressed in the dissenting opinion of Judge Sanborn."

Here are expressions also from some of the lawyers identified with the prolonged litigation:

John S. Miller—"It is, I believe, and, speaking strictly from the standpoint of a citizen, up to Congress to say whether it is advisable to destroy, because of their greatness, enterprises that treat the public fairly."

Jacob Newman—"It is my judgment that the order of dissolution will not seriously affect the company or its business, because the company can reorganize and successfully meet any requirement which may have been made by the court."

Lessing Rosenthal—"Personally, I regard the result as unfortunate. I think it a backward step in our civilization. From an economic point of view it is futile to stop combinations of capital. I hope we shall soon see the light of day in this country and strive simply to secure fair practices, but not to prevent natural business development."

Mayor Signs New Ordinances.

Mayor Mitchel signed four new ordinances yesterday. One requires that all vehicles must carry a red light in the rear at night, another prohibits objectionable noise by peddlers in the streets, another transfers the decision of partition fence disputes from the Aldermen to the Building Superintendent of the borough, and the fourth establishes an open farmers' market in the Bronx.

CUBAN POLICE CHIEF APPROVES SING SING

That Prisoners Get Enough Food and Eat Quietly Rouses His Amazement.

NEW YORK PLEASES HIM, TOO

Says War Has Hit Havana Cigar Factories Hard, Cutting Off All European Demand.

Chief Antonio Daumy of the Secret Police of Cuba is making his first visit to New York, and he says it is the greatest place he has found. And notwithstanding the earthworks now thrown up all over town and the odors that chase the fugitive citizen from almost every side street with the gas mains disturbed, "Jefe" Daumy went so far as to say that for a place of its size New York made a strong impression upon him for its cleanliness.

Accompanying Señor Daumy is Fernando Panne, Inspector of Secret Police, who speaks English, and has several times been in New York. The two are making the Astor their headquarters while waiting for Saturday, when they will escort back to Havana José Bolano, the absconding teller of the Royal Bank of Canada in Havana, who arrived here about five weeks ago and was arrested under a warrant sworn out by the Cuban Consul General.

"We are inspecting penal institutions hereabouts," said Señor Panne yesterday morning, and Chief Daumy nodded assent. "We have seen the Tombs and Sing Sing, and we are going today to Blackwells Island." Here it developed that, in spite of what others have said, Sing Sing has two ardent champions in the Cuban visitors.

"Sing Sing is fine," said the Inspector, and the Chief agreed with him. "I consider its management good, and the food, which we tasted, is palatable and abundant. Why, they give a man all he can eat.

"It astonished me to notice that when the 1,250 inmates were being fed they were as quiet as mice. In other prisons I have visited, why, it would be like hades," said Señor Panne. He looked at Chief Daumy, said something in Spanish, and the Chief nodded vigorously.

"The case of Bolano is the biggest we have had for some time. We have not had a recent counterfeiting case in Cuba, but naturally our secret service is on the lookout constantly for them. The last we had was about a year ago, when counterfeit American $5 bills were suddenly put into circulation in Havana. About fifty of them were passed, but the American who was responsible for them got back to the States before we got him.

"I have been in the secret service about twelve years, but the Chief was appointed to his present post by President Menocal. Before that he was with the judiciary, and he has had experience with the criminal classes of Havana for about thirty years.

"The war has developed a serious situation in Havana, where in one day 6,000 men were thrown out of work by the closing of cigar factories, and the number has now increased to 10,000. The Government is endeavoring to take care of these men by employing them on public works. The shutdown was confined to the trust manufacturers. The independents were still working when we came away. C. E. Beck, the head of one of the biggest firms, who has been selling in the German market largely, told me that he had had no orders from Germany, they having suddenly stopped. The German steamer Neckar had loaded 3,000 bales of leaf tobacco and this was taken out. However, the tobacco crop is exceptionally good, and the buyers are now making selections."

LICENSE TRICK DEED VOID.

Gave Plot to 110 Men So They Could Sign Applications.

Charles J. Roe, Advisory Master in Chancery of Jersey City, yesterday set aside a deed that gave two and one-half acres of swamp land in Constable Hook to 110 men. It was recorded in 1881 by Edward Van Boskirk. The purpose was to enable the recipients of the land to sign liquor license applications for their friends.

Soon after the deed was recorded forty-five men applied for licenses, their applications containing the signatures of most of the 110 men. The licenses were refused, the Excise Commissioners contending that the transaction was trickery. The Advisory Master makes the same contention.

Cleveland Cradle Saved from Attic.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 12.—A cradle in which Grover Cleveland was rocked in Caldwell has been presented to the Cleveland Birthplace Memorial Association by Mrs. L. G. Lockward of this town. The cradle was also used by three generations of Lockward infants, but was relegated to the attic years ago, when hygienists declared that rocking was bad for babies.

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Stein-Bloch Finest Suits $17.50
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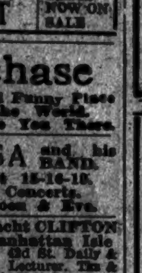

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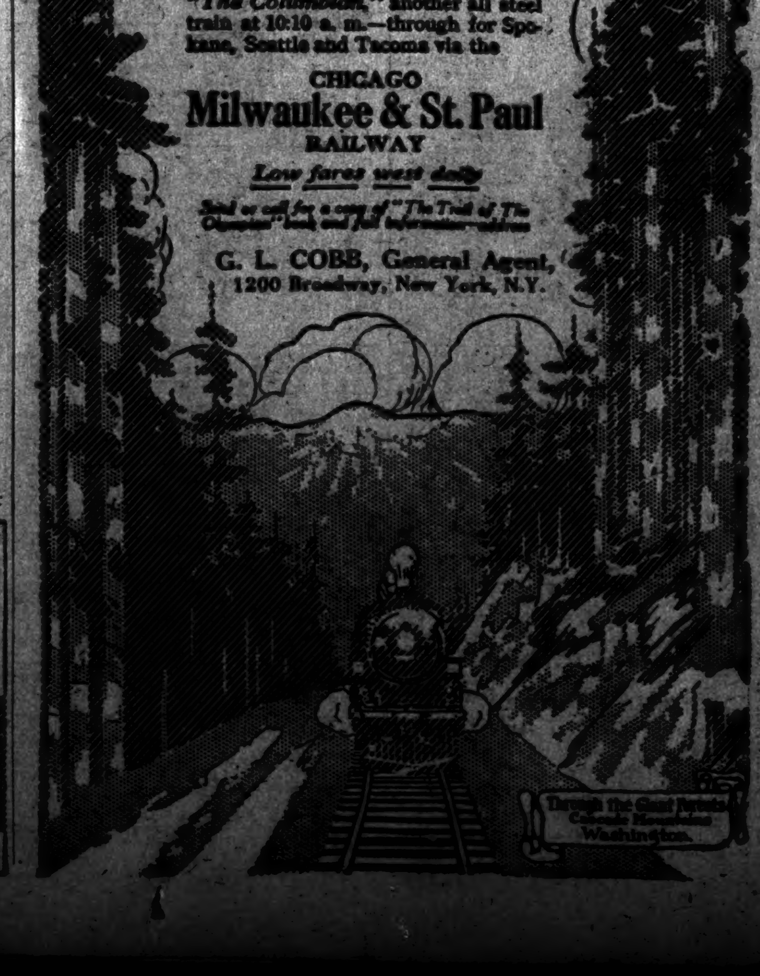

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